

City of Glendale Water & Power

# WQR.06

## 2006 Water Quality Report

### **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

The water delivered to you by Glendale Water & Power continuously passes tough State and Federal quality standards.

This booklet is a detailed report on the water we delivered to you in 2006. You can be assured that your Glendale water is of the highest quality and is **SAFE TO DRINK**.

## City of Glendale Water & Power

# WATER QUALITY

## 2006 Water Quality Report to our Customers

### Sustaining top-quality water in Glendale requires a dedicated joint effort to meet your drinking water expectations.

The Glendale City Council and the Glendale Water & Power Commission regularly address issues that affect the quality of your water.

The GWP Water Section, through constant attention, maintains an excellent water system that continuously meets all State and Federal drinking water regulations. This is accomplished by on-going testing of our water and continual improvements to our water system facilities. Through these water quality maintenance programs, we make certain that we continue our tradition of providing you with a reliable, safe, high-quality supply of water.

The tables inside this report list all the chemicals that were detected in Glendale's water during the 2006 calendar year. The presence of these in the water does not indicate that the water poses a health risk. This data reflects testing done between January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006, unless otherwise noted. We tested your water for over 165 contaminants in 2006.

#### WHERE DOES YOUR DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

SOURCE	ACRE FEET	PERCENTAGE
Metropolitan Water District	22,258	71%
Glendale Water Treatment Plant	6,523	21%
Glorietta Wells and Verdugo Park Water Treatment Plant	2,648	8%

TOTAL DRINKING WATER: 31,429 acre feet = 10.24 billion gallons

### COMMON CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water for 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. It can also 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are byproducts of industrial process and petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** can be either naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

#### Sources of Glendale's Water

In 2006, Glendale Water & Power delivered 10.24 billion gallons of potable (drinking water quality) water to the City's customers. 71% of that water was purchased from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD). This water is imported from Northern California. Before it is delivered to Glendale, it is treated at MWD's treatment plant in Granada Hills and is monitored by MWD in their water quality laboratory.

Eight percent (8%) of GWP water came from the City's Glorietta Wells and the Verdugo Park Water Treatment Plant. Groundwater extracted from the San Fernando Basin and conveyed through the Glendale Water Treatment Plant accounted for 21% of our supplies. Water from both the Verdugo Basin and the San Fernando Basin is blended with MWD water before being delivered throughout the City.

Source water assessments were conducted in 2000, and updated in 2006, for wells in the Verdugo Basin. Located in primarily urban areas, they are considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from underground gasoline storage tanks and installed sewer lines. Programs to control contamination from fertilizers and pesticides were put in place in 2000 and private septic systems have been eliminated. Two of the wells are potentially vulnerable to contamination from a gasoline station that was previously located in the basin. Before being introduced into the system, water from two of the wells is treated at the Verdugo Park Water Treatment Plant and water from three of the wells is blended with water from MWD.

In addition, GWP also delivered 380 million gallons of recycled water. This is not included in the chart above as it is used for irrigation purposes only and not for drinking water.

### A Message From Ignacio Troncoso

Director of Glendale Water & Power



Every year, GWP provides you with a report on the quality of the drinking water we delivered to you the previous year. This booklet is our report for 2006. As you read through it, you will see that Glendale's water continues to meet all Federal and State quality standards.

It is not a simple task to maintain a healthy, reliable, safe drinking water supply. It requires a large investment in infrastructure and resources as well as people. In 2006, we made great strides in all of these areas.

We installed a new circulating system in all our reservoirs that will help maintain our top-quality water. This improved technology, the **SolarBee**, takes the place of our bottom piping circulation system (see page 3).

On the chemical side, we are investigating different approaches in the chemical treatment of our water. We are studying the use of chlorite, a new technology that could enhance the effectiveness and stability of the chemicals presently used and minimize the amount of chlorine needed (see page 5).

GWP is also continuing our leadership role in the development of a technology to remove chromium 6 from drinking water. The objective of the final stage of a three phase program is to construct full-capacity demonstration facilities at the Glendale Water Treatment Plant.

We could not continue to deliver our high quality water if it weren't for our GWP employees' sense of responsibility in serving you, our customers. Through their commitment to ongoing training and education, our GWP employees have become certified specialists in their fields and bring expert skills to safeguarding the quality of your water.

