CITY OF POMONA
2021 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

"THE FUTURE" WORKING TOGETHER FOR CONSERVATION SOLUTIONS

WATER TESTING PERFORMED JANUARY-DECEMBER 2020

CITY HALL HOURS
MONDAY–THURSDAY: 7:30 AM–6:00 PM
FRIDAY: CLOSED

CITY OF POMONA
505 SOUTH GAREY AVENUE
POMONA, CALIFORNIA 91766

2021 Annual Water Quality Report

Water Monitoring Data for 2020

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 and shows the results of our monitoring for January 1, 2020, thru December 31, 2020.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse a la Ciudad de Pomona a (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 (909) 620-2251 để được trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

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) 620-2251para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

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：148 N. Huntington Street, Pomona, CA 91768, (909) 620-2251

If you would like a paper copy of the report or have any questions Regarding your drinking water, please call (909) 620-2251.

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A MESSAGE FROM THE WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

First and foremost, we would like to assure you that the water delivered to your tap continues to be safe to drink. Despite the pandemic of COVID-19, there is no threat to your public drinking water supply. Our drinking water supply undergoes treatment and test sampling regularly before it reaches your tap. The City of Pomona Water Resources Department is a dedicated team of water professionals that never stop working to ensure that you have quality, reliable water at your faucet when you need it.

The City is proud to report that the water delivered to your tap in 2020 continues to meet all federal and state quality standards established to protect public health and safety.

Although it's been a challenging year, our staff has taken precautions to stay healthy, stay on the job, and continue the vital service of providing water and following through on all the initiatives. Together, with your support we will remain water strong.

WATER PLANNING FOR AN UNCERTAIN FUTURE

Uncertainty about future variability is increasing. Recent climatic shifts are likely to continue to affect water resources in significant ways. Degradation of species habitat and associated policy responses add further considerations for water resource managers.

To ensure that water needs are met in the coming decades, traditional planning methods based on historical system characteristics and practices need to account for uncertainties. This uncertainty cannot be predicted or well understood using standard statistical methods.

Planning methods can evaluate how water management systems would perform different assumptions about future supply availability, changes in demand, regulations, and other factors to ensure that water conservation programs are adequate to achieve established goals.

Planning helps communicate complex issues that affect short and long-term conservation efforts, such as climate change and growth. Conservation planning can convey the need to conserve, identify tools and resources available to the community for use in their conservation efforts, and build a shared water steward ethic that motivates us to achieve the desired and necessary conservation goals.

At its simplest, water conservation is the effort of learning to use less water while maintaining quality-of-life standards. There are many reasons to conserve water, and for a community, it makes sense to plan for the future. By Planning, we evaluate water supply and assess historical demand to establish conservation goals that help us live within and sustain limited water resources.

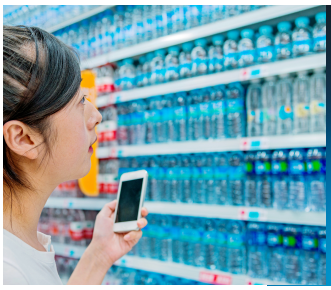
BOTTLE WATER VS. TAP WATER

Most people prefer to drink bottled water because they think that it's safer to drink. Bottle water comes from a variety of sources. Bottle companies will often use tap water that's been bottled while others use spring water. Some people prefer bottled water because it may taste better or be more convenient than tap water. However, there are concerns are surrounding its safety and environmental impact.

Bottle water is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Cosmetic Act (Bottled Water/ Carbonated Soft Drink). Bottled water quality is based on the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements. Bottlers must also adhere to FDA's Current Good Manufacturing Practices that require sanitary conditions throughout the bottling process from source to distribution. (For more information, go to the FDA's website).

Some bottlers use specific water treatments that allow the water to be labeled as "purified water." However, research has shown that bottled water may absorb chemicals, such as phthalates, from the plastic bottle and trace amounts of chemicals introduced into the water during the production process. Some products may harbor small pieces of plastic called microplastics. Research suggests that microplastics promote inflammation and other adverse health effects over time in organs. For more information, see the related article "Phthalate Esters and Their Potential Risk in PET Bottled Water Stored under Common Conditions."

Bottled water is much more expensive than tap water. On average, bottled water can cost from $1.30 to $14.00 per gallon. The cost of tap water at the highest rate charged by the City of Pomona, a gallon of water, will cost you $0.035 cents. Using a reusable none plastic bottle of water would save you money and cut down on plastic pollution.



One of the main drawbacks of bottled water is its environmental impact. From treating and bottling to transportation and refrigeration, bottled water requires large amounts of energy and after a single use, most end up in landfills or bodies of water. This is particularly problematic, as plastic bottles have been shown to release toxins as they degrade. Most bottled water comes in plastic form, which is made from petroleum products. Even the brands of water that are distributed in glass bottles still have a significant carbon footprint.

