

2022 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT



WATER TESTING PERFORMED
JANUARY - DECEMBER 2021



2022 Annual Water Quality Report

***Water Monitoring Data for
January 1, 2021 - December 31, 2021***

We test the drinking water quality for many 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.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Pomona a 148 N. Huntington Street, Pomona, CA 91768 o (909) 620-2251 para asistirlo en español.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ City of Pomona tại 148 N. Huntington Street, Pomona, CA 91768 or (909) 620-2251 để được trợ giúp bằng tiếng

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 148 N. Huntington Street, Pomona, CA 91768 or (909) 620-2251 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

這份報告含有關於您的飲用水的重要訊息。請用以下地址和電話聯繫 City of Pomona 以獲得中文的幫助 148 N. Huntington Street, Pomona, CA 91768 or (909) 620-2251.

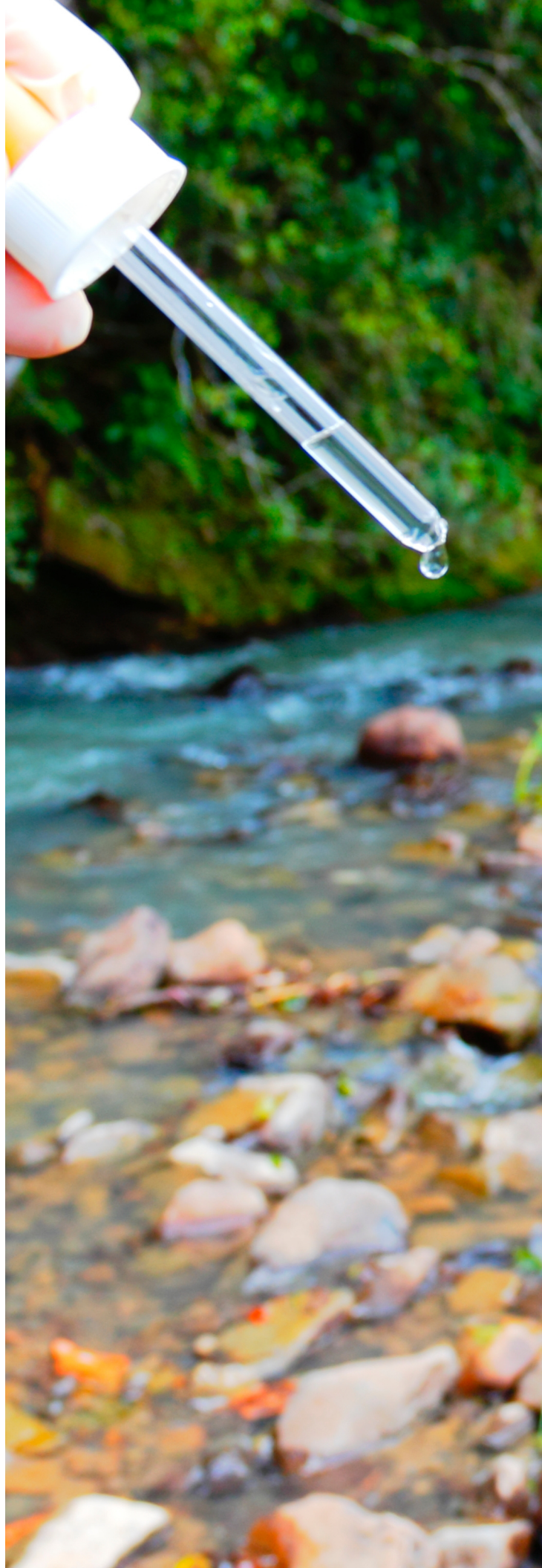


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A MESSAGE FROM THE WATER RESOURCES TEAM

As the drought continues to impact our way of living, utilizing this invaluable resource is more critical than ever. As the state observes declining levels in its reservoirs, our water supply becomes more vulnerable as Pomona relies on these resources for nearly 25 percent of our water supply. The Governor and the Pomona City Council have enacted measures to protect and preserve supplies to combat this. These measures can be found at:

<https://www.pomonaca.gov/government/departments/water-resources-department/water-conservation>

City staff also collects and analyzes thousands of water quality samples annually. This program identified 1,2,3 Trichloropropane in a sample on October 6, 2021. Upon identifying these results, staff immediately shut off the source to protect our customers. Since that time, notification of this event was sent to our customers and can be found at:

<https://www.pomonaca.gov/government/departments/water-resources-department/water-quality-notice-tcp-notice>,

Additionally, to restore this source of supply, staff has submitted multiple grant applications to assist in funding the construction of treatment.