*Ignacio Troncoso*

#### Water Quality Terms You Will Find in This Report

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).
- **Public Health Goal (PHG)** is 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** is 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)** is the level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** is the level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the USEPA.
- **Notification Level** is the advisory levels developed by California Dept. of Health Services (DHS).
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS)** is the maximum contaminant and maximum disinfection residual level for contaminants that affect health. This standard reflects monitoring, reporting, and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level** is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

### WHAT WE ACCOMPLISHED IN 2006

#### Water System Improvement Projects

There are 380 miles of water mains in Glendale with the average age of 55 years. Glendale Water & Power has an ongoing citywide program of improving our water system with main replacement and cleaning and lining projects. By the end of 2006, we had replaced over 8,000 feet of water mains for the year. In many areas where the structural integrity of the pipe is in question, we are replacing 4-inch diameter cast iron mains with new 8-inch ductile iron mains. The goal of this ongoing program is to increase water flow, improve water quality and expand fire protection for all our GWP customers.



#### Reservoir Replacement Project

In 2006, work continued on a major infrastructure project in the Chevy Chase Canyon area – the replacement of a 14.5 million gallon concrete reservoir constructed in the 1920's. The Environmental Review was completed in early 2006, a design consultant was hired as well as a construction management consultant and, by the end of 2006, the Preliminary Design was nearly complete. In 2007, the final design will be completed and the project will be advertised for construction bids. Construction is expected to begin by early 2008 and requires two years to complete.





### SolarBee Helps Maintain High Water Quality

The newest “buzz” at Glendale Water & Power is the introduction of the SolarBee into our water system. A technology also used by other water agencies in California, the SolarBee is a solar-powered circulator that improves the quality of water stored in reservoirs by constantly circulating the water.

To maintain our high level of water quality, in 2006, GWP installed SolarBee water circulators in all our reservoirs and recycled water tanks. With the SolarBee floating in the reservoir, up to 10,000 gallons of water per minute can be constantly circulated with a minimum amount of turbulence. Solar panels atop the reservoir charge a large battery which then powers the pump motor to keep water circulating inside the reservoir. Since the battery is always fully charged, the SolarBee works continuously even on rainy and cloudy days.



To maintain a safe and healthy water system, different levels of disinfectant are added to our reservoirs each week. It's important that the water inside our reservoirs circulates so that the disinfectant mixes evenly.

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR PEOPLE WITH COMPROMISED IMMUNE SYSTEMS

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.

People with weakened immune systems should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) provide guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. Information is also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Nitrate** levels in the Glendale distribution system do not exceed the 45 parts per million (ppm) limit established by State and Federal regulations. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. It can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

