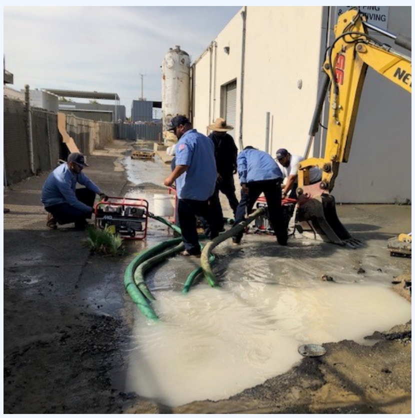
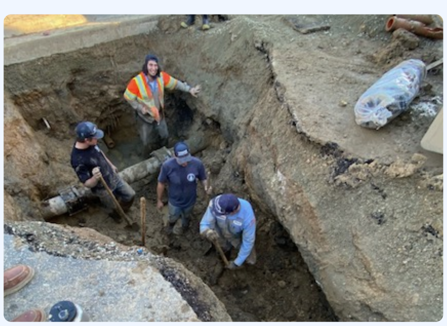
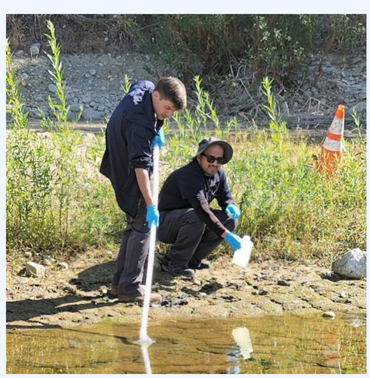
# City of Pomona

# 2023 Annual Water Quality Report

## Water testing performed January–December 2022





City Hall Hours
Monday–Thursday: 7:30 AM–6:00 PM
Friday: Closed

City of Pomona
505 South Garey Avenue
Pomona, California 91766

# Water Monitoring Data for January 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022

We test your drinking water for all constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact City of Pomona at 148 N. Huntington Street, Pomona, CA 91768 or 909-620-2251 for a paper copy of this report or if you have questions regarding your drinking water.

## Spanish:

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Pomona a (909) 620-2251 para asistirlo en español.

## Vietnamese:

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên lạc City of Pomona tại (909) 620-2251 để được trợ giúp bằng tiếng việt.

## Tagalog:

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa City of Pomona o tumawag sa (909) 620-2251 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

## Mandarin (Simplified):

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 City of Pomona 以获得中文的帮助: (909) 620-2251.

# Table of Contents

# Thank You

Dear valued customers,

The City of Pomona takes great pride in delivering exceptional customer service. Our unwavering commitment to providing safe and reliable water to our valued customers is at the forefront of everything we do.

Our water quality section staff conduct rigorous testing and provide comprehensive reports to ensure the safety and quality of our water. Our water treatment staff operate and maintain our water treatment facilities with great care and attention to detail. Our production staff uses up-to-date technology and local water resources to provide affordable, high-quality water. Our water distribution staff conduct regular inspections and repairs to ensure the City's 400 miles of pipelines are operating as designed.

Our engineering staff oversees every aspect of our water infrastructure to ensure the highest level of quality and safety for our drinking water. We are committed to environmental compliance and the conservation of natural resources through educating people about waste reduction and pollution prevention. Our dedication to environmentally friendly operations and continuous improvement is unwavering.

We take our responsibility seriously and will continue to work tirelessly to provide you with the best possible water. Your safety and satisfaction is our top priority, and we strive to exceed your daily expectations.

From The City of Pomona's
Water Resources Team

# Did the recent rain events end the drought?

**In California, groundwater aquifers have the ability to hold more water than the states above ground reservoirs, However, our aquifers have been depleted over time due to heavy pumping, especially in agricultural areas. Recent data indicates that the groundwater reserves in the Central Valley have decreased significantly during dry periods in the last two decades and have only slightly recovered during wet periods.**

Despite the recent rainfall that has replenished many of California's reservoirs, the state still faces water issues that require attention. California is known for experiencing severe droughts and floods in both the short and long term due to its precipitation, mainly coming from atmospheric rivers during late fall and winter.

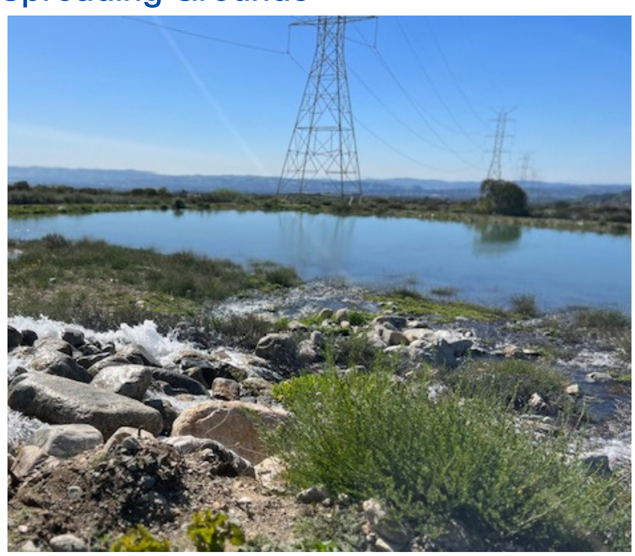
California has constructed infrastructure such as reservoirs, wells, and irrigation systems to address this issue. However, capturing and storing water for dry periods becomes more challenging in a warming climate where weather extremes are increasing.

