City of Glendale *Water & Power*

WQR.07

2007 Water Quality Report

City of Glendale Water & Power
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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 2007. You can be assured that your Glendale water is of the highest quality and is SAFE TO DRINK.

Reservoirs, Pipelines, Valves: Operations and Maintenance

When you turn on a faucet in your home, have you ever wondered how that drinking water travels from its source to your home?

Under Glendale's streets, water moves through 397 miles of pipeline, 8,535 valves and approximately 33,000 meters. In addition, Glendale *Water & Power* has 30 water storage tanks and reservoirs with a total storage capacity of 185 million gallons.

Keeping all these parts of the system in good working order is vitally important in maintaining good water quality. This requires the concerted effort of employees in several different GWP groups.

On a regular basis, storage facilities are drained, inspected by field staff for inside wear, and thoroughly cleaned before being put back into service.The valves located throughout the water distribution system need to be regularly turned to keep them functioning smoothly.

During 2007, GWP continued our citywide, multi-year program to replace or reline drinking water pipes. A cleaning and lining process is used if existing pipes are still structurally sound and large enough to provide the required water flow. After a mechanical device, similar to a "roto-rooter" travels through the pipe to clean it out, concrete mortar is sprayed on the inside of the pipe. This process smoothes the interior of the pipe, increasing water flows and improving water quality.

So, the next time you turn on a faucet in your home, know that there are many people working diligently to keep your water safe and healthful for you to drink.

The new Chevy Chase Reservoir in the Chevy Chase Country Club golf course is expected to be completed in 2010. Demolition work on the old reservoir began in early January 2008.

WHERE DOES YOUR DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

SOURCE	ACRE FEET	PERCENTAGE
Metropolitan Water District	22,547	70%
Glendale Water Treatment Plant	7,522	23%
Glorietta Wells	2,028	6%
Verdugo Park Water Treatment Plant	542	1%

COMMON CONTAMINANTS IN 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. 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, 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.
- **Organic chemical contaminants,** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial process and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

SOURCES OF GLENDALE'S DRINKING WATER

In 2007, Glendale *Water & Power* delivered over 10.63 billion gallons of potable (drinking water quality) water to the City's customers. 70% of that water was purchased from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD), after being imported from Northern California and the Colorado River. Before it was delivered to Glendale, it was treated at MWD's treatment plants and monitored by MWD in their water quality laboratory.

Water from local sources made up 30% of our drinking water supplies. Water from our local sources was blended with MWD water before being delivered to your homes and businesses. 23% of GWP water was groundwater extracted from the San Fernando Basin and conveyed through the Glendale Water Treatment Plant. Water from the City's Glorietta Wells and the Verdugo Park Water Treatment Plant accounted for 7% of our supplies.

Source Water Assessments were conducted in 2000 and updated in 2006 for five wells in the Verdugo Basin. Located in an urban area, they are considered to be potentially vulnerable to contamination from underground gasoline storage tanks and leakage from sewer lines. In 2000, programs to control contamination from fertilizers and pesticides were put in place. Before being introduced into the water system, water from two wells is treated at the Verdugo Park Water Treatment Plant and water from three wells is blended with water from MWD. The Source Water Assessment can be obtained by contacting Ray Notario at (818) 548-3962.

A Message From Dan Waters

Interim Director of Glendale *Water & Power*

Glendale *Water & Power's* commitment to provide safe, healthy drinking water was established as a priority almost a century ago. We are proud to say that this commitment continues today. Our drinking water is of the highest quality and we are constantly seeking new methods to improve that quality.

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 2007. As you read through it, you will see that GWP provides excellent quality water that, without fail, passes tough Federal and State quality standards.

Award Winning Study

Working closely with the California Department of Public Health and in conjunction with Malcolm Pirnie engineers, we successfully completed a study to determine if a new technology, chlorite, could be used to minimize the amount of chlorine that needs to be added to the water in our distribution system while still maintaining the same water quality. Although the results were very positive, further evaluation of the process will be completed before we install it into our entire water system. The American Academy of Environmental Engineers awarded this study its Grand Prize in research for its Excellence in Environmental Engineering competition.

Maintaining safe drinking water is not a simple task. It requires a large investment in infrastructure as well as highly skilled people. Through their commitment to ongoing training and education, our GWP employees have become certified specialists in safeguarding the quality of your water.

