



City of Glendale *Water & Power*

# 2005 Water Quality Report



## Important Facts to Know About Your Drinking Water

### Sustaining Top-Quality Water In Glendale Requires a Dedicated Joint Effort

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

The GWP Water Section, through constant attention, maintains an excellent water system that passes tough State and federal quality standards in order to meet your drinking water expectations.

# City of Glendale Water Quality

## Glendale Water & Power 2005 Water Quality Report to our Customers

**We know you know that your water is safe to drink.**

**We present you with this booklet to give you a detailed report on the high quality of the water we delivered to you in 2005.**

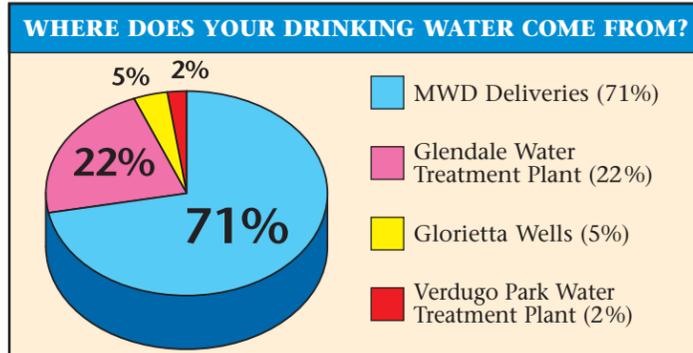
The water delivered by Glendale Water & Power continuously meets all State and federal drinking water regulations. This is accomplished by ongoing testing of our water and continual improvements to our water system facilities. Through these water quality maintenance programs, we make certain that we 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 2005 calendar year. The presence of these in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. This data reflects testing done between January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005, unless otherwise noted. We tested your water for over 155 contaminants in 2005. Source water assessments for wells in the Verdugo Basin and the San Fernando Basin are available for public review at the Glendale Water & Power offices.

### 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 2005, Glendale Water & Power delivered 10.14 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 and the Colorado River. Before it is delivered to Glendale, it is treated at MWD's treatment plants in Granada Hills and LaVerne and is monitored by MWD in their water quality laboratory.

Seven percent (7%) 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 22% 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.

In addition, GWP also delivered 1,239 acre-feet of recycled water. This is not included in the chart above as it is used for irrigation purposes only.

### A MESSAGE FROM IGNACIO TRONCOSO, Director of Glendale Water & Power

From the day we began serving water to the Glendale community, a top priority for Glendale Water & Power has always been to maintain a healthy, reliable drinking water supply. Today, as we approach our 100th year of service, we are proud that this commitment to provide high quality water continues unabated.

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 2005. As you read through it, you will see that Glendale's water continues to meet all State and federal quality standards.

Maintaining safe drinking water is not a simple task. It requires a large investment in infrastructure and resources as well as highly skilled people. We could not continue to deliver this high quality water if it were not for the dedication of our GWP employees. Our water monitoring program requires a consistency of efforts from them as well as skill and knowledge. Through their commitment to ongoing training and education, our GWP employees have become certified specialists in water quality maintenance.



*Ignacio Troncoso*



### 2005 Water Projects

#### Water System Improvement Projects

Because the average age of the water pipes in Glendale is 55 years, with a significant number even older, Glendale Water & Power began a multi-year program of improving our water system in late 2003. By the end of 2005, we had rehabilitated or replaced 21,000 feet of water mains and major valves. In many areas, we are replacing 4-inch pipes with new 8-inch pipes. The goal of this program is to increase water flow, improve water quality and expand fire protection for all our GWP customers citywide.

#### Reservoir Replacement Project

In 2005, Glendale Water & Power embarked 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. At the end of 2005, this project was entering the Environmental Review phase. To completion, the entire project is estimated to last at least three years.

#### Chromium 6 Project

GWP continues our leadership role in the study to select and develop the technology to remove chromium 6 from drinking water. A comprehensive three-phase study was developed to accomplish this undertaking.

With the completion of the bench-scale and pilot-scale phases, work on the demonstration-scale testing has begun. The objective of this phase is to finalize the chromium 6 removal research effort and to construct full capacity demonstration facilities at the Glendale Water Treatment Plant.

### 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

#### •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.

## Tap Water vs Bottled Water

Do you know that your safe, high quality Glendale tap water is regulated by California Department of Health Services (CDHS) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)? CDHS and USEPA have set very strict standards for any element in water that could pose a possible health risk. We continually test our tap water to be sure that it constantly meets their stringent requirements. Not only is it safe to drink, we deliver it fresh to your tap every day, 365 days per year!