Unfortunately, climate change intensifies California's weather, resulting in more extended and severe droughts and stronger storms. Although the state's average snowpack levels were higher than the previous three years, more is needed to solve the state's water issues, as rapidly increasing temperatures can disrupt the snowmelt process.

To address these challenges, the state's water regulators have approved a plan to divert over 600,000 acre-feet of floodwaters from the San Joaquin River and redirect them to areas where they can spread out and refill groundwater. This is a positive step towards resolving California's water issues and ensuring the state's water supply is sustainable for the future.

San Antonio Canyon Spreading Grounds

Picture taken 2020



Picture taken 2022

# How to Read Your Water Meter

At the City of Pomona, we utilize water meters to accurately measure the amount of water our customers consume. Our dedicated water meter readers conduct routine checks every other month to determine usage. In addition to our team's efforts, customers are welcome to monitor their own usage by reading their water meter. This proactive measure can also help identify any potential leaks, providing an opportunity to address them promptly.

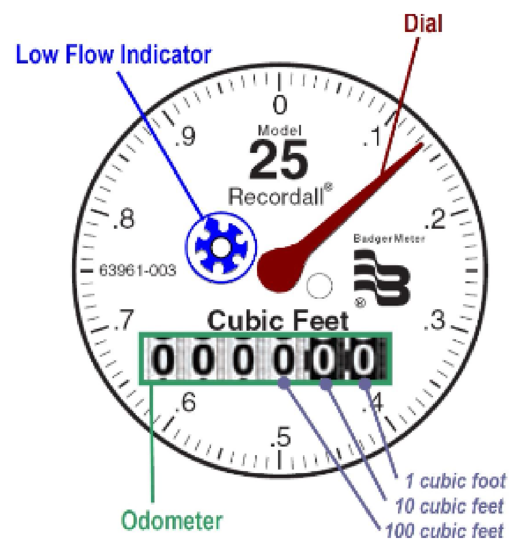
## Locate Your Water Meter

To find the water meter on your property, look for a concrete box near the street labeled **"Water Meter**."

## Exploration of the Water Meter

The meter on the right is a typical representation of what most meters look like.

- **Dial:** The dial will rotate when water passes through the meter. One full rotation of the dial equals 1 cubic foot of water or 7.48 gallons.
- **Water Meters:** Measures cubic feet of water used. To convert cubic feet to gallons, multiply the number of cubic feet by 7.48.
- The City of Pomona measures water use by units for billing purposes: 1 unit of water billed = 100 cubic feet = 748 gallons.
- **Low Flow Indicator:** The low flow indicator is extremely sensitive and will rotate with even the slightest water movement. It has the ability to detect any water passing through the meter, allowing for the quick identification of even the smallest of leaks.
- **Odometer:** The water meter odometer functions similarly to a car odometer, accurately recording the total amount of water consumed. Its display represents 1 cubic foot, 10 cubic feet, 100 cubic feet, and so on. It is impossible to manipulate or modify the water meter odometer, just like with a car odometer.




## How to Monitor Your Water Use

**The following steps will show you how to determine how much water you use over a period of time.**

- Read the odometer and write it down completely. Then write down the date you read it. After a period of days (we suggest 7 days) read the odometer again and write it down and write down the date.
- Subtract the first reading from the second reading. This is your water use in cubic feet during the period.
- Multiply the water use by 7.48. This is your water use in gallons during the period.
- Divide the water use in gallons by the number of days between readings. This is your average gallons per day during the period.

# Cómo leer su medidor de agua

En la Ciudad de Pomona, utilizamos medidores de agua para medir con precisión la cantidad de agua que consumen nuestros clientes. Nuestros lectores de medidores de agua dedicados realizan controles de rutina cada dos meses para determinar el uso. Además de los esfuerzos de nuestro equipo, los clientes pueden monitorear su propio uso leyendo su medidor de agua. Esta medida proactiva también puede ayudar a identificar posibles fugas, brindando la oportunidad de abordarlas de inmediato.