Daniel P. Waters

Water Quality Terms You Will Find in This Report

- **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 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).
- **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.
- **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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):**
  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.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):**
  MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):**
  A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Cross-Connection Control Program

To protect drinking water systems from potential contamination, State law requires that utilities like GWP, maintain a Cross-Connection Control Program. A cross-connection can occur when a potable water line is directly or indirectly connected to a non-potable supply. Glendale has never experienced contamination due to a cross-connection.

Regulations require installation of backflow prevention devices at all locations where actual or potential cross-connections exist. An unprotected or inadequately protected cross-connection could contaminate the City's drinking water supply. Examples of non-potable supplies can include fire protection, lawn irrigation, cooling systems and high pressure boilers. Cross-connections may also occur due to commercial process equipment such as metal plating tanks and heat exchangers and booster pumps inside customers' premises.

Implementing an effective cross-connection control program involves conducting facility inspections, evaluating the degree of potential hazard to public health, identifying the appropriate protection device, and providing training and seminars for on-site supervisors. Once devices are installed, there is a need for regular inspections and testing to ensure their proper operation as well as maintenance of accurate and up-to-date records.

Recycled Water

The drought in the late 1980's paved the way for Glendale to develop an alternative source of water for non-potable uses. This alternative source is recycled water. Within Glendale, we have two separate water systems, one for drinking water and one for recycled water. Recycled water is domestic wastewater that undergoes extensive treatment.

Glendale's supply of recycled water comes from the Los Angeles/Glendale Water Reclamation Plant which produces 20 million gallons of recycled water per day. Even though the end product of all of this treatment meets Federal and State drinking water standards, recycled water cannot be used for human consumption.

Currently, recycled water use in Glendale is about five percent of the total annual water used. GWP has 59 service connections that provide recycled water for public area irrigation, cooling towers, street cleaning, dust abatement, and flushing urinals and toilets. Glendale businesses and agencies using recycled water save significant costs over the use of drinking water.

As the importance of water conservation becomes greater than ever, increasing our use of recycled water will improve our chances of meeting our water conservation goals while still meeting the water needs of all our customers.

The Fluoridation of Glendale's Water

In November 2007, the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California joined a majority of the nation's public water suppliers by adding fluoride to the drinking water it delivers. Glendale receives 70% of our water supplies from MWD. Because we blend MWD water with our local groundwater supplies, GWP routinely monitors the level of fluoride throughout the City.

More than 60 years of scientific research and experience have demonstrated that fluoridating public drinking water is safe and the best method of improving oral health in a community. Fluoride helps teeth resist decay by strengthening the protective layer of tooth enamel.

Drinking fluoridated water on a regular basis should make the use of fluoride tablets and drops unnecessary. GWP water customers using or considering the use of fluoride supplements should discuss this issue with their health care providers.

Despite fluoride's proven record, many consumers may not be familiar with its benefits or may be concerned about adding it to their drinking water. You can find additional information at the following website: http://www.mwdh2o.com/fluoridation/index.html.

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. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The 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).

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
ppt = parts per trillion
pCi/L = picoCurries per liter
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
DLR = Detection Limits for purposes of reporting
TT = Treatment Technique
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
DPH = Department of Public Health
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
MWD = Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS AT GLENDALE'S WATER SOURCES