Staff's commitment to the community continues to be unwavering as we work daily to operate and maintain the complex systems that deliver drinking water to your homes and businesses. Additionally, our staff works to replace and construct the vital infrastructure needed due to age, condition, water supply demands, or the need to meet regulatory requirements. Together we can all make a difference.

Many Thanks!

**From The City of Pomona's
Water Resources Team**



UN MENSAJE DEL EQUIPO DE RECURSOS HÍDRICOS

A medida que la sequía continúa afectando nuestra forma de vida, utilizar este recurso invaluable es más crítico que nunca. A medida que el estado observa niveles decrecientes en sus embalses, nuestro suministro de agua se vuelve más vulnerable ya que Pomona depende de estos recursos para casi el 25 por ciento de nuestro suministro de agua. El Gobernador y el Ayuntamiento de Pomona han promulgado medidas para proteger y preservar los suministros para combatir esto. Estas medidas se pueden encontrar en: <https://www.pomonaca.gov/government/departments/water-resources-department/water-conservation>

El personal de la ciudad también recolecta y analiza miles de muestras de calidad del agua anualmente. Este programa identificó 1,2,3 tricloropropano en una muestra el 6 de octubre de 2021. Al identificar estos resultados, el personal cerró inmediatamente la fuente para proteger a nuestros clientes. Desde ese momento, la notificación de este evento se envió a nuestros clientes y se puede encontrar en:

<https://www.pomonaca.gov/government/departments/water-resources-department/water-quality-notice-tcp-notice>,

Además, para restaurar esta fuente de suministro, el personal ha presentado varias solicitudes de subvenciones para ayudar a financiar la construcción del tratamiento.

El compromiso del personal con la comunidad sigue siendo inquebrantable mientras trabajamos diariamente para operar y mantener los complejos sistemas que suministran agua potable a sus hogares y negocios. Además, nuestro personal trabaja para reemplazar y construir la infraestructura vital necesaria debido a la antigüedad, el estado, las demandas de suministro de agua o la necesidad de cumplir con los requisitos reglamentarios. Juntos podremos hacer la diferencia.

¡Muchas gracias!

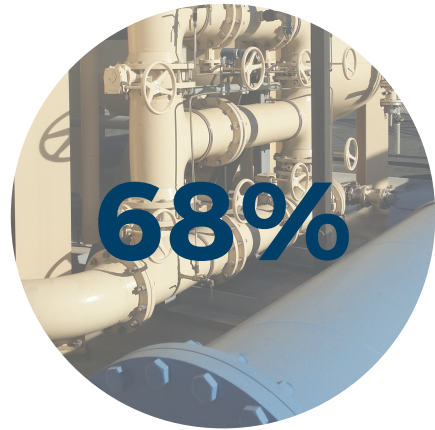
**De la ciudad de Pomona
Equipo de Recursos Hídricos**



WHERE DOES POMONA'S WATER COME FROM?

GROUNDWATER:

In 2021, approximately 68% of the City's water was produced from groundwater wells. Water from these wells is produced from two groundwater aquifers (Chino Basin and Six Basin). These wells located throughout the cities of Pomona and Claremont. Water is treated at two air stripping facilities and four GAC facilities to remove volatile organic compounds and four anion exchange facilities for nitrate and perchlorate removal.



SURFACE WATER:

Approximately 7% of our water originating from the San Gabriel Mountains, where it flows through San Antonio Canyon. This source is filtered and disinfected at the Frank G. Pedley Memorial Filtration Plant in the City of Claremont.

IMPORTED WATER:

The remaining 25% of Pomona's water is purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and Three Valley's Municipal Water District (TVMWD). MWD imports surface water from Northern California. This water is treated and chlorinated at MWD's Weymouth Water Treatment Plant in the City of La Verne and TVMWD's Miramar Water Treatment Plant in the City of Claremont.