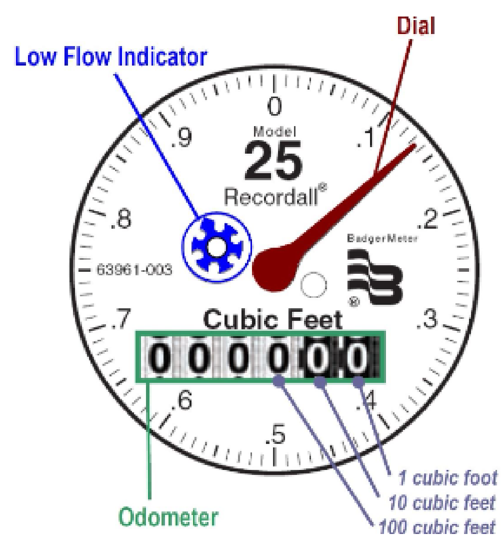
## Cómo localizar su medidor de agua

Para encontrar el medidor de agua en su propiedad, busque una caja de concreto cerca de la calle que diga **"Medidor de agua".**

## Exploremos el medidor de agua

El medidor de la derecha es una representación típica de cómo se ven la mayoría de los medidores.

- **Dial:** El dial girará cuando el agua pase por el medidor. Una rotación completa del dial equivale a 1 pie cúbico de agua o 7,48 galones.
- **Los medidores de agua:** miden pies cúbicos de agua utilizada. Para convertir pies cúbicos a galones, multiplique el número de pies cúbicos por 7.48.
- La ciudad de Pomona mide el uso de agua por unidades con fines de facturación: 1 unidad de agua facturada = 100 pies cúbicos = 748 galones.
- **Indicador de flujo bajo:** el indicador de flujo bajo es extremadamente sensible y girará incluso con el más mínimo movimiento de agua. Tiene la capacidad de detectar cualquier paso de agua a través del medidor, lo que permite la identificación rápida incluso de las fugas más pequeñas.
- **Odómetro:** El odómetro del medidor de agua funciona de manera similar al odómetro de un automóvil, registrando con precisión la cantidad total de agua consumida. Su pantalla representa 1 pie cúbico, 10 pies cúbicos, 100 pies cúbicos, etc. Es imposible manipular o modificar el cuentakilómetros del contador de agua, al igual que con el cuentakilómetros de un coche.




## Cómo monitorear su uso de agua:

**Los siguientes pasos le mostrarán cómo determinar la cantidad de agua que utiliza durante un período de tiempo.**

- Lea el odómetro y anótelo completamente. Luego anota la fecha en que lo leíste. Después de un período de días (sugerimos 7 días) lea nuevamente el odómetro y anótelo y anote la fecha.
- Reste la primera lectura de la segunda lectura. Este es su uso de agua en pies cúbicos durante el período.
- Multiplique el consumo de agua por 7.48. Este es su uso de agua en galones durante el período.
- Divida el uso de agua en galones por el número de días entre lecturas. Este es su promedio de galones por día durante el período.

# The Source of Your Water

The water system in Pomona is truly remarkable, with an extensive infrastructure that includes a total of **30,639** different service connections, as well as **38** wells that provide potable water, **22** water storage reservoirs, which help to ensure that there is always enough water available for local residents. And a total length of **421** miles of water pipelines. The state ranked both our treatment and distribution systems as one of the most complex in all of California.

## Groundwater

The City of Pomona relies heavily on its two groundwater aquifers, which make up approximately 73% of our water supply. Our wells are located throughout Pomona and Claremont, and are treated at various facilities to remove volatile organic compounds, nitrate, and perchlorate, ensuring that the water we provide is safe for consumption.

## Surface Water

Approximately 7% of our water supply comes from the San Gabriel Mountains. This water is filtered and disinfected at the Frank G. Pedley Memorial Filtration in Claremont. The San Antonio Canyon is the route that this water takes before it undergoes the thorough filtration and disinfection processes.

## Imported Water

The remaining 20% of your water comes from two separate water districts - the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and the Three Valley's Municipal Water District (TVMWD). Both MWD and TVMWD source their water from Northern California. MWD transports the water to the Weymouth Water Treatment Plant in La Verne for treatment and disinfection, while TVMWD treats its water at the Miramar Water Treatment Plant in Claremont.

## Information from the U.S. EPA ~ Potential Concerns for Vulnerable Populations

**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. U.S. EPA/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).**

**Additional Information: The Safe Drinking Water Act requires additional information based on finding contamination at a certain level within a utility sample. Although we have met all of the state's MCLs for nitrate, arsenic, and lead, we are required to report the following Information:**

### Nitrate:

In drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L 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 10 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 advice from your health care provider.

### Arsenic:

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

### Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) & Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)

Have been extensively produced and studied in the United States. These human-made substances have been synthesized for water and lipid resistance. They have been used widely in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain resistant, or non-stick. In addition, they have been used in a fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes. If a chemical is present in drinking water that is provided to consumers at concentrations considerably greater than the notification level, the response level, DDW, recommends that the drinking water system take the source out of service. In the City of Pomona, water sources were non-detect (ND) for PFOS and PFOA.

### Lead:

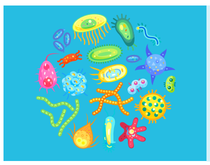
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Pomona is responsible for providing high quality drinking 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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: http://www.epa.gov/lead.

### Cryptosporidium:

Is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

## CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. 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 land's surface 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.