	Units	State MCL	PHG or (MCLG)		MWD Jensen Plant (n)	MWD Weymouth Plant (n)	Glendale Water Treatment Plant (d)	Glorietta Wells (d)	Verdugo Park Water Treatment Plant	Major Sources of Contaminants in Drinking Water
ORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ppb	5	0.06	Range Average	ND	ND	ND	ND-5.4 2.0 (p)	ND	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether (MTBE)	ppb	13	13	Range Average	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.8 0.06	ND	Petroleum refinery discharges; fire retardants; solder; electronics
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Aluminum (a)	ppb	1000	600	Range Average	53-110 84	ND-140 70	ND-58 12	ND-8 6	ND-15 8	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	Range Average	ND-2.4 ND	ND-2.6 ND	ND-1 0.2	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits, glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	ppm	1	2	Range Average	ND	ND	0.06-0.09 0.07	0.08-0.12 0.11	0.07-0.08 0.08	Oil and metal refinery, aerospace discharges; erosion of natural deposits
Total Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	Range Average	ND	ND	10-12 8	ND	ND	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (l)	ppm	2	1	Range Average	0.60-0.80	0.6-1.0	0.33-0.40 0.37	0.17-0.19 0.18	0.19-0.2 0.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for dental health
Nitrate	ppm	45	45	Range Average	ND-3.5 2.7	ND-3.5 2.2	23-26 25	14.7-49.9 36.1 (b)	15.1-19.5 17.7	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
RADIOLOGICALS										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range Average	ND-4.3 ND	ND	ND-11 4	7-9 8	7.8-8.7 8.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	(0)	Range Average	ND	ND	ND-7.7 3.1	1.3-4.1 2.8	1.8-2.4 2.1	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium (c)	pCi/L	5	(0)	Range Average	ND	ND	ND-2.4 0.7	ND-2.5 0.9	ND-1.0 0.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range Average	1.1-1.9 1.4	ND	5-13.4 8.4	6.3-10.2 8.2	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLS										
Chloride	ppm	500	NS	Range Average	40-70 61	71-101 86	54-59 57	88-110 99	110-118 114	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	cu	15	NA	Range Average	1-2 2	1-2 2	NA	ND-1 0.17	ND-2 1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	300	NS	Range Average	ND	ND	ND-410 20	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	NL=500	Range Average	ND	ND	ND	2.2-36.6 6.5	1.3-56.3 28.8	Leaching from natural deposits;
Odor	ppb	3	NS	Range Average	2 2	1 1	NA	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Silver	ppb	100	NS	Range Average	ND	ND	ND	ND-1.06 0.18	ND	Industrial discharges
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	Range Average	46-57 52	96-175 140	130-130 130	141-161 150	193-217 205	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NS	Range Average	248-285 267	348-509 437	516-644 559	563-684 618	692-766 729	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (o)	NTU	5	NS	Range Average	0.04-0.05 0.04	0.05-0.07 0.06	0.05-0.05 0.05	ND	ND-0.19 0.15	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppb	5000	NS	Range Average	ND	ND	ND	ND-10.9 1.8	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Footnotes (For all charts)

a) Aluminum has a secondary MCL of 200 ppb.
b) As the result of blending, actual level of nitrate in water served ranged between3.7 and 30.3 ppm, with an average of 16.2 ppm.
c) Standard is for Radium -226 and -228 combined.
d) These results were before blending unless otherwise noted.
e) Total coliform MCL: No more than 5% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive.
f) 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.
g) Copper has a secondary MCL of 1000 ppb.
h) Analysis was on water before blending with MWD supply.
i) Compliance is based on system-wide annual average.
j) Hardness in grains/gallon can be found by dividing the ppm by 17.1. 120ppm = 7.02 grains/gallon.
k) Bromate has an MCL of 10 ppm.
l) For GWP sources, data represents the amount of naturally occurring fluoride, before MWD began fluoridation. For MWD sources, data represents only months after MWD began fluoridation.
m) Chlorate has a DPH 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.
n) During 2007, Glendale received MWD water primarily from the Jensen treatment plant. Beginning in the fall, Glendale received MWD water from the Weymouth treatment plant.
o) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effective ness of our filtration system.
p) As the result of blending, actual level of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) in water served ranged between ND and 0.8ppb, with an average of 0.64ppb.

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	Terbacil
Acetochlor	s-ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate (EPTC)	Nitrobenzene	

UNREGULATED CHEMICAL MONITORING REGULATION (California Department of Public Health)

The California Department of Public Health 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)

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water 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.

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.

State and Federal Agencies

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Projection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department 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.

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).

Automatic Flushing Device

Automatic Flushing Devices

GWP staff periodically flush water from our water pipelines to prevent the stagnation of water and to prevent possible color, odor, or taste problems.

To reduce the amount of wasted water while continuing to maintain good water quality, in June 2007, GWP began installing programmable Automatic Flushing Units (AFU) to replace manual flushing. Similar to an automatic sprinkler system controller, an AFU can be set for the frequency, time and duration that flushing is to occur.

At every location where AFUs have been installed, the benefits of these devices have become immediately evident. The discharge of water has been reduced, the work required to maintain each location has been minimized, and the quality of the water has been kept at a continuously high level.