The US EPA regulates public drinking water supplies, as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (detailed are on the US EPA's webpage). Tap water must meet strict federal and state regulations for safety and quality. Public water systems must routinely test the water and report test results to consumers in an annual Drinking Water Quality Report. The City of Pomona's Drinking Water Quality Report is available on our city's webpage under the Water Resources Department. In an incident that may compromise the water supply and pose a health risk, municipal water agencies have strict public notification requirements. For more information on the notification process in California, you can visit the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) webpage.

Tap water comes from wells, lakes, rivers, or reservoirs. This water passes through a water treatment process before being piped into homes and businesses. Before it reaches your home, water undergoes several methods to remove potential contaminants. During disinfection, chemicals may be added to kill off any remaining microbes and protect you against germs. All of these steps utilize chemicals and energy, thereby resulting in an environmental impact. Still, the overall ecological effects of tap water are significantly less than bottled.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the United States has one of the world's safest drinking water supplies. By drinking tap water and using reusable water bottles, we can eliminate plastic waste in landfills and the environment.

AGUA EMBOTELLADA VERSUS AGUA DEL GRIFO

La mayoría de las personas prefieren beber agua embotellada porque piensan que es más seguro. El agua embotellada proviene de una variedad de fuentes. Compañías utilizarán agua del grifo que ha sido embotellado mientras que otros utilizan agua de manantial. Algunas personas prefieren el agua embotellada porque sabe mejor y es más conveniente que el agua del grifo. Sin embargo, las preocupaciones están rodeando su seguridad e impacto ambiental.

El agua embotellada está regulada por la Administración de Drogas y Alimentos (FDA) y la Ley de Cosméticos (Agua Embotellada / Refresco Carbonatado). La calidad del agua embotellada se basa en los requisitos de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de EE. UU. (EPA). Embotelladores también deben cumplir con las Buenas Prácticas de Fabricación de la FDA que requieren condiciones sanitarias en todo el proceso de embotellado desde la fuente hasta la distribución. (Para obtener más información, visite el sitio web de la FDA).

Algunos embotelladores utilizan tratamientos de agua específicos que permiten etiquetar el agua como "agua purificada". Sin embargo, la investigación ha demostrado que el agua embotellada puede absorber sustancias químicas, como los ftalatos, de la botella de plástico y trazas de sustancias químicas introducidas en el agua durante el proceso de producción. Algunos productos pueden contener pequeños trozos de plástico llamados microplásticos. La investigación sugiere que microplásticos promueven la inflamación y otros efectos adversos para la salud a través del tiempo en los órganos. Para obtener más información, consulte el artículo relacionado "Phthalate Esters and Their Potential Risk in PET Bottled Water Stored under Common Conditions."

El agua embotellada es mucho más cara que el agua del grifo. En promedio, el agua embotellada puede costar entre $ 1.30 y $ 14.00 por galón. El costo del agua del grifo a la tarifa más alta cobrada por la ciudad de Pomona, un galón de agua $ 0.035. Usar una botella de agua reutilizable sin plástico le ahorraría dinero y reduciría la contaminación por plástico.

Uno de los principales inconvenientes de agua embotellada es su impacto ambiental. Desde el tratamiento y el embotellado hasta el transporte y la refrigeración, el agua embotellada requiere grandes cantidades de energía y, después de un solo uso, la mayoría termina en vertederos o cuerpos de agua. Esto es particularmente problemático, ya que se ha demostrado que las botellas de plástico liberan toxinas a medida que se degradan. La mayor parte del agua embotellada viene en forma de plástico, que está hecha de productos derivados del petróleo. Incluso las marcas de agua que se distribuyen en botellas de vidrio siguen teniendo una huella de carbono significativa.

La EPA Regula los suministros públicos de agua potable, según lo exige la Ley de Agua Potable Segura (se detalla en la página web de la US EPA's). El agua del grifo debe cumplir con las estrictas regulaciones federales y estatales de seguridad y calidad. Los sistemas públicos de agua deben analizar el agua de forma rutinaria e informar los resultados de las pruebas a los consumidores en un Informe anual de calidad del agua potable. El Informe de la calidad del agua potable de la ciudad de Pomona está disponible en la página web de nuestra ciudad bajo el Departamento de Recursos Hídricos. En un incidente que pueda comprometer el suministro de agua y representar un riesgo para la salud, las agencias de agua municipales tienen requisitos estrictos de notificación pública. Para obtener más información sobre el proceso de notificación en California, puede visitar la página web de la Junta Estatal de Control de Recursos Hídricos (SWRCB).