**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 processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

**Radioactive Contaminants:**

Can be naturally-occurring, or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Additional information on bottled water is available on California Department of Public Health's website at: https://www.cdph.ca.gov.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water.

## Pomona & Imported Water
## 2022 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

**POMONA** Groundwater refers to Groundwater Treatment Facilities located in the City of Pomona.
**POMONA** Effluent refers to the Surface Water Treatment Plant located in the City of Claremont.
**WEYMOUTH** refers to the Metropolitan Water District's Weymouth Water Treatment Plant in the city of La Verne.
**MIRAMAR** refers to the Three Valleys Municipal Water District's Miramar Water Treatment Plant in the city of Claremont.

| Parameter | Units | POMONA GROUNDWATER Range/Average (Domestic Water) | POMONA EFFLUENT Range/Average (Domestic Water) | WEYMOUTH EFFLUENT Range/Average | MIRAMAR PLANT Range/Average | MIRAMAR GROUNDWATER Range/Average | REGULATORY STANDARDS: State (Federal) MCL | PHG | State DLR (RL) | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SOURCE WATER** | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of State Project Water | | | | 0-100 | *96.65* | - | NA | NA | NA | |
| % of Groundwater | | | | - | - | *3.35* | | | | |
| **PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **CLARITY** | *Units* | | | | | | | | | |
| Combined Filter Effluent (CFE) Turbidity (a) | NTU ≤ 0.3 & *≤ 0.2 in 95% | NA | 0.23 (highest) 100% | 0.04 (highest) 100% | *100%* | *100%* | TT | NA | NA | Soil runoff |
| **MICROBIOLOGICAL (b)** | *Units* | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (c) | % Positive | 0-2.01/ 0.23% Distribution System Wide | | | | | 5.0 | MCLG = 0 | NA | Naturally present in the environment |
| *Escherichia coli (E. coli)* (c,d) | Number | 0% Distribution System Wide | | | | | 0 | MCLG = 0 | NA | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Heterotrophic Plate Count (e) | CFU/ mL | ND-68/ 4 Distribution System Wide | | | | | TT | NA | (1) | Naturally present in the environment |
| *Cryptosporidium* | Oocyst 200 L | NA | *NR* | ND | *ND* | *ND* | TT | MCLG = 0 | (1) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| *Giardia* | Cysts 200 L | NA | *NR* | ND | *ND* | *ND* | TT | MCLG = 0 | (1) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| **ORGANIC CHEMICALS** — *Synthetic Organic Compounds (f)* | *Units* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) | ppt | ND | ND 2020 (*f) | ND | *ND* | *ND* | 5 | 0.7 | 5 | Discharge from industrial and agrichemical factories; byproducts of producing other compounds and pesticides, leaching from hazardous waste site |
| Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) | ppt | ND - 54/ND 2020-2022 | *ND* 2021 (Next due 2024) | ND | *ND* | *ND* | 200 | 1.7 | 10 | Banned nematicide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching |
| *Volatile Organic Chemicals* | *Units* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | ppb | ND - 3.0/0.73 | ND | ND | *ND* | *ND* | 6 | 10 | 0.5 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Dichloromethane (methylene chloride) | ppb | ND - 0.89/ND | ND | ND | *ND* | *ND* | 5 | 4 | 0.5 | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) | ppb | ND - 2.4/0.73 | ND | ND | *ND* | *ND* | 5 | 0.06 | 0.5 | Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops |
| Trichloroethylene (TCE) | ppb | ND - 3.5/1.1 | ND | ND | *ND* | *ND* | 5 | 1.7 | 0.5 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| **INORGANIC CHEMICALS** | *Units* | | | | | *DUE 2023* | | | | |
| Aluminum (g) | ppb | ND - 130/ND | ND - 160/123 | 58-240 highest RAA 156 | *ND* | *NR* | 1000 | 600 | 50 | Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic | ppb | ND - 3.8/ND | ND | ND | *ND* | *NR* | 10 | 0.004 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits; glass & electronics production wastes |
| Asbestos (h) | MFL | ND | ND | ND | *ND* | *NR* | 7 | 7 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of asbestos cement pipes; erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium | ppb | ND | 35 - 44/40 | 107 | *ND* | *NR* | 1000 | 2000 | 100 | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium | ppb | ND | ND | ND | *ND* | *NR* | 50 | MCLG = 100 | 10 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (i) | ppm | ND | ND | ND | *ND* | *NR* | AL=1.3 | 0.3 | 0.05 | Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (j) | ppm | 0.17 - 0.56/0.31 | 0.28 - 0.43 /0.37 | 0.6 - 0.8/0.7 | *0.17* (naturally occurring) | *NR* (naturally occurring) | 2 | 1 | 0.1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth |
| Lead (i) | ppb | ND | ND | ND | *ND* | *NR* | AL=15 | 0.2 | 5 | Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | ppm | ND - 8.0/4.4 | ND - 0.51/0.20 | ND | *ND - .57/.35* | *NR* | 10 | 10 | 0.4 | Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (as Nitrogen) | ppm | ND | ND | ND | *ND* | *NR* | 1 | 1 | 0.4 | Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Perchlorate | ppb | ND - 3.9/ND | ND | ND | *ND* | *NR* | 6 | 1 | 2 | Industrial waste discharge |
| **RADIOLOGICALS** | *Units* | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity | pCi/L | ND - 8.6/ND 2013 - 2021 | ND 2015 - 2018 | ND | *due 2023* | *ND (2016)* due 2028 | 15 | (0) | 3 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity | pCi/L | *NA* | *NA* | 4 - 7/6 | *5.82* | *NR* | 50 | (0) | 4 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Combined Radium (Radium 226 + 228) | pCi/L | ND 2015 - 2019 | *NA* | ND | *due 2023* | *0.148 (2016)* due 2028 | 5 | (0) | NA | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 226 | pCi/L | ND 2015 - 2021 | ND 2018 | ND-1/ND | *due 2023* | *0.147 (2016)* due 2028 | NA | 0.05 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 | pCi/L | ND 2013 - 2021 | ND 2018 | ND | *due 2023* | *0.001 (2016)* due 2028 | NA | 0.019 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Strontium-90 | pCi/L | *NA* | *NA* | ND | *0.330* | *NR* | 8 | 0.35 | 2 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Tritium | pCi/L | *NA* | *NA* | ND | *170* | *NR* | 20,000 | 400 | 1,000 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Uranium | pCi/L | ND - 4.7/2.3 2013 - 2021 | 1.7 2018 | 1 - 3/2 | *due 2023* | | 20 | 0.43 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (k)** | *Units* | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | ppb | 3.9 - 50/35 Distribution System Wide- Range / Highest Locational Running Annual Avrage | | | | | 80 | NA | 1 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | ppb | ND - 19/7.3 Distribution System Wide- Range / Highest Locational Running Annual Avrage | | | | | 60 | NA | 1 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Chlorine Residual | ppm | 0.01 - 2.33/0.96 Distribution System Wide- Range / Highest Running Annual Average | | | | | [4.0] | [4.0] | NA | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Bromate (l) | ppb | *NR* | *NR* | ND - 7.6/ND highest RAA | *NR* | *NR* | 10 | 0.1 | 1.0 | Byproduct of drinking water ozonation |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | ppm | *NR* | ND - 3.0/1.6 | 1.7 - 2.6/2.4 highest RAA | *1.0 - 1.32/1.35* highest RAA | *NR* | TT | NA | 0.30 | Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts |
| **SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards** | *Units* | | | | | *DUE 2023* | | | | |
| Aluminum (g) | ppb | ND - 130/ND | ND - 160/123 | 58 - 240/156 Highest RAA | *ND* | *NR* | 200 | 600 | 50 | Residue from water treatment processes; natural deposits erosion |
| Chloride | ppm | 6.4 - 110/71 | 3.0 - 8.8/5.3 | 98 - 105/102 | *ND* | *NR* | 500 | NA | (2) | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color | units | ND | ND | 1 | *ND* | *NR* | 15 | NA | (1) | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Copper (i) | ppm | ND | ND | ND | *ND* | *NR* | 1 | 0.3 | 0.05 | Internal corrosion of household pipes; natural deposits erosion; wood preservatives leaching |
| Foaming Agents-Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS) | ppb | ND | ND | ND | *ND - 0.28/0.14* | *NR* | 500 | NA | (50) | Municipal and industrial waste discharges |
| Iron | ppb | ND - 580/ND | ND | ND | *ND* | *NR* | 300 | NA | 100 | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Odor Threshold | TON | ND | ND | 3 | *1* | *NR* | 3 | NA | 1 | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance | µS/cm | 400 - 1300/729 | 400/400 | 964 - 1,020/992 | *480* | *NR* | 1,600 | NA | NA | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate | ppm | 19 - 620/102 | 25 - 41/35 | 212 - 232/222 | *50* | *NR* | 500 | NA | 0.5 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Thiobencarb | ppb | ND | ND 2020 (Next due 2023) | ND | *ND* | *NR* | 1 | 42 | 1 | Runoff/leaching from rice herbicide |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (m) | ppm | 200 - 600/373 | 210 -280/243 | 632 - 643/638 | *260* | *NR* | 1,000 | NA | (2) | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Turbidity (a) | NTU | ND - 0.51/0.12 | ND - 0.54/0.26 | ND | *ND* | *NR* | 5 | NA | 0.1 | Soil runoff |
| Zinc | ppm | ND | ND | ND | *ND* | *NR* | 5.0 | NA | 0.05 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