Bottled water, in contrast, is overseen by the Food and Drug Administration, the agency that oversees package food products and approved drugs. Environmental Toxicology Bureau studies have shown that some bottled waters have contaminant levels that would not meet CDHS regulations. An Environmental Working Group/Environmental Law Foundation Study on bottled water from vending machines found that one-third exceeded the State health standard for contaminants linked to increased cancer risk and birth defects (*Daily News*, Dec. 2002).

GWP's mission is to provide **high quality and reliable water** at the **least possible cost** to our customers. How do we compare in price? This might surprise you:

WATER	COST PER GALLON	COMMENTS
Glendale Water <i>at your tap</i> (24 hours per day)	\$0.004	Over 320 ounces for a penny (over 2 1/2 gallons for a penny)
Bottled Water <i>delivered</i> (in 5 gallon bottles weekly)	\$1.06	1 1/5 ounces for a penny (over 250 times more expensive)
Bottled Water <i>from the store</i> (in 1 and 2 gallon containers)	\$0.99	1 1/3 ounces for a penny (almost 250 times more expensive)

### 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 mg/L limit established by State and federal regulations. However, nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 parts per million 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 mg/L 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)	Range	MWD Weymouth Plant	Glendale Water Treatment Plant (h)	Glorietta Wells (h)	Verdugo Park Water Treatment Plant (h)	Major Sources of Contaminants in Drinking Water
				Average					
<b>ORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>									
Di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate	ppb	4	12	Range Average	ND	ND - 0.32 0.20	ND	NA	Chemical factory discharge; inert ingredient in pesticides
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ppb	5	0.06	Range Average	ND	ND	ND - 3.2 1.3	ND	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>									
Aluminum (e)	ppb	1000	600	Range Average	ND - 82 ND	ND - 79 54	ND	ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Arsenic	ppb	50	NS	Range Average	ND	ND - 1 0.08	ND	ND	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	Range Average	ND	57 - 85 70	ND - 112 74	ND	Oil and metal refineries discharges; natural deposits erosion
Chromium	ppb	50	100 MCLG	Range Average	ND	4.4 - 20 10.9	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial processes; steel and pulp mills; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	Range Average	0.11 - 0.21 0.17	0.26 - 0.49 0.36	0.17 - 0.20 0.18	0.21	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
Nickel	ppm	100	12	Range Average	ND	ND - 6.5 5.6	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as N) (f)	ppm	10	10	Range Average	ND - 1.1 0.54	5.4 5.4	3.0 (i)		Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
<b>RADIOLOGICALS</b>									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	NS	Range Average	ND	ND - 13 6.5	7.12 - 9.02 8.0	5.32 - 6.30 5.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	NS	Range Average	ND	ND - 5 4.1	1.28 - 4.08 2.8	3.27 - 3.85 3.6	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium (g)	pCi/L	5	NS	Range Average	ND	NA	ND - 2.77 0.9	ND - 0.87 0.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.5	Range Average	ND	5 - 13.4 8.9	6.25 - 10.20 8.2	5.47 - 6.86 6.2	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLS</b>									
Chloride	ppm	500	NS	Range Average	63 - 85 75		102 - 123 114	12	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron	ppb	300	NS	Range Average	ND	ND - 42 37	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	NS	Range Average	ND	ND - 6.5 3.79	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	ppb	500	NA	Range Average	ND		< 0.05	< 0.05	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Specific Conductance	µmho/cm	1600	NS	Range Average	670 - 876 766		931 - 1030 986	1200	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	Range Average	134 - 206 164		148 - 178 167	316	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NS	Range Average	391 - 532 452		608 - 673 649	876	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity	NTU	5	NS	Range Average	0.05 - 0.07 0.06		< 0.10 1	< 0.10 - 10.60	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppb	5000	NS	Range Average	ND	ND - 28 13	ND	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

#### Abbreviations

NA = Not Analyzed  
 ND = None Detected  
 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

#### Notes

- a) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling. In 2005, 1,924 distribution samples were analyzed. The MCL was not violated.
- b) Lead and Copper Rule compliance based on 90th percentile being below the Action Level. Samples were taken from 51 customer taps. Testing is required every three years. This data was collected in 2005.

- c) Copper has a secondary MCL of 1000 ppb.  
 d) MTBE has a secondary MCL of 5 ppb.  
 e) Aluminum has a secondary MCL of 200 ppb.  
 f) State MCL is 45 ppm as nitrate which is equal to 10 ppm as N.  
 g) Standard is for Radium-226 and -228 combined.  
 h) These results were before blending unless otherwise noted.  
 i) Analysis was on sample blended with MWD supply.  
 j) Compliance is based on system-wide annual average.

- k) Hardness in grains/gallon can be found by dividing the ppm by 17.1. 186 ppm=10.9 grains/gallon.

#### Footnote:

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.

**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.

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 below.