El agua del grifo proviene de pozos, lagos, ríos o embalses. Este agua pasa a través de un proceso de tratamiento de agua antes de ser canalizadas a las viviendas y negocios. Antes de que llegue a su hogar, el agua se somete a varios métodos para eliminar posibles contaminantes. Durante la desinfección, se pueden añadir productos químicos para matar los microbios que quedan y protegerse contra los gérmenes. Todos estos pasos utilizan productos químicos y energía, lo que resulta en un impacto ambiental. Aún así, los efectos ecológicos generales del agua del grifo son significativamente menores que los del agua embotellada.

Según los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC), Estados Unidos tiene uno de los suministros de agua potable más seguros del mundo. Al beber agua del grifo y usar botellas de agua reutilizables, podemos eliminar los desechos plásticos en los vertederos y el medio ambiente.

WHERE DOES POMONA'S WATER SUPPLY COME FROM?

SERVICE CONNECTIONS

30,432

POTABLE WATER WELLS

38

WATER STORAGE RESERVOIRS

22

MILES OF PIPELINES

421

GROUNDWATER: In 2020, approximately 62% of the City's water was produced from groundwater wells, waters from these wells is produced from three groundwater aquifers (Chino Basin, Six Basin, and the Spadra Basin). These wells are located throughout the City of Pomona and in the City of Claremont. Water is treated depending on the type of contaminate found. We currently operate two air stripping facilities and for GAC facilities for the removal of volatile organic compounds and four anion exchange facilities for nitrate and perchlorate removal.

SURFACE WATER: In addition we have approximately 15% of our water originated 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 Claremont.

IMPORTED: The remaining 23% 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 source of water is treated and chlorinated at MWD's Weymouth Water Treatment Plan in the City of La Verne, and TVMWD's Miramar Water Treatment Plant in the City of Claremont.

WATER CONSERVATION WORD SEARCH

FIND WAYS TO CONSERVE WATER

HOSE NOZZLE
SHORT SHOWERS
BROOM
FIX LEAKS
NATIVE PLANTS
COLLECT RAIN
TIMER
ADJUST SPRINKLERS
USE MULCH

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

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).

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L (as nitrogen) 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. This will not impact out drinking water.

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. 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

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.

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:

Contaminants That May be Present in Source Water

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants

such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants

such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides Contaminants

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:
https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/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).

Water Quality is monitored per SWRCB permit requirements. Not all the chemicals are required to be tested annually. Some of the data shown in this report are the same as published in previous year.

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 EFFLUENT refers to the Metropolitan Water District's Weymouth Water Treatment Plant in the City of La Verne.
MIRAMAR GROUNDWATER refers to the Three Valleys Municipal Water District's (TVMWD) Miramar Water Treatment Plants in the City of Claremont.