| | | POMONA GROUNDWATER Range/Average | POMONA EFFLUENT Range/Average | WEYMOUTH EFFLUENT Range/Average | MIRAMAR PLANT Range/Average | MIRAMAR GROUNDWATER Range/Average | REGULATORY STANDARDS | | State DLR (RL) | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (Domestic Water) | | | | | | | | |
| **OTHER PARAMETERS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **General Minerals** | Units | | | | | DUE 2023 | | | | |
| Alkalinity (as CaCO3) | ppm | 61 - 190/136 | 72 - 170/139 | 126 - 18/127 | *76 - 86/83.25* | *NR* | NA | NA | (1) | Measure of water quality |
| Calcium | ppm | 47 - 110/75 | 50 - 62/58 | 68 - 71/70 | *23 - 25/24* | *NR* | NA | NA | (0.1) | Measure of water quality |
| Hardness (as $CaCO_3$) | ppm | 140 - 360/248 | 150 - 210/190 | 277 - 281/279 | *82* | *NR* | NA | NA | (1) | Measure of water quality |
| Magnesium | ppm | 5.6 - 24/15 | 7.5 - 14/12 | 25 - 26/26 | *4.9* | *NR* | NA | NA | (0.01) | Measure of water quality |
| Potassium | ppm | 1.1 - 5.6/2.4 | 1.3 - 2.3/1.9 | 4.5 - 4.8/4.6 | *1.9* | *NR* | NA | NA | (0.2) | Measure of water quality |
| Sodium | ppm | 11 - 84/34 | 5.6 - 13/1.9 | 98 - 103/100 | *61* | *NR* | NA | NA | (1) | Measure of water quality |
| **Unregulated Contaminants** | Units | | | | | | | | | |
| Boron | ppb | *NR* | *NR* | 140 | *180* | *DUE 2023* | NL=1,000 | NA | 100 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Chlorate | ppb | *NR* | *NR* | 88 | *ND* | *NR* | NL=800 | NA | 20 | By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes |
| Chromium VI | ppb | ND - 7.4/4.1 | ND | ND | *ND* | *DUE 2023* | NA | 0.02 | 1 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial waste factories |
| Vanadium | ppb | *NR* | *NR* | ND | *4.4* | *NR* | NL=50 | NA | 3 | Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge |
| **Miscellaneous (n)** | Units | | | | | | | | | |
| Bromodichloromethane | ppb | ND - 6.7/2.2 | ND - 2.6/1.3 | NA | *NA* | *NA* | NA | NA | 1.0 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromoform | ppb | ND - 3.4/ND | ND | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1.0 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (as CaCO3) (o) | ppm | *NR* | *NR* | 5.7 - 11/9.4 | *NR* | *NR* | NA | NA | NA | Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors |
| Chloroform | ppb | ND - 10/3.4 | ND - 19/7.6 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1.0 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Corrosivity (p) (as Aggressiveness Index) | AI | *NR* | *NR* | 12.5 | *12.21* | *NR* | NA | NA | NA | Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors |
| Corrosivity (q) (as Saturation Index) | SI | *NR* | *NR* | 0.56 - 0.75/0.66 | *0.40* | *NR* | NA | NA | NA | Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors |
| Dibromochloromethane | ppb | ND - 8.5/2.1 | ND | NA | *NA* | *NA* | NA | NA | 1.0 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Orthophosphate as PO4 | ppm | ND - 0.47/0.13 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | Used as an aid in corrosion control during treatment proc ess |
| pH | pH units | 6.88 - 7.97/7.49 | 7.63 - 8.10/7.84 | 8.1 | *8.5* | *NR* | NA | NA | NA | Measure of water quality |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (r) | ppm | 200 - 600/373 | 210 - 280/243 | 522 - 633/602 | *260* | *NR* | 1,000 | NA | (2) | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Turbidity (a) Pomona Distribution System Wide | NTU | ND - 0.77/ND Distribution System Wide- Range /Average | | | | | NA | NA | 0.1 | Soil runoff |
| Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | ppb | *NR* | *NR* | ND - 6.6/ND | *NR* | *NR* | 60 | NA | 1 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | ppb | ND - 23/8.5 | ND -22/9.1 | 18 - 44/24 | *NR* | *NR* | 80 | NA | 1 | Byproducts of drinking water chlorination |

## DEFINITION OF TERMS AND FOOTNOTES

**‡ As a wholesale water system, Metropolitan and Three Valleys MWD provides its member agencies with relevant source water information and monitoring results that they may need for their annual water quality report. Compliance with state or federal regulations is determined at the treatment plant effluent locations and/or distribution system, or plant influent per frequency stipulated in Metropolitan and Three Valleys MWD's State-approved monitoring plans, and is based on TT, RAA, or LRAA, as appropriate. Data above Metropolitan's laboratory reporting limit (RL) but below the State DLR are reported as ND in this report; these data are available upon request. Metropolitan and Three Valleys MWD were in compliance with all primary and secondary drinking water regulations for the current monitoring period.**

**Note: Metropolitan and Three Valleys MWD monitors the distribution system for constituents under the revised Total Coliform Rule (TCR), Water Fluoridation Standards, and Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproduct Rule (TTHMs, HAA5, and total chlorine residual), including NDMA. Constituents with grayed out areas in the distribution system column are routinely monitored at treatment plant effluents and not in the distribution system.**

