

# CITY OF GLENDORA



## 2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

### INTRODUCTION

The City of Glendora is committed to keeping you informed about the quality of your drinking water. This report is provided to you annually. It includes information describing where your drinking water comes from, the constituents found in your drinking water and how the water quality compares with the regulatory standards. We are proud to report that during 2019, the drinking water provided by the City of Glendora met or surpassed all Federal and State drinking water standards. We remain dedicated to providing you with a reliable supply of high quality drinking water.

Regularly scheduled meetings of the City of Glendora City Council are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at 116 E. Foothill Blvd., Glendora, California 91741. These meetings provide an opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality and reliability of your water.

### WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

During 2019, the City of Glendora provided water to customers from groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Basin. The water is disinfected with chlorine before it is delivered to your home.

### WHAT ARE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. **Secondary MCLs** are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Notification Level (NL):** An advisory level which, if exceeded, requires the drinking water system to notify the governing body of the local agency in which users of the drinking water reside (i.e. city council, county board of supervisors).

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by USEPA.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

### WHAT CONTAMINANTS MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface

of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### WHAT IS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

Your drinking water is tested by certified professional water system operators and certified laboratories to ensure its safety. The City of Glendora routinely tests drinking water from its wells and distribution system pipes for bacterial and chemical contaminants. The chart in this report shows the average and range of concentrations of the constituents tested in your drinking water during year 2019 or from the most recent tests. The State allows the City to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, although representative, are more than one year old. The chart lists all the contaminants **detected** in your drinking water that have federal and state drinking water standards. Detected

unregulated contaminants of interest are also included.

### **ARE THERE ANY PRECAUTIONS THE PUBLIC SHOULD CONSIDER?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### **DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT**

In accordance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Glendora was completed in December 2001. The purpose of the drinking water source assessment is to promote source water protection by identifying types of activities in the proximity of the drinking water sources which could pose a threat to the water quality. The assessment concluded that City of Glendora's groundwater wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities or facilities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: crops irrigation, fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application, and known contaminant plumes. In addition, the groundwater wells are considered most vulnerable to the following facilities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: utility stations maintenance areas, above ground storage tanks and high density of housing. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the City of Glendora at 116 E. Foothill Blvd., Glendora, CA 91741. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting Mr. Steve Patton at 626-914-8249.

### **LEAD IN TAP WATER**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Glendora is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing

your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <https://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>

### **COLIFORM BACTERIA**

This Consumer Confidence Report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Effective April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The USEPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

### **QUESTIONS?**

For more information or questions regarding this report, please contact the Water Division at 626-852-4838.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para mas información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Mr. Steve Patton. Telefono: 626-852-4838.**