## DETECTED CONTAMINANTS AT GLENDALE'S WATER SOURCES

	Units	State MCL	PHG or (MCLG)		MWD Jensen Plant	Glendale Water Treatment Plant (d)	Glorietta Wells (d)	Verdugo Park Water Treatment Plant (d)	Major Sources of Contaminants in Drinking Water
<b>ORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>									
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ppb	5	0.06	Range	ND	ND	ND - 3.5	ND	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops
				Average			0.44		
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>									
Aluminum (a)	ppb	1000	600	Range	ND - 110	ND - 39	ND - 65.6	12.2 - 62.6	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
				Average	81	1	20.86	37.4	
Antimony	ppb	6	20	Range	ND	ND - 3.7	ND	ND	Petroleum refinery discharges; fire retardants; solder; electronics
				Average		0.7			
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	Range	ND	ND - 2.2	ND	ND - 2.53	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
				Average		0.08		1.27	
Barium	ppm	1	2	Range	ND	0.056 - 0.080	0.086 - 0.150	0.08 - 0.14	Oil and metal refinery; aerospace discharges; natural deposits erosion
				Average		0.070	0.120	0.11	
Beryllium	ppb	4	0.1	Range	ND	ND - 1.4	ND	ND	Discharge from metal refineries; aerospace, and defense industries
				Average		0.03			
Cadmium	ppb	5	0.04	Range	ND	ND - 1.4	ND	ND	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits erosion
				Average		0.03			
Total Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	Range	ND	3.2 - 17.0	ND - 2.19	ND - 1.66	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; natural deposits erosion
				Average		10.0	1.12	0.83	
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	Range	0.16 - 0.22	NA	0.157 - 0.203	0.224 - 0.227	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for dental health
				Average	0.18		0.180	0.230	
Nickel	ppm	100	12	Range	ND	ND - 28	ND - 0.0064	ND - 0.005	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
				Average		1.5	0.0033	0.003	
Nitrate (as N) (b)	ppm	10	10	Range	ND - 0.54	3.1 - 6.3	NA	NA	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
				Average	0.47	5.3			
Selenium	ppb	50	(50)	Range	ND	ND - 5.5	ND - 3.88	ND - 6.2	Refineries, mines, and chemical waste discharges; runoff; natural deposits
				Average		0.11	0.92	3.1	
Thallium	ppb	2	0.1	Range	ND	ND - 1.4	ND	ND	Leaching from ore-processing electronics factory discharges
				Average		0.06			
<b>RADIOLOGICALS</b>									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	0	Range	ND - 4.2	NA	NA	7.78 - 8.71	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND			8.07	
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	0	Range	ND	NA	NA	1.83 - 2.39	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average				2.11	
Combined Radium (c)	pCi/L	5	0	Range	ND	NA	ND - 2.53	ND - 1.01	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average			0.86	0.69	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range	1.1 - 1.2	NA	NA	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	1.2				
<b>REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLS</b>									
Chloride	ppm	500	NS	Range	44 - 56	31 - 64	95.7 - 137	117 - 120	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	54	58	122.33	118.5	
Iron	ppb	300	NS	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND - 2.56	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average				1.28	
Manganese	ppb	50	NL = 500	Range	ND	ND - 3.7	ND - 2.18	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
				Average		0.51	0.73		
Silver	ppb	100	NS	Range	ND	ND - 0.74	ND	ND	Industrial discharges
				Average		0.01			
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	Range	56 - 86	71 - 150	160 - 191	250 - 303	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	69	128	176.43	276.5	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NS	Range	236 - 304	512 - 556	540 - 738	759 - 846	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	273	536	664	802.5	
Turbidity	NTU	5	NS	Range	0.04	ND - 0.15	ND	ND - 0.24	Soil runoff
				Average	0.04	0.07		0.03	
Zinc	ppb	5000	NS	Range	ND	ND	2.14 - 9.87	7.26 - 44.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average			5.81	25.88	

#### Abbreviations

NA = Not Analyzed  
 ND = None Detected  
 NL = Notification Level  
 NS = No Standard  
 AL = Regulatory Action Level  
 PHG = Public Health Goal  
 ppb = parts per billion  
 ppm = parts per million  
 pCi/L = picoCurries per liter

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units  
 DLR = Detection Limits for purposes of reporting  
 MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level  
 MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal  
 MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level  
 MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal  
 MWD = Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

#### Chart Notes

- a) Aluminum has a secondary MCL of 200 ppb.
- b) State MCL is 45 ppm as nitrate which is equal to 10 ppm as N.
- c) Standard is for Radium-226 and -228 combined.
- d) These results were before blending unless otherwise noted.

#### Footnotes

- 1. Source waters are blended to decrease the concentrations of contaminants which results in an increase in the quality of the water we deliver to your homes and businesses.
- 2. Chlorate has a DHS Notification Level of 800 ppb. Chlorate was formed during the chlorite study in Glenoaks Canyon and observed to be a by-product of liquid chlorine.

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (US EPA)**

The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation is a revision to the Safe Drinking Water Act. It requires Glendale to monitor for 11 contaminants that are currently unregulated. The contaminants are listed below and all analyses have been non-detect. Glendale sampled four groundwater sources requiring semi-annual test and one surface water source requiring quarterly test. An administrative order was received from EPA because two quarterly tests were incomplete due to laboratory interaction and one semi-annual test was late.