**Definition of Terms**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AI | Aggressiveness Index | NL | Notification Level to SWRCB |
| AL | Action Level | NR | Not required |
| Average | Result based on arithmetic mean | NTU | Nephelometric Turbidity Units |
| $CaCO_3$ | Calcium Carbonate | pCi/L | picoCuries per Liter |
| CCPP | Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential | PHG | Public Health Goal |
| CFE | Combined Filter Effluent | ppb | parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| CFU | Colony-Forming Units | ppm | parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| DLR | Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting | ppq | parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L) |
| HAA5 | Sum of five haloacetic acids | RAA | Running Annual Average; highest RAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages calculated as an average of all the samples collected within a 12-month period |
| HPC | Heterotrophic Plate Count | | |
| LRAA | Locational Running Annual Average; highest LRAA is the highest of all Locational Running Annual Averages calculated as an average of all samples collected within a 12-month period | Range | Results based on minimum and maximum values; range and average values are the same if a single value is reported for samples collected once or twice annually |
| MCL | Maximum Contaminant Level | RL | Reporting Limit |
| MCLG | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | SI | Saturation Index (Langelier) |
| MFL | Million Fibers per Liter | SWRCB | State Water Resources Control Board |
| MRDL | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level | TDS | Total Dissolved Solids |
| MRDLG | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal | TON | Threshold Odor Number |
| NA | Not Applicable | TT | Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminate in drinking water |
| ND | Not Detected at or above DLR or RL | TTHM | Total Trihalomethanes |

**Footnotes**

(a) Metropolitan and Three Valleys MWD monitors turbidity at the CFE locations using continuous and grab samples. Turbidity, a measure of cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance. Turbidity was in compliance with the TT primary drinking water standard and the secondary drinking water standard of less than 5 NTU. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. *The turbidity level of filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.2 NTU in 95% of measurements taken each month for the City of Pomona's Pedley Filtration Plant and less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements taken each month for Weymouth and Miramar Treatment Plants. Turbidity for Pomona's Distribution system wide- range/average is in the Other Parameters/Miscellaneous table for reference.

(b) Per the State's Surface Water Treatment Rule, treatment techniques that remove or inactivate *Giardia* cysts will also remove HPC bacteria, *Legionella,* and viruses. *Legionella* and virus monitoring is not required.

(c) Compliance is based on the combined monthly distribution system sampling.

(d) The MCL for *E. coli* is based on any of the following conditions: Coliform-positive routine and repeat samples with either of them positive for *E. coli*; failure to analyze a repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample; or a coliform-positive repeat sample is not tested for the presence of *E. coli*. No Level 1 assessment or MCL violations occurred.

(e) Pomona's Routine Distribution System, Total Coliform Rule samples required HPC analysis when chlorine residuals were <0.20 mg/L. The range/average were based on 108 HPC's collected. 100% of the disinfectant standards were met.

(f) Data are from samples collected in 2021 for the required triennial monitoring period (2020-2022). Pomona sources monitoring period in 2020-2022 for SOC's with Pomona Groundwater being sampled in 2020-2022. Pomona Effluent sampled in 2021 for SOC's. (*1,2,3-TCP is a scheduled sampling event at Pedley Filtration Plant Raw water (PFP-R) which requires the raw surface water source to be sampled during two quarters in one year during the 2020-2022 period. Data results shown are from January & April 2020, with the next scheduled sample to take place in January & April of 2023, per sample requirements.) Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) in Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOC's) including Pesticides and Herbicides table was detected in Pomona water sources in 2021 and 2022 during 2020-2022 period Reporting, however detection levels were under the MCL.

(g) Compliance with the State MCL for aluminum is based on RAA. No secondary standard MCL exceedance occurred at the Metropolitan or TVMWD plant effluents. No MCL or SMCL exceedance occurred in 2021 in Pomona's water sources.

(h) Metropolitan data reported for 2020 once every nine-year compliance cycle until the next samples are collected in 2029. TVMWD results are from 2021. Pomona results are from 2020, though it was waived in the 2020-2022 monitoring period.

(i) As a wholesaler, Metropolitan and Three Valleys MWD have no retail customers and are not required to collect samples at consumers' taps. However, compliance monitoring under Title 22 is required at plant effluents. Pomona's data at consumer's taps are in the Lead and Copper Rule table. Pomona's results in this section are from plant effluents.

(j) Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation system requirements. TVMWD and Pomona does not have fluoride feed systems and all fluoride results are naturally occurring.

(k) Compliance with the state and federal MCLs is based on RAA or LRAA, as appropriate. Plant core locations for TTHM and HAA5 are service connections specific to each of the treatment plant effluents. As for TTHM, HAA5, and Total Chlorine residuals, the data results are from Pomona system wide results. As for TTHM's in Miscellaneous table, please refer to footnote (n).

(l) Compliance with the state and federal bromate MCL is based on RAA.