Pomona's Water System
30,636 Service Connections
38 Potable Water Wells
22 Water Storage Reservoirs
421 Miles of Pipeline



LEVEL 2-REDUCTION REQUIREMENTS

**Outdoor watering limited to two days per week,
April through October**
Even Address ~ Tuesday and Friday
(Addresses ending in 0,2,4,6,8)
Odd Address ~ Monday and Thursday
(Addresses ending in 1,3,5,7,9)

**Outdoor watering limited to one day per week,
November through March**
Even Address ~ Tuesday
(Addresses ending in 0,2,4,6,8)
Odd Address ~ Thursday
(Addresses ending in 1,3,5,7,9)

NO WATERING BETWEEN 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.



Do the Following

Fix leaks, breaks, or problems with your water system within 48 hours

Water outdoors only on your assigned day
Tip: up to 15 min. in 3 to 5 min. increments

Adjust sprinklers and irrigation timers to prevent overspray and runoff from property

Turn off sprinklers within 48 hours of significant rainfall

Use a broom to clean sidewalks, patios, and driveways

If you wash your own vehicle, use a bucket or a hose with a shut-off nozzle

plant drought-tolerant plants



Don't do the Following

Water outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes excess runoff

Water outdoors within 48 hours of a rainfall event

Wash a vehicle with a hose, unless the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle

Refill ornamental ponds - only exception is to sustain valuable aquatic life

Don't re-fill existing pools and outdoor spas more than one (1) foot per week

Don't operate a fountain or decorative water feature, unless the water is a recirculating system

Wash down sidewalks and driveways (except for health and safety reasons)

Turf irrigation limitations: Special limitations for the irrigation of non-functional turf (NFT), which prohibits all turf irrigation at commercial, industrial, and institutional sites unless this turf is used for recreational purposes such as at parks and sports fields. Finally, it is essential to remember to continue to irrigate your trees to keep them healthy, which is approved for water use.



Rebates available at www.socalwatersmart.com

For water-saving tips, please visit www.bewaterwise.com or www.pomonaca.gov

Water Watcher 24 Hour Reporting Line (909) 620-2244



NIVEL 2-REQUISITOS DE REDUCCIÓN

Riego exterior limitado a dos días a la semana, de abril a octubre

Dirección Par ~ Martes y Viernes
(Direcciones que terminan en 0,2,4,6,8)
Dirección impar ~ Lunes y jueves
(Direcciones que terminan en 1,3,5,7,9)

Riego exterior limitado a un día por semana, de noviembre a marzo

Dirección par ~ Martes
(Direcciones que terminan en 0,2,4,6,8)
Dirección impar ~ jueves
(Direcciones que terminan en 1,3,5,7,9)

NO RIEGE DENTRO LAS HORAS DE 10:00 A. M. Y LAS 6:00 P. M.



Haz lo siguiente

Repare fugas, roturas o problemas con su sistema de agua dentro de las 48 horas

Riegue al aire libre solo en su día asignado
Consejo: hasta 15 min. en 3 a 5 min. incrementos

Ajuste los aspersores y los temporizadores de riego para evitar el exceso de rociado y la escorrentía de la propiedad

Apague los rociadores dentro de las 48 horas de lluvia significativa

Use una escoba para limpiar las aceras, patios y calzadas

Si lava su propio vehículo, use un balde o una manguera con boquilla de cierre

plante plantas que no requieran mucha agua. Para este clima seco



No hagas lo siguiente

Riegue los paisajes al aire libre de una manera que provoca un exceso de escorrentía

Riegue al aire libre dentro de los 48 horas de un evento de lluvia

Lave un vehículo con una manguera, a menos que el la manguera está equipada con una boquilla de cierre

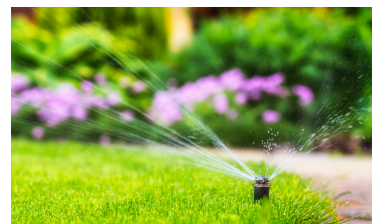
Rellene los estanques ornamentales: única excepción es sustentar la valiosa vida acuática

No rellene piscinas y spas al aire libre existentes más de un (1) pie por semana

No opere una fuente o elemento decorativo de agua, a menos que el agua sea un sistema de recirculación

Lave las aceras y los caminos de entrada (excepto por razones de salud y seguridad)

Limitaciones de riego de césped: Limitaciones especiales para el riego de césped no funcional, que prohíbe todo riego de césped en sitios comerciales, industriales e institucionales a menos que este césped se utilice con fines recreativos, como en parques y campos deportivos. Finalmente, es esencial recordar continuar regando sus árboles para mantenerlos saludables, lo cual está aprobado para el uso del agua.