2,4-Dinitroluene	DCPA di and mono-acid degratate	Molinate	Perchlorate
2,6-Dinitroluene	Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene (4,4'-DDE)	MTBE (d)	Terbacil
Acetochlor	s-ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate (EPTC)	Nitrobenzene	

**UNREGULATED CHEMICAL MONITORING REGULATION (California Department of Health Services)**

The California Department of Health Services required the monitoring of nine unregulated chemicals. Six that were below detectable levels are listed below. The results from the remaining three are tabulated at right.

Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	Perchlorate	tert-Butyl alcohol (TBA)
Ethyl-tert-butyl-ether (ETBE)	tert-Amyl-methyl-ether (TAME)	Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS AT GLENDALE'S WATER SOURCES									
	Units	Notification Level	State DLR		MWD Jensen Plant	Glendale Water Treatment Plant (d)	Glorietta Wells (d)	Verdugo Park Water Treatment Plant (d)	Major Sources of Contaminants in Drinking Water
<b>STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH NO MCLs</b>									
Boron	ppb	1000	100	Range	150 - 210	0.16 - 0.24	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	190	0.20			
Chromium VI	ppb	NS	1	Range	0.07 - 0.10	3.6 - 12.0	NA	ND	Industrial waste discharge
				Average	0.09	9.6 (h)			
Vanadium	ppb	50	3	Range	ND	ND - 7.7	NA	NA	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
				Average		5.4			

## WATER QUALITY MAINTENANCE AND REGULATION

The City uses both chlorine and chloramines for disinfection. Some locations may alternate from chloramines to chlorine depending on operating conditions. Customers with special water quality needs such as kidney dialysis or aquariums should prepare for removal of chloramines as well as chlorine. GWP also uses additional programs to maintain the high quality of our water including: flushing distribution water mains, maintaining an effective cross-connection control program, cleaning reservoirs and tanks, and conducting water quality testing in storage facilities and water mains throughout the City.

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).

### State and Federal Agencies

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the California Department of Health Services (CDHS) and the USEPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDHS regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

State and Federal agencies thoroughly regulate the water we deliver to our customers by requiring significant water quality sampling. They require over 8,000 tests each year. The laboratory testing costs alone are over \$100,000 annually, plus staff time involved in collecting the water samples. Additionally, the State inspects our water system and reviews the test results to ensure that required sampling is occurring and that we meet all regulatory requirements.

LEAD AND COPPER RULE (f)						
	Units	Action Level	PHG	Number of Samples	90th Percentile	Major Sources of Contaminants in Drinking Water
<b>SAMPLES FROM CUSTOMERSTAPS (COLLECTED EVERY 3 YEARS)</b>						
Copper (g)	ppb	1300	170	51	400	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	15	2	51	4.5	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits

CITYWIDE SAMPLING						
	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Average	Range	Major Sources of Contaminants in Drinking Water
<b>SAMPLES FROM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>						
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	5.0 (e)	0	0.06%	0 - 0.66	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. Coli</i>		(e)		0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (i)	ppb	80	NS	27.9	3.7 - 81.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (i)	ppb	60	NS	12.9	2.0 - 30.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4]	[4]	1.35	0.02 - 3.67	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

### Water Fluoridation Set to Begin at End of 2007

In 1995, California enacted legislation that requires large public water systems to fluoridate their water supply if funding is provided. Metropolitan Water District (MWD) received funding for this process and is planning to begin adding fluoride to their treated water supply. Public notices will be issued when the exact date has been determined. Because Glendale receives 70% of our water from MWD, this will affect our water supplies as well.

According to extensive research conducted over the past 50 years, drinking water fluoridation is safe and healthy. Fluoride benefits people of all ages. Fluoridated water, as part of your diet, will provide about 60 percent of the protection necessary to fight against cavities. Fluoride strengthens tooth enamel making teeth more resistant to decay. It also prevents cavities in the root surfaces of teeth for older adults when their gums begin to recede.

As always, please contact our Water Quality Section if you have any questions about your water supply.

### Chlorite Study

The drinking water Glendale Water & Power purchases from Metropolitan Water District contains the disinfectant chloramines, a chlorine/ammonia mixture that provides continuous disinfection throughout the distribution system.

Every week, GWP staff members test the level of disinfectant in our distribution system. Based on this monitoring, GWP staff determine the amount of chlorine that needs to be added to the water to help maintain the stability of the chloramines. The higher temperatures in the summer months necessitate our increasing the chlorine additions to help maintain the chloramines residual level.