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	Action Level	State DLR	Range Average	MWD Weymouth Plant	Glendale Water Treatment Plant (h)	Glorietta Wells (h)	Verdugo Park Water Treatment Plant (h)	Major Sources of Conaminants in Drinking Water
STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH NO MCLS									
Boron	ppb	1000	100	Range	130 - 190	140 - 240			Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	150	204	NA		
Chromium VI	ppb	NS	1	Range	ND	4.2 - 12.6			Industrial waste discharge
				Average	ND	9.7 (i)	ND	ND	
Vanadium	ppb	50	3	Range	3.0 - 3.6	4.4 - 8.2			Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
				Average	3.3	6.0	NA		

**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 testing the chemical and bacteria levels in storage facilities and water mains.

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.

**State and Federal Agencies**

In order 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 about \$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 (b)						
	Units	Action Level	PHG	Number of Samples	90th Percentile	Major Sources of Contaminants in Drinking Water
SAMPLES FROM CUSTOMERS TAPS (COLLECTED EVERY 3 YEARS)						
Copper (c)	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
SAMPLES FROM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	5.0 (a)	0	0.00%	0	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (j)	ppb	80	NS	39.4	3.9 - 90.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (j)	ppb	60	NS	18.9	4.8 - 38.4	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4]	[4]	1.26	0.01 - 3.88	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

**Fluoride**

Fluoride occurs naturally in surface water and groundwater. Glendale's water supply ranges from 0.2 to 0.3 mg/L of fluoride. Because many pediatricians recommend fluoride supplements for children, we are frequently asked what this level is so the proper dosage can be prescribed.

California enacted legislation in 1995 that requires large public water systems to fluoridate their water supply if funding is provided. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) received funding for fluoridation in 2003. MWD, which supplies 71% of the City's water, is installing fluoridation systems at their treatment facilities. The start-up date has been set for July 2007. They are planning on a fluoride target dose of 0.7 to 0.8 mg/L. Once their fluoridation system is initiated, Glendale's fluoride levels will range from 0.5 to 0.8 mg/L. Public notices will be issued before this occurs.

**WaterTrax**

GWP has contracted with WaterTrax USA, Inc. for their water quality database service. Analytical labs used for our water quality monitoring formerly reported results for over 4,000 samples by mailing printed reports. With each sample being analyzed for multiple parameters, there will be over 30,000 data points over a year. WaterTrax arranges for the labs to transmit the data directly to their server. Their system then allows our engineers and operators to view the data from remote sites at any time. This not only saves time by avoiding reentering the data, but offers timely tracking of the system. We still maintain the printed reports for records.

**Improved Drinking Water Safety**

The USEPA finalized two drinking water rules in December 2005 that increase the safety of our drinking water. These are "Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule" (Stage 2D BPR) and the "Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule" (LT2).

Byproducts are formed when organics react with water disinfectants such as chlorine. With Stage 2D BPR, we will be identifying areas that may have higher levels of byproducts for additional compliance monitoring. The LT2 rule will increase our monitoring of groundwater under the influence of surface water.

Our water receives chloramine as a primary disinfectant because this chlorine/ammonia mixture has lower levels of reaction with organics. We add chlorine to the distribution system as needed to maintain adequate residual disinfection as well as to control nitrification.

Our goal is to reduce the amount of chlorine disinfectant added to the system while maintaining required residual of chloramine disinfectant. In 2006 we will be pursuing a promising technology using a secondary disinfectant which has been shown to extend the effectiveness of chloramines.

**WATER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC**

	Units	Range Average	MWD Weymouth Plant	Glendale Water Treatment Plant (h)	Glorietta Wells (h)	Verdugo Park Water Treatment Plant (h)
Alkalinity	ppm	Range	76 -100		175 - 208	
		Average	87	NA	190	179
Calcium	ppm	Range	35 - 52		107 - 111	
		Average	42	NA	109	135
Chlorate	ppb	Range		75 - 230		
		Average	NA	153	NA	NA
Hardness (k)	ppm	Range	157 - 222		400 - 464	
		Average	186	NA	433	526
Magnesium	ppm	Range	17 - 23		36.1 - 43.4	
		Average	19.5	NA	40	41
N - Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	Range	2.0 - 3.5			
		Average		ND		
pH	pH Units	Range	8.1 - 8.4	7.5 - 8.5	6.71 - 6.78	
		Average	8.2	8.0	6.75	6.7
Potassium	ppm	Range	3.2 - 4.0		5.15 - 5.54	
		Average	3.7	NA	5.3	6.9
Sodium	ppm	Range	70 - 93		38.9 - 47.2	
		Average	80	NA	43	52.7
TOC	ppm	Range	1.8 - 3.2	1.6 - 11.0		
		Average	2.4	1.8	NA	NA



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



## GLENDALE WATER & POWER 2005 WATER QUALITY REPORT



## CITY OF GLENDALE WATER & POWER 2005 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 Avenue.

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).