Reembolsos disponibles en www.socalwatersmart.com

Para obtener consejos para ahorrar agua, visite www.bewaterwise.com or www.pomonaca.gov

Línea de informes de Water Watcher las 24 horas (909) 620-2244

WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

California has experienced high temperatures and a lack of rain over the past several years, resulting in drought conditions and increased reliance on groundwater. This mixture of circumstances has lowered our water availability to near-record levels.

In March 2022, Governor Gavin Newsom called upon the entire State of California to reduce water consumption. As a result, the City has declared a Level 2 Water Supply Shortage to comply with the California State Water Resources Control Board and Governor Newsom's Executive Order N-7-22. This Level 2 Water Supply Shortage response requires residents to limit watering to 2 days per week. In addition, it implements the rules as outlined on the Level II Requirement sheet listed in this report. With special limitations for the irrigation of turf.



LEVEL II WATER CONSERVATION FAQ'S



Was the passage of Level II authorized by the City Council?

Yes, the City Council approved Level II on June 6, 2022.

Can I still wash my car or do I have to go to a carwash?

You can still wash your car at home as long as you use a hose fitted with a nozzle with an automatic shut-off valve.

What is Pomona doing to conserve water?

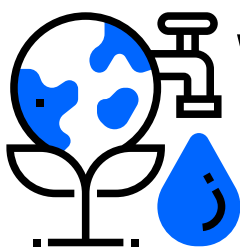
- Pomona will no longer be watering ornamental turf located in street medians. We have also reduced the number of days parks are watered. However, because parks provide recreational activities, we will continue to maintain functional turf for community's enjoyment while adhering to drought regulations.

Why can't I put in artificial turf?

- Pomona allows artificial turf; however, artificial turf is not ideal for our area since it heats to dangerous temperatures in the sun and leaks chemicals into the soil. Most brands of artificial turf do not allow as much rainfall to permeate into our precious groundwater reserve as native or drought-tolerant landscaping would, so Pomona does not offer any rebate incentives for switching to artificial turf.

You can find all updates and tips on water conservation on our website.
Other resources available:

- **What is WaterSense** ~ As a partnership program sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), WaterSense makes it easy to save water. It is both a label for water-efficient products and a resource for water saving tips.
<http://www.epa.gov/watersense>
- **Check to see if you qualify for rebates at ~**
www.socalwatersmart.com



WATERWORDSEARCH



T	W	A	T	E	R	C	Y	C	L	E	A	N	T
O	N	T	C	E	T	I	H	C	R	A	H	T	R
E	O	R	H	D	A	M	E	R	O	C	H	E	F
M	I	C	O	N	D	E	N	S	A	T	I	O	N
P	T	E	C	I	P	I	T	A	T	I	O	N	A
A	A	C	N	R	E	S	M	A	R	G	O	R	P
C	R	A	U	A	A	T	P	A	I	N	T	L	M
R	I	R	E	S	E	E	H	L	H	H	O	A	P
O	P	C	C	S	S	L	C	T	A	H	L	F	C
A	S	A	E	R	R	U	N	O	F	S	I	A	E
E	N	I	U	H	A	R	F	L	O	W	H	H	E
H	A	N	E	V	A	P	O	R	A	T	I	O	N
R	R	S	R	E	H	C	A	E	T	N	N	R	U
L	I	Q	U	I	D	R	A	T	E	R	C	E	S

1) WATERCYCLE

2) PRECIPITATION

3) EVAPORATION

4) CONDENSATION

5) TRANSPIRATION

6) RUNOFF

7) RAIN

8) DAM

9) FLOW

10) LIQUID

11) ICE

12) SPLASH

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 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) and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)

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



- **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**, that 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/Programs/CHE/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx>.

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 Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Pomona & Imported Water

2021 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.