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

Mr. Steve Patton at 626-852-4838

# CITY OF GLENDORA 2019 DRINKING WATER QUALITY

| CONSTITUENTS AND (UNITS)  | MCL<br>or<br>[MRDL]   | PHG<br>(MCLG)<br>or<br>[MRDLG]                   | DLR  | GROUNDWATER SOURCES  |                    | MCL<br>Violation? | Typical Source of Contaminant                                  |
|---|-----------------------|--|------|--|--------------------|-------------------|--|
|   |                       |  |      | Results<br>(a)   | Range<br>Min-Max   |                   |  |
| <b>PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Health-Related Standards</b>   |                       |  |      |  |                    |                   |  |
| <b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS (b)</b>  |                       |  |      |  |                    |                   |  |
| Arsenic (µg/l)  | 10                    | 0.004  | 2    | <2   | ND - 2.8           | No                | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                          |
| Barium (mg/l)   | 1                     | 2  | 0.1  | 0.11   | ND - 0.28          | No                | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                          |
| Fluoride (mg/l)   | 2                     | 1  | 0.1  | 0.27   | 0.18 - 0.45        | No                | Naturally occurring and added to water                         |
| Nitrate as N (mg/l)   | 10                    | 10   | 0.4  | <0.4   | ND - 3.7           | No                | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use                        |
| <b>RADIOACTIVITY (b)</b>  |                       |  |      |  |                    |                   |  |
| Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/l)  | 15                    | (0)  | 3    | <3   | ND - 3.7           | No                | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                          |
| Uranium (pCi/l)   | 20                    | 0.43   | 1    | 1  | ND - 2.2           | No                | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                          |
| <b>SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards, Not Health Related (b)</b>  |                       |  |      |  |                    |                   |  |
| Chloride (mg/l)   | 500                   | NA   | NA   | 48   | 27 - 63            | No                | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                          |
| Odor (Threshold Odor Number)  | 3                     | NA   | 1    | 1  | 1                  | No                | Naturally occurring organic materials                          |
| Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)  | 1,600                 | NA   | NA   | 560  | 340 - 830          | No                | Substances that form ions in water                             |
| Sulfate (mg/l)  | 500                   | NA   | 0.5  | 46   | 23 - 81            | No                | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                          |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)   | 1,000                 | NA   | NA   | 310  | 190 - 530          | No                | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                          |
| Turbidity (NTU)   | 5                     | NA   | 0.1  | <0.1   | ND - 0.2           | No                | Erosion of natural deposits                                    |
| <b>OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST (b)</b>   |                       |  |      |  |                    |                   |  |
| 1,4-Dioxane (ppb) (c)   | NL = 1                | NA   | NA   | <0.07  | ND - 0.09          | N/A               | Industrial Waste Discharge                                     |
| Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/l)  | NA                    | NA   | NA   | 160  | 100 - 260          | N/A               | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                          |
| Boron (mg/l)  | NL=1                  | NA   | 0.1  | <0.1   | ND - 0.17          | N/A               | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                          |
| Chlorate (µg/l) (c)   | NL=800                | NA   | NA   | 48   | 29 - 66            | N/A               | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes |
| Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/l) (c)   | NA                    | 0.02   | NA   | 0.21   | 0.13 - 0.28        | N/A               | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial discharge    |
| Chromium, Total (µg/l) (d)  | 50                    | (100)  | NA   | <0.2   | ND - 0.31          | N/A               | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; natural deposits erosion  |
| Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/l)  | NA                    | NA   | NA   | 210  | 95 - 390           | N/A               | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                          |
| Manganese (µg/l) (e)  | 50                    | NA   | NA   | <0.4   | ND - 0.86          | N/A               | Erosion of natural deposits                                    |
| Molybdenum (µg/l) (c)   | NA                    | NA   | NA   | 2.1  | 1.8 - 2.3          | N/A               | Erosion/leaching from natural deposits                         |
| pH (pH Units)   | NA                    | NA   | NA   | 7.5  | 7.3 - 7.6          | N/A               | Dissolved carbon dioxide and minerals                          |
| Sodium (mg/l)   | NA                    | NA   | NA   | 38   | 26 - 55            | N/A               | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                          |
| Strontium (µg/l) (c)  | NA                    | NA   | NA   | 460  | 430 - 490          | N/A               | Erosion/leaching from natural deposits                         |
| Vanadium (µg/l) (c)   | NL = 50               | NA   | NA   | 1.6  | 1.2 - 2            | N/A               | Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge                |
| <b>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLES</b>  |                       |  |      |  |                    |                   |  |
| Total Coliform (f)  | 5.0%                  | (0)  | NA   | 1.5%   | --                 | No                | Naturally present in the environment                           |
| Total Trihalomethanes (µg/l) (g)  | 80                    | NA   | NA   | 53   | ND - 100           | No                | Byproducts of chlorine disinfection                            |
| Haloacetic Acids (µg/l) (g)   | 60                    | NA   | NA   | 6.4  | ND - 8.3           | No                | Byproducts of chlorine disinfection                            |
| Chlorine Residual (mg/l) (g)  | [ 4 ]                 | [ 4 ]  | NA   | 0.71   | 0.07 - 1.4         | No                | Disinfectant added for treatment                               |
| Color (Color Units) (g)   | 15                    | NA   | NA   | 2.7  | ND - 30            | No                | Naturally occurring organic materials                          |
| Odor-Threshold (Units) (g)  | 3                     | NA   | 1    | 1  | 1 - 2              | No                | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                          |
| Turbidity (NTU) (g)   | 5                     | NA   | 0.1  | 2.2  | ND - 32            | No                | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                          |