Lead. 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. GWP 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS AT GLENDALE'S WATER SOURCES

	Units	Notification Level	State DLR		MWD Jensen Plant (n)	MWD Weymouth Plant (n)	Glendale Treatment Plant (d)	Glorietta Wells (d)	Verdugo Park Treatment Plant	Major Sources of Contaminants in Drinking Water
STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH NO MCLs										
Boron	ppb	1,000	100	Range	170-200	130-170	170-600	118-131	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	180	150	210	124		
Chromium VI	ppb	NS	1	Range	0.06-0.22	0.10-0.17	10-12	ND	0.23	Industrial waste discharge
				Average	0.12	0.13	8.7 (h)			
Vanadium	ppb	50	3	Range	ND-3.7	ND-4.1	4.4-6.6	5-5.5	3.7-4.8	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
				Average	3.1	3.3	5.0	5.3	4.3	

LEAD AND COPPER RULE (f)

	Units	Action Level	PHG	No. of Samples	90th Percentile	No. of sites exceeding action level	Major Sources of Contaminants in Drinking Water
SAMPLES FROM CUSTOMERS TAPS (COLLECTED EVERY 3 YEARS)							
Copper (g)	ppb	1300	170	51	400	1	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	15	2	51	4.5	2	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits

CITYWIDE SAMPLING

	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Citywide Average	Range	Major Sources of Contaminants in Drinking Water
SAMPLES FROM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	5.0 (e)	0	0.21	0-0.66	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E. Coli*		(e)		0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (i)	ppb	80	NS	36.5	8-138	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (i)	ppb	60	NS	14.9	4.0-30.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4]	[4]	1.42	ND-5.3	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

WATER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC

	Units		MWD Jensen Plant (n)	MWD Weymouth Plant (n)	Glendale Treatment Plant (d)	Glorietta Wells (d)	Verdugo Park Treatment Plant
Alkalinity	ppm	Range	76-92	80-97	206-218	149-204	191-202
		Average	82	88	212	192	197
Bromate (k)	ppb	Range	3.4-10.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Average	6.3				
Calcium	ppm	Range	23-26	30-49	91-96	74-96	91-111
		Average	24	41	94	83	101
Chlorate (m)	ppb	Range	ND-32	34-36	148-259	118-153	153-153
		Average			167	136	153
Hardness (j)	ppm	Range	108-117	137-211	330-350	360-450	450-520
		Average	112	181	340	404	475
Magnesium	ppm	Range	11-13	14-22	26-27	29-45	34-54
		Average	12	19	26	37	49
N - Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	Range	ND-3.0	ND	ND-2.4	NA	NA
		Average			1.4		
pH	pH Units	Range	8.2-8.4	8.1-8.4	8.1-8.4	6.2-7.9	6.4-8.1
		Average	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.0	6.9
Potassium	ppm	Range	2.6-2.9	3.1-4.3	4-4.3	3.2-4.8	4.8-5.2
		Average	2.7	3.7	4.1	4.2	5.0
Sodium	ppm	Range	40-58	66-93	51-54	34-69	45-71
		Average	50	80	53	51	58
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	Range	1.5-2.6	1.8-2.8	NA	NA	NA
		Average	2.2	2.2			

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

WQR.07

City of Glendale *Water & Power* 2007 Water Quality Report to Our Customers

This information is very important. Please have someone translate it for you.

Esta informacion es muy importante. Por favor pidale a alguien que se lo tradusca.

Այս տեղեկությունը շատ կարևոր է: Խնդրում ենք, որ մեկին թարգմանել տաք այն:

此資訊十分重要。請您找人幫您翻譯。

यह सूचना अत्यंत ही महत्त्वपूर्ण है। कृपया कसिी से इसका अनुवाद करा लीजएि।

これは非常に重要な情報です。どなたかに翻訳をお願いしてください。

이 정보는 매우 중요합니다. 누군가에게 번역해달라고 하십시오.

Ang impormasyon na ito ay mahalagang-mahalaga.
Mangyaring maghanap ng makakapagsalin nito para sa inyo.

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 Ave., Level 4, Glendale, CA 91206 or call (818) 548-3962 or 548-2062.
You may also visit our website at 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).