	POMONA GROUNDWATER	POMONA EFFLUENT	WEYMOUTH EFFLUENT	MIRAMAR PLANT	MIRAMAR GROUNDWATER	REGULATORY STANDARDS				Major Sources in Drinking Water
	Range/Average (Domestic Water)	Range/Average (Domestic Water)	Range/Average	Range/Average (Imported Water)	Range/Average	State (Federal) MCL	PHG	State DLR (RL)		
SOURCE WATER										
% of State Project Water			0 - 100/24	92.22		NA	NA	NA		
% of Groundwater					7.78					

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards

CLARITY										
Combined Filter Effluent (CFE)	NTU ≤ 0.3 & *≤ 0.2 in 95%	N/A	0.24 (highest)	0.03 (highest)	0.06 (highest)	0.57 (highest)	TT	NA	NA	Soil runoff
Turbidity (a)			100%	100%	100%	100%				
MICROBIOLOGICAL (b)										
Total Coliform Bacteria (c)	% Positive Monthly Samples	0-0.0/0.0%					5.0	MCLG = 0	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Escherichia coli (E. coli) (c,d)	Number	0%					1	MCLG = 0	NA	Human and animal fecal waste
		Distribution System Wide								
Heterotrophic Plate Count (e)	CFU/ mL	ND-100/2					TT	NA	(1)	Naturally present in the environment
		Distribution System Wide								
Cryptosporidium	Oocyst/200L	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND	TT	MCLG = 0	(1)	Human and animal fecal waste
Giardia	Cysts/200L	N/A	ND	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 - 9.1/ND	ND - ND/ND 2020 (*f)	ND	ND	ND	5	0.7	5	Discharge from industrial and agricultural factories; byproducts of producing other compounds and pesticides, leaching from hazardous waste site
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	ppt	ND - 54/ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	200	1.7	10	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	ppq	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	30	0.05	5	Waste incineration emissions, chemical factory discharge
Volatile Organic Chemicals										
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ppb	ND - 2.3/0.51	ND	ND	ND	ND	6	10	0.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	ppb	ND - 0.62/ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5	4	0.5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ppb	ND - 2.7/0.59	ND	ND	ND	ND	5	0.06	0.5	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ppb	ND - 4.3/1.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	5	1.7	0.5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Aluminum (g)	ppb	ND - 96/ND	100 - 170/139	ND - 240/148	ND	DUE 2023	1000	600	50	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	ND - 3.9/ND	ND	ND	ND	DUE 2023	10	0.004	2	Erosion of natural deposits; glass & electronics production wastes
Asbestos (h)	MFL	ND	ND	ND	ND	DUE 2023	7	7	0.2	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppb	ND - ND/ND	35 - 40/38	110	ND	DUE 2023	1000	2000	100	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	DUE 2023	50	MCLG = 100	10	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (i)	ppm	ND	ND	ND	ND	DUE 2023	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (j)	ppm	0.14 - 0.42/0.27 (naturally occurring)	0.34 - 0.35/0.35 (naturally occurring)	0.6 - 0.9/0.7	0.11 (naturally occurring)	DUE 2023 (naturally occurring)	2	1	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Lead (i)	ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	DUE 2023	AL=15	0.2	5	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	0.52 - 7.0/3.9	ND	ND	0.42 - 0.44/43	2.2 - 2.9/2.51	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	ND	1	1	0.4	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

		POMONA GROUNDWATER	POMONA EFFLUENT	WEYMOUTH EFFLUENT	MIRAMAR PLANT	MIRAMAR GROUNDWATER	REGULATORY STANDARDS			
		Range/Average (Domestic Water)	Range/Average (Domestic Water)	Range/Average	Range/Average (Imported Water)	Range/Average	State (Federal) MCL	PHG	State DLR (RL)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Perchlorate	ppb	ND - 3.3/ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6	1	2	Industrial waste discharge
RADIOLOGICALS										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	ND-8.6/ND 2012--2021	ND 2015-2018	ND	ND (2018) due 2023	ND (2016) due 2028	15	(0)	3	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	NA	ND 2012	4 - 9/5	3.35 - 4.29/3.82	NR	50	(0)	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium Radium 226 + 228	pCi/L	NA	NA	ND	ND (2015) due 2022	0.148 (2016) due 2028	5	(0)	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	pCi/L	ND 2012--2021	ND 2018	ND	0.88	0.147 (2016) due 2028	NA	0.05	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	ND 2013-2021	ND 2018	ND- 1/ND	0	0.001 (2016) due 2028	NA	0.019	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium-90	pCi/L	NA	NA	ND	0.560	NR	8	0.35	2	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Tritium	pCi/L	NA	NA	ND	293	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	ND (2018) due 2023	2.2	20	0.43	1	Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (k)