(m) Metropolitan's TDS compliance data are based on flow-weighted monthly composite samples collected twice per year (April and October). The 12-month statistical summary of flow-weighted data is reported in "Other Parameters'. TVMWD is required to test once annually for TDS.

(n) Data are from voluntary monitoring of constituents and are provided for informational purposes.

(o) Positive CCPP = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes. Negative CCPP = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate. Reference: *Standard Methods (SM2330)*

(p) AI ≥ 12.0 = Non-aggressive water; AI 10.0–11.9 = Moderately aggressive water; AI ≤ 10.0 = Highly aggressive water. Reference: *ANSI/AWWA Standard C400-93 (R98)*

(q) Positive SI = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes. Negative SI = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate. Reference: *Standard Methods (SM2330)*

(r) Statistical summary represents 12 months of flow-weighted data and values may be different than the TDS reported to meet compliance with secondary drinking water regulations for Metropolitan. Metropolitans and TVMWD TDS goal is < 500 mg/L.

# DEFINITION OF TERMS

**AI** ~ Aggressiveness Index
**AL** ~ Action Level
**Average** ~ Result based on arithmetic mean
**CaCO3** ~ Calcium Carbonate
**CCPP** ~ Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential
**CFE** ~ Combined Filter Effluent
**CFU**~ Colony-Forming Units
**DLR** ~ Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting
**HAA5** ~ Sum of five haloacetic acids
**HPC** ~ Heterotrophic Plate Count
**LRAA** ~ Locational Running Annual Average; highest LRAA is the highest of all Locational Running Annual Averages calculated as an average of all samples collected within a 12-month period
**MCL** ~ Maximum Contaminant Level
**MCLG** ~ Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
**MFL** ~ Million Fibers per Liter
**MRDL** ~ Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
**MRDLG** ~ Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
**NA** ~ Not Applicable
**ND** ~ Not Detected at or above DLR or RL
**NL** ~ Notification Level to SWRCB
**NR** ~ Not required
**NTU** ~ Nephelometric Turbidity Units
**pCi/L** ~ picoCuries per Liter
**PHG** ~ Public Health Goal
**ppb** ~ parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
**ppm** ~ parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
**ppq** ~ parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
**RAA** ~ Running Annual Average; highest RAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages calculated as an average of all the samples collected within a 12-month period
**Range** ~ Results based on minimum and maximum values; range and average values are the same if a single value is reported for samples collected once or twice annually
**RL** ~ Reporting Limit
**SI** ~ Saturation Index (Langelier)
**SWRCB** ~ State Water Resources Control Board
**TDS** ~ Total Dissolved Solids
**TON** ~ Threshold Odor Number
**TT** ~ Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminate in drinking water
**TTHM** ~ Total Trihalomethanes

# SOURCE WATER ASSESMENT

In accordance with SWRCB/DDW requirements, source water assessments are conducted regularly for all the active sources serving the City of Pomona. The assessments help to identify the vulnerability of drinking water supplies to contamination from typical human activities. These assessments are intended to provide basic information necessary for us to develop programs to protect our drinking water supplies.

The City of Pomona's groundwater sources are vulnerable to known contaminant plumes, human activities, and applications of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides. The San Antonio Canyon Watershed is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: recreation activities in and adjacent to the stream, forest fires, septic systems, and wastewater collection systems in the Mt. Baldy area.

Information about both of these source water assessments is available at: State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, Southern California Branch, 500 North Central Avenue, Suite 500, Glendale, CA 91203. Phone number is 818-551-2004.

MWD and TVMWD monitor water resources from the Colorado River and California State Water Project. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban/ stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/ stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the Integrated Water Resources Plan (IRP) can be obtained by contacting MWD at 213-217-6000 or TVMWD at 909-621-5568.

## SOURCE WATER PROTECTION TIPS:

***Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:***

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- "Protect Your Water" Remind your neighbors not to dump in the storm drain system. Storm drains empty directly into your local creeks and ocean.

# Participate in the Discussion

<u>CITY OFFICIALS</u>

**Tim Sandoval**
Mayor

**John Nolte**
Councilmember District 1

**Victor Preciado**
Councilmember District 2

**Nora Garcia**
Councilmember District 3

**Elizabeth Ontiveros-Cole**
Councilmember District 4

**Steve Lustro**
Councilmember District 5

**Robert S. Torres**
Councilmember District 6

**James Makshanoff**
City Manager

**Chris Diggs**
Water Resources Director

City Council Meetings

When: 1st & 3rd Monday at 7 p.m.

Where: City Council Chambers
(Civic Center, 505 S. Garey Avenue)

City Council Study Sessions are scheduled as needed, usually on other available Mondays.

Check the City's website at https://pomona.legistar.com/Calendar.aspx or call City Hall at 909- 620-2311 for more information and upcoming events.

## Contact:

For questions or concerns about the quality of your water, or to request this report in a different language, please contact us at: (909)620-2251.

For more information: www.pomonaca.gov or City Hall at (909)620-2311.