Working with the California Department of Health Services, GWP is studying the use of chlorite, a new technology that will enhance the effectiveness and stability of chloramines while minimizing the amount of chlorine that needs to be added to the distribution system. Chlorite is added at 0.6 ppm. This study, which is intended to continue through the summer and fall of 2007, is being conducted in the Glenoaks Canyon area of Glendale.

### Charts Notes

- e) Total coliform MCLs: no more than 5% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on combined distribution system sampling. In 2006, 1,964 samples were analyzed. The MCL was not violated.
- f) Lead and Copper Rule compliance is based on 90th percentile being below the Action Level.
- g) Copper has a secondary MCL of 1000 ppb.
- h) Analysis was on sample blended with MWD supply.
- i) Compliance is based on system-wide annual average.
- j) Bromate has an MCL of 10 ppb.
- k) Hardness in grains/gallon can be found by dividing the ppm by 17.1. 120 ppm = 7.02 grains/gallon.

## WATER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC

	Units		MWD Jensen Plant	Glendale Water Treatment Plant (d)	Glorietta Wells (d)	Verdugo Park Water Treatment Plant (d)
Alkalinity	ppm	Range	76 - 87	235	201 - 254	220.00
		Average	82		226.5	
Bromate (j)	ppb	Range	3.3 - 7.2	NA	NA	NA
		Average	5.6			
Calcium	ppm	Range	24 - 29	NA	94.2 - 150.0	130 - 185
		Average	27		123.9	157.5
Chlorate	ppb	Range	26 - 76	ND - 377	NA	NA
		Average		164		
Hardness (k)	ppm	Range	110 - 128	NA	420 - 550	480 - 570
		Average	120		479.33	375
Magnesium	ppm	Range	11 - 13	NA	31.8 - 46.3	53.9 - 46.1
		Average	12		40.63	50
N - Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	Range	ND - 3.0	ND	NA	NA
		Average				
pH	pH Units	Range	8.1 - 8.3	8.0 - 8.4	6.4 - 7.6	6.5 - 8.9
		Average	8.2	8.2	6.9	6.98
Potassium	ppm	Range	2.3 - 2.8	NA	3.57 - 4.85	4.47 - 5.12
		Average	2.6		4.38	4.80
Sodium	ppm	Range	39 - 56	NA	27.3 - 54.6	35.1 - 62.3
		Average	47		38.96	48.7
TOC	ppm	Range	2.2 - 2.8	NA	NA	NA
		Average	2.4			



Reliable • Competitive • Trusted

Glendale Water & Power  
141 North Glendale Ave., 2nd Level  
Glendale, CA 91206

# WQR.06

## City of Glendale Water & Power 2006 Water Quality Report



## City of Glendale Water & Power 2006 Water Quality Report to Our Customers

**This information is very important.** Please have someone translate it for you or contact the City for a translation as follows:

**Esta informacion es muy importante.** Por favor pidale a alguien que se lo traduzca. O llame a la Ciudad para una traduccion. Leonardo Bocanegra (818) 548-2062.

Այս տեղեկությունը շատ կարևոր է: Խնդրում ենք մեկին խնդրեք որ ձեզ համար թարգմանի:  
**Shant Boodanian (818) 550-4759.**

이것은 아주 중요한 정보입니다. 다른 사람에게 번 역을 부탁해 주십시오. **Nancy Park (818) 548-2041.**

### Customer Participation and Assistance

Comments from the public are welcome and may be presented at the Glendale *Water and Power* Commission meetings held the first Monday of each month, at 4:00 PM, in the Glendale City Council Chambers, 613 E. Broadway.

If you have any questions regarding the quality of your drinking water or would like more information about Glendale water, please write to:  
Ray Notario

Water Quality Section, Glendale *Water & Power*  
141 N. Glendale Avenue, Level 4, Glendale, CA 91206 or call (818) 548-3962 or 548-2062.  
After hours and for water emergencies call (818) 548-2011.

You may also visit our website at [www.GlendaleWaterAndPower.com](http://www.GlendaleWaterAndPower.com)

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).