| <b>AT-THE-TAP LEAD AND COPPER</b>   |                       |  |      |  |                    |                   |  |
|   | Action Level          | PHG  | DLR  | 90th Percentile Value  | Sites Exceeding AL | MCL<br>Violation? | Typical Source of Contaminant                                  |
| Lead (µg/l) (h)   | 15                    | 0.2  | 5    | ND   | 0 / 35             | No                | Corrosion of household plumbing                                |
| Copper (mg/l) (h)   | 1.3                   | 0.3  | 0.05 | 0.46   | 0 / 35             | No                | Corrosion of household plumbing                                |
| <b>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLES--OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST</b>  |                       |  |      |  |                    |                   |  |
| CONSTITUENTS AND (UNITS)  | Notification<br>Level | PHG<br>(MCLG)                                    | DLR  | Results<br>(a)   | Range<br>Min-Max   | MCL<br>Violation? | Typical Source of Contaminant                                  |
| Chlorate (µg/l) (c)   | 800                   | NA   | NA   | 60   | 57 - 62            | N/A               | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes |
| Chromium, Hexavalent (µg/l) (c)   | NA                    | 0.02   | NA   | 0.27   | 0.25 - 0.29        | N/A               | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial discharge    |
| Chromium, Total (µg/l) (d)  | MCL = 50              | (100)  | NA   | 0.27   | 0.25 - 0.28        | N/A               | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; natural deposits erosion  |
| Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (µg/l)  | NA                    | NA   | NA   | 5.1  | ND - 10.4          | N/A               | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection                       |
| Haloacetic acids (HAA6Br) (µg/l)  | NA                    | NA   | NA   | 8.7  | ND - 17.6          | N/A               | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection                       |
| Haloacetic acids (HAA9) (µg/l)  | NA                    | NA   | NA   | 9.1  | ND - 18.2          | N/A               | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection                       |
| Molybdenum (µg/l) (c)   | NA                    | NA   | NA   | 2.1  | 2 - 2.2            | N/A               | Erosion/leaching from natural deposits                         |
| Strontium (µg/l) (c)  | NA                    | NA   | NA   | 450  | 440 - 460          | N/A               | Erosion/leaching from natural deposits                         |
| Vanadium (µg/l) (c)   | 50                    | NA   | NA   | 1.7  | 1.6 - 1.7          | N/A               | Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge                |
| <b>ACRONYMS AND FOOTNOTES</b>   |                       |  |      |  |                    |                   |  |
| AL = Action Level   |                       | MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal |      | pCi/l = picoCuries per liter   |                    |                   |  |
| DLR = Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting   |                       | NA = No Applicable Limit                         |      | PHG = Public Health Goal   |                    |                   |  |
| MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level   |                       | ND = Not Detected or average less than the DLR   |      | µg/l = parts per billion or micrograms per liter                               |                    |                   |  |
| MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal   |                       | NL = Notification Level                          |      | µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter   |                    |                   |  |
| mg/l = parts per million or milligrams per liter  |                       | NR = Monitoring Not Required                     |      | <" = constituent was detected but average of test results is less than the DLR |                    |                   |  |
| MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level  |                       | NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units              |      | N/A = Not Applicable   |                    |                   |  |
| (a) The results reported in the table are average concentrations of the constituents detected in your drinking water during 2019 or from the most recent tests, except for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), Chlorine Residual, Lead, and Copper which are described below.  |                       |  |      |  |                    |                   |  |
| (b) Constituents were tested in groundwater sources in 2017 to 2019, except for radioactivity which was tested in groundwater sources in 2013, 2014, 2016, 2017, and 2019. The most recent results are included.  |                       |  |      |  |                    |                   |  |
| (c) Constituent was included as part of the unregulated constituents requiring monitoring.  |                       |  |      |  |                    |                   |  |
| (d) Total chromium is regulated with an MCL of 50 µg/l but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 10 µg/l. Total chromium was included as part of the unregulated constituents requiring monitoring.   |                       |  |      |  |                    |                   |  |
| (e) Manganese is regulated with a secondary standard of 50 µg/l but was not detected, based on the DLR of 20 µg/l. Manganese was included as part of the unregulated constituents requiring monitoring.   |                       |  |      |  |                    |                   |  |
| (f) Coliforms are bacteria used as an indicator that if present, indicates other potentially harmful organisms may be present. No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be Total Coliform-positive. The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliforms/E. Coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation.   |                       |  |      |  |                    |                   |  |
| (g) Samples were collected in the distribution system. For TTHM, HAA5 and chlorine residual, the highest quarterly running annual average in 2019 is reported as "Results," while the maximum and minimum of the individual results are reported as "Range." The MCL for color, odor and turbidity is a secondary standard.   |                       |  |      |  |                    |                   |  |
| (h) Concentrations were measured at the tap at 35 residences in the water system. The 90th percentile concentration is reported in the table. Lead was detected in two samples above the DLR; none of the lead results exceeded the regulatory Action Level. Copper was detected above the DLR in all but four samples; none of the copper results exceeded the Action Level. The samples were collected in September 2018. The concentrations reported may not be indicative of the water at your tap; copper was not detected in the City's water supply sources and lead is not required to be tested at the City's water supply sources. In 2019, no school submitted a request to be sampled for lead. |                       |  |      |  |                    |                   |  |