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	ND - 59/34 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 - 16/13 Distribution System Wide- Range / Highest Locational Running Annual Avrage					60	NA	1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	ND - 2.14/1.11 Distribution System Wide- Range / Highest Running Annual Average					[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate (l)	ppb	NA	NA	ND - 7.0/ND highest RAA	NR	NA	10	0.1	1.0	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	NA	ND - 1.5/0.55	1.8 - 2.5/2.4	1.26 - 1.39/1.33	NR	TT	NA	0.30	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts

LEAD AND COPPER RULE (m)

Copper	ppm	0.13 / 0 90TH PERCENTILE / # SITES ABOVE AL of 1.3 mg/L For Copper					AL= 1.3	0.3	0.05	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	4.1 / 0 90TH PERCENTILE / # SITES ABOVE AL of 15 ug/L For Lead					AL= 15	0.2	5	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards

Aluminum (g)	ppb	ND - 96/ND	100 - 170/139	ND - 240/148 Highest RAA	ND	DUE 2023	200	600	50	Residue from water treatment processes; natural deposits erosion
Chloride	ppm	6.1 - 110/68	5.2 - 5.9/5.6	95 - 97/96	94	DUE 2023	500	NA	(2)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	units	ND	ND	1	ND	DUE 2023	15	NA	(1)	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (l)	ppm	ND	ND	ND	ND	DUE 2023	1	0.3	0.05	Internal corrosion of household pipes; natural deposits erosion; wood preservatives leaching
Foaming Agents-Methylene Blue Active Substances	ppb	ND - 50/ND	ND	ND	ND	DUE 2023	500	NA	(50)	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron	ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	DUE 2023	300	NA	100	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor Threshold	TON	ND	ND	1	1	DUE 2023	3	NA	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	400 - 5800/1055	400 - 500/450	962 - 965/964	560	DUE 2023	1,600	NA	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	25 - 150/56	20 - 27/24	217 - 221/219	40	DUE 2023	500	NA	0.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (n)	ppm	230 - 690/442	190 - 240/215	599 - 609/604	310	DUE 2023	1,000	NA	(2)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (a)	NTU	ND - 1.8/0.42	0.18 - 0.56/0.37	ND	ND	DUE 2023	5	NA	0.1	Soil runoff
Turbidity Pomona Distribution System Wide (a)	NTU	ND - 1.4/0.16 Distribution System Wide					5	NA	0.1	Soil runoff

OTHER PARAMETERS

OTHER PARAMETERS		POMONA	POMONA	WEYMOUTH	MIRAMAR	MIRAMAR	REGULATORY STANDARDS			Major Sources in Drinking Water
		GROUNDWATER	EFFLUENT	EFFLUENT	PLANT	GROUNDWATER	State (Federal) MCL	PHG	State DLR (RL)	
		Range/Average (Domestic Water)	Range/Average	Range/Average	Range/Average (Imported Water)	Range/Average				
General Minerals										
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	ppm	100 - 210/145	140 - 140/140	123 - 128/126	85 - 89/88	DUE 2023	NA	NA	(1)	Measure of water quality
Calcium	ppm	51 - 110/80	54 - 54/54	64 - 70/67	24 - 28/26	DUE 2023	NA	NA	(0.1)	Measure of water quality
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	160 -380/265	180 -180/180	270 - 273/272	110	DUE 2023	NA	NA	(1)	Measure of water quality
Magnesium	ppm	7.1 - 25/15	9.8 - 10/9.9	25 - 26/26	12	DUE 2023	NA	NA	(0.01)	Measure of water quality
Potassium	ppm	0.8 - 3.6/2.2	1.7 - 2.2/2.0	4.4 - 4.7/4.6	2.7 - 3.0/2.85	DUE 2023	NA	NA	(0.2)	Measure of water quality
Sodium	ppm	11 - 77/30	8 - 9/ 8.7	95 - 101/98	73	DUE 2023	NA	NA	(1)	Measure of water quality
Unregulated Contaminants										
Boron	ppb	NA	NA	130	190 - 210/200	DUE 2023	NL=1,000	NA	100	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NA	55	ND	NR	NL=800	NA	20	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium VI	ppb	ND - 8.1/3.0	ND	ND	ND	DUE 2023	NA	0.02	1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial waste factories
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	ND	NA	ND	0 - 3/0	NR	NL=10	3	(2)	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Miscellaneous (o)										
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	ND - 8.4/2.1	1.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	ppb	ND - 3.6/ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (as CaCO3) (p)	ppm	NA	NA	2.4 - 11/8.3	NR	NR	NA	NA	NA	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Chloroform	ppb	ND - 7.1/2.7	7.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Corrosivity (q) (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	12.4 - 12.5/12.4	12.22 - 12.25/12.23	NR	NA	NA	NA	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Corrosivity (r) (as Saturation Index) (ETBE)	SI	NA	NA	0.52 - 0.61/0.56	0.39 - 0.43/0.41	NR	NA	NA	NA	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Ethyl-tert-butyl-ether (ETBE)	ppb	NA	NA	ND	ND	NR	NA	NA	3	Used as gasoline additive
Orthophosphate as PO4	ppm	ND - 1.1/0.11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Used as an aid in corrosion control during treatment proc ess
pH	pH units	6.69 - 8.09/7.43	7.81 - 7.95/7.88	8.1	8.5	7.71	NA	NA	NA	Measure of water quality
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (s)	ppm	230 - 690/442	190 - 240/215	400 - 604/567	260 - 340/304	322.75 - 446.5/357	1,000	NA	(2)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	ND - 28/7.6	8.6	12 - 39/33 Distribution system-wide	25.40 - 54.30/37.61 Distribution system-wide	NR	80	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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
 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

