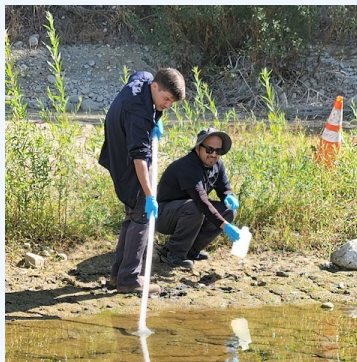
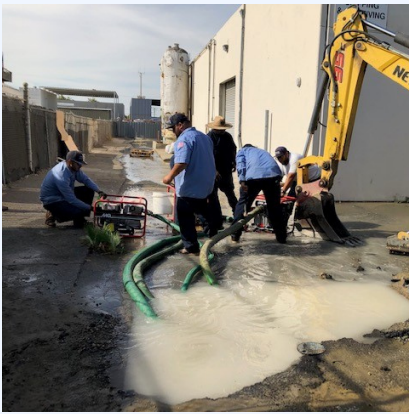


City of Pomona

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

Message from the Water Resources Department.....	3
Did the recent rain events end the drought?.....	4
How to read your water meter.....	5
Cómo leer su medidor de agua.....	6
The source of your water.....	7
Information from the EPA.....	8
Contaminants that may be present in the source of water	9
Water quality data table for 2022.....	10-12
Definition of terms.....	13
Source water assessment.....	14
Participate in the discussion/ City officials	15



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.

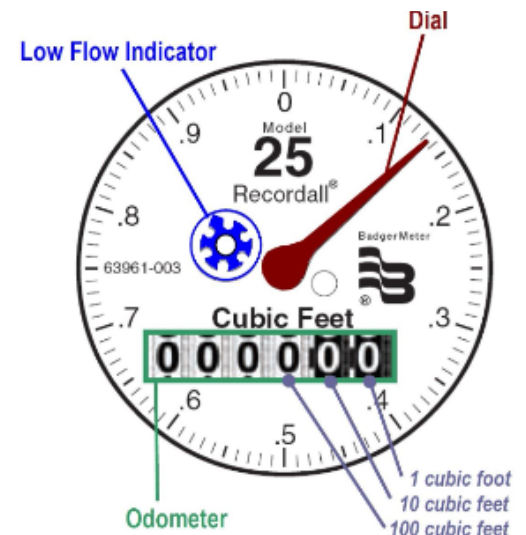
Locate Your Water Meter

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.

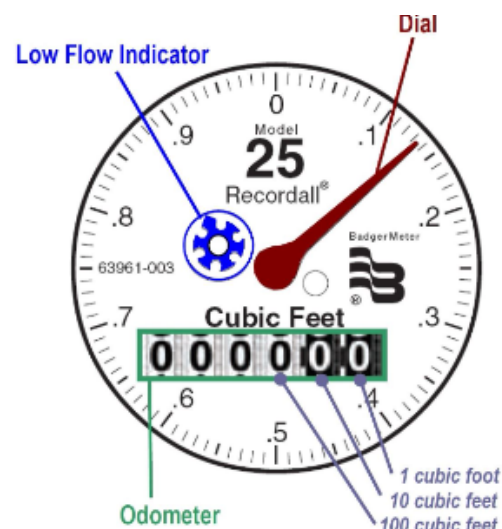
Cómo localizar su medidor de agua

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.

	POMONA GROUNDWATER Range/Average (Domestic Water)	POMONA EFFLUENT Range/Average	WEYMOUTH EFFLUENT Range/Average	MIRAMAR PLANT Range/Average	MIRAMAR GROUNDWATER Range/Average	REGULATORY STANDARDS			Major Sources in Drinking Water
						State (Federal) MCL	PHG	State DLR (RL)	
SOURCE WATER									
% of State Project Water			0-100	96.65	-	NA	NA	NA	
% of Groundwater			-	-	3.35				

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards

CLARITY									
<i>Units</i>									
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)									
<i>Units</i>									
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									
<i>Synthetic Organic Compounds (f)</i>									
<i>Units</i>									
1,2,3-Trichloropropange (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 nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching
<i>Volatile Organic Chemicals</i>									
<i>Units</i>									
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									
<i>Units</i>									
<i>DUE 2023</i>									
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									
<i>Units</i>									
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)													
	<u>Units</u>												
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	3.9 - 50/35				80	NA	1	By-product of drinking water disinfection				
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	Distribution System Wide- Range / Highest Locational Running Annual Avrage				60	NA	1	By-product of drinking water disinfection				
		ND - 19/7.3											
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	Distribution System Wide- Range / Highest Locational Running Annual Average				[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment				
		0.01 - 2.33/0.96											
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			
LEAD AND COPPER RULE (s)													
	<u>Units</u>												
Copper	ppm	0.10 / 0				AL= 1.3	0.3	0.05	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives				
Lead	ppb	90TH PERCENTILE / # SITES ABOVE AL of 1.3 mg/L For Copper				AL= 15	0.2	5	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits				
		ND or <5.0 / 0											
90TH PERCENTILE / # SITES ABOVE AL of 15 ug/L For Lead													
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards													
	<u>Units</u>					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	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			
OTHER PARAMETERS													
	General Minerals												
	<u>Units</u>					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													
	<u>Units</u>												
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)													
	<u>Units</u>												
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	1.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection			
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (as CaCO3) (o)	ppm	NR		NR	5.7 - 11/9.4	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				NA				NA	0.1	Soil runoff	
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	Distribution System Wide- Range /Average				ND - 6.6/ND				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		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
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	
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 <i>Giardia</i> cysts will also remove HPC bacteria, <i>Legionella</i> , and viruses. <i>Legionella</i> and virus monitoring is not required.
(c)	Compliance is based on the combined monthly distribution system sampling.
(d)	The MCL for <i>E. coli</i> is based on any of the following conditions: Coliform-positive routine and repeat samples with either of them positive for <i>E. coli</i> ; failure to analyze a repeat sample following an <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample; or a coliform-positive repeat sample is not tested for the presence of <i>E. coli</i> . 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: <i>Standard Methods (SM2330)</i>
(p)	AI ≥ 12.0 = Non-aggressive water; AI 10.0–11.9 = Moderately aggressive water; AI ≤ 10.0 = Highly aggressive water. Reference: <i>ANSI/AWWA Standard C400-93 (R98)</i>
(q)	Positive SI = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes. Negative SI = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate. Reference: <i>Standard Methods (SM2330)</i>
(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. Metropolitan’s and TVMWD TDS goal is < 500 mg/L.
(s)	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 66 sites were sampled in 2022. Both lead and copper results at the 90th percentile were below the action level; therefore no action was required.

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 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 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

CITY OFFICIALS

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

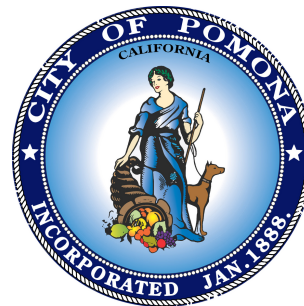
City Council Meetings

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.