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)
 ppt parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Definition of Terms

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

RAA	Running Annual Average; highest RAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages calculated as 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
Range	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
TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes

Footnotes

- 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
 - 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.
 - Total Coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling.
 - 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 coliforms were found in the water treatment system and distribution system. No Level 1 assessment or MCL violations occurred.
 - 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 145 HPC's collected.
 - 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 2020-2021. Pomona Effluent sampled in 2021 for SOC's. 1,2,3-TCP data for Pomona Groundwater was collected in 2021. On October 6, 2021, the 1,2,3-trichloropropane found only one (1) at a level higher than the State allows. Therefore, the City notified you at the time that our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (*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 during 2020-2022 period Reporting, however detection levels were under the MCL.
 - 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.
 - 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
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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 (o).
 - Compliance with the state and federal bromate MCL is based on RAA.
 - The Lead and Copper Rule requires water samples to be collected at the consumer's tap. If the AL is exceeded in more than 10% of the consumer tap samples, steps must be taken to reduce these contaminants. A total of 70 sites were sampled in 2019. Both lead and copper results at the 90th percentile were below the action level; therefore no action was required.
 - 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 r
 - Data are from voluntary monitoring of constituents and are provided for informational purposes.
 - 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)*
 - 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)*
 - 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)*
 - 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. Metropolitan and TVMWD (*Imported Water*)





TERMS IN TABLES

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 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.

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.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (PDWS):

MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

NOTIFICATION LEVEL (NL):

The level at which notification of the public water system's governing body is required.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL):

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL (MRDLG):

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

REGULATORY ACTION LEVEL (AL):

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT):

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

SECONDARY STANDARDS:

Secondary Standards relate to aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and color. These are set by the SWRCB.



SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

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 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 Ave., 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.
-
- Volunteer in your community. Join the San Antonio Watershed Clean Up to protect the water.
- "Protect Your Water" Remind your neighbors not to dump in the storm drain system. Storm drains drain directly into your local creeks.

City of Pomona's Water Resources Team



The Water Resources Department would like to acknowledge and thank our water professionals as essential workers during the COVID-19 global pandemic. Each person representing Pomona has stepped up during these difficult times to provide reliable service to every customer in Pomona. Check out some great photos of our water professionals.



CITY OF POMONA

PARTICIPATE IN THE DISCUSSION COUNCIL MEETINGS ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC



1st & 3rd Monday



7:00 P.M.



Civic Center ~ City Council Chambers
505 S. Garey Avenue

Office Hours

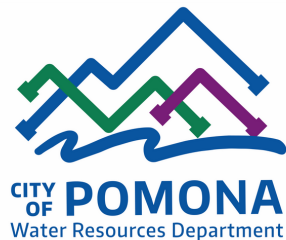
7:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Open Monday~ Thursday,

Fridays: Closed

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.

Chris Diggs
Water Resources Director



John Nolte
Councilmember
District 1

Victor Preciado
Councilmember
District 2

Nora Garcia
Councilmember
District 3

CITY OFFICIALS

Tim Sandoval
Mayor



Elizabeth Ontiveros-Cole
Councilmember
District 4

Steve Lustro
Councilmember
District 5

Robert Torres
Councilmember
District 6