2020 Water Quality Data Tables
Pomona Water Distribution System

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	STATE OR FEDERAL MCL	PHG	STATE DLR	POMONA GROUNDWATER RANGE AVERAGE	POMONA EFFLUENT RANGE AVERAGE	WEYMOUTH EFFLUENT RANGE AVERAGE	MIRAMAR EFFLUENT RANGE AVERAGE	MIRAMAR GROUNDWATER RANGE AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
CLARITY										
Combined Filter Effluent (CFE) Turbidity (a)	NTU ≤ 0.3 & *≤ 0.2 in 95%	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.23 (highest) 100%	0.04 (highest) 100%	0.073 (highest) 100%	0.790(highest) 100%	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL (b)										
Total Coliform Bacteria	% Positive	5.0	MCLG = 0	NA	0-0.7/0.2% Distribution System Wide					Naturally present in the environment
Escherichia coli (E. coli)(c,d)	Number	1	MCLG = 0	NA	0% Distribution System Wide					Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (e)	CFU/ mL	TT	NA	(1)	ND-64/1 Distribution System Wide					Naturally present in the environment
ORGANIC CHEMICALS										
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (f)										
1,2,3-Trichloropropange (1,2,3-TCP)	ppt	5	0.7	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial and agrichemical factories; byproducts of producing other compounds and pesticides, leaching from hazardous waste site
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	ppt	200	1.7	10	ND	NA	ND	ND	0.029	Banned nematicide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/ leaching
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	ppq	30	0.05	5	Waived	NA	ND	ND	ND	Waste incineration emissions, chemical factory discharge
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS										
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ppb	6	10	0.5	ND-1.4/ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ppb	5	0.06	0.5	ND-1.3/ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops
Toluene	ppb	150	150	0.5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from petroleum and chemical refineries
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ppb	5	1.7	0.5	ND-2. 1/ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Aluminum (g)	ppb	1000	600	50	ND-120/ND	100-320/143	80-210/149	ND	ND	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposit
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	ND-2/ND	ND-ND/ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; glass & electronics production wastes
Asbestos (h)	MFL	7	7	0.2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement pipes; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	100	ND-ND/ND	41-44/43	105	ND	ND	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (i)	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (j)	ppm	2	1	0.1	0.18-0.39/0.29 (naturally occurring)	0.3-0.4/0.4 (naturally occurring)	0.6-0.8/0.7	ND-0.11 /0.055 (naturally occurring)	0.38-0.56/0.47 (naturally occurring)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Lead (i)	ppb	AL=15	0.2	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	ND-7.0/3.5	ND	ND	ND-0.57/0.29	2.2-2.8/2.57	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	1	0.4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	ppb	6	1	4	ND-5.0/ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Industrial waste discharge
RADIOLOGICALS (k)										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	ND-8.6/ND 2011-2020	ND 2015-2018	ND	ND (2018) DUE 2023	ND (2016) DUE 2028	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	NA	ND 2012	ND-6/4	2.49	NR	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium (Radium 226 + 228)	pCi/L	5	(0)	NA	NA 2011-2020	NA	ND-6/4	ND (2015) DUE 2022	0.148 (2016) DUE 2028	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	pCi/L	NA	0.05	1	ND 2011-2020	ND 2018	ND-6/4	ND (2015) DUE 2022	0.147 (2016) DUE 2028	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	NA	0.019	1	ND 2011-2020	ND 2018	ND-2/ND	ND (2015) DUE 2022	0.001 (2016) DUE 2028	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium-90	pCi/L	8	0.35	2	NA	NA	ND	0.160	NR	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	400	1,000	NA	NA	ND	424	NR	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	STATE OR FEDERAL MCL	PHG	STATE DLR	POMONA GROUNDWATER RANGE AVERAGE	POMONA EFFLUENT RANGE AVERAGE	WEYMOUTH EFFLUENT RANGE AVERAGE	MIRAMAR PLANT RANGE AVERAGE	MIRAMAR GROUNDWATER RANGE AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
RADIOLOGICALS (k)										
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	ND-4. 7/2.3 2011-2019	1.7 2018	1-3/2	ND (2018) Due 2023	2.4 (2017) Due 2021	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (I)										
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	NA	1	3.3-36/21.5 Distribution System Wide					By-product of drinking water disinfection
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	1	ND-22/13 Distribution System Wide					By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	(4.0)	(4.0)	NA	ND-3.1/1.19 range / highest RAA Distribution System Wide					Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate (m)	ppb	10	0.1	1.0	NA	NA	2.0 Highest RAA	NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	NA	ND-5.1/0.96	2.1-2.6/2.4	1.8-2.6/2.1	ND	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts
LEAD AND COPPER										
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	0.13/0 90th Percentile / # Sites above of 1.3 mg/L For Copper					Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	AL=15	0.2	5	4.1/0 90th Percentile / # Sites above AL of15 ug/L For Lead					Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARD ~ AESTHETIC STANDARDS										
Aluminum (g)	ppb	200	600	50	ND-120/ND	100-320/143	149 Highest RAA	ND	ND	Residue from water treatment processes; natural deposits erosion
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	(2)	5.6-100/69	3.4-3.9/3.7	93	62	5.8-7.1/6.45	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	units	15	NA	(1)	ND	ND	1	ND-5.0/2.5	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (i)	ppm	1	0.3	0.05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Internal corrosion of household pipes; natural deposits erosion; wood preservatives leaching
Foaming Agents-Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	ppb	500	NA	(50)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	0-2/1	ND-ND/ND	2	1-2/1.5	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	360-940/657	330-360/345	963-968/966	420-440/430	390-450/416.67	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	24-130/47	22-31/27	211-215/213	32-41/36.5	21-28/24.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)(o)	ppm	1,000	NA	(2)	230-500/358	220-220/220	587-593/590	250	240-260/250	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	0.1	ND-1.3/0.39	0.22-0.64/0.43	ND	ND	ND	Soil runoff
Turbidity Pomona Distribution System Wide (a)	NTU	5	NA	0.1	ND-6.2/0.18 (v) Distribution System Wide					Soil runoff
FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE - FOURTH CYCLE (UCMR 4) (p)										
SR= SOURCE WATER TAKEN FROM PLANT INFLUENT; UNTREATED WATER ENTERING THE WATER TREATMENT PLANT (I.E., A LOCATION PRIOR TO ANY TREATMENT)										
Bromide	ppm	NA	NA	NA	ND-7/1.8					Bromide occurs in varying amounts in ground and surface waters in coastal areas as a result of seawater intrusion and sea-spray-affected precipitation. The bromide content of ground waters and stream base flows also can be affected by connate water. Industrial and oil-field brine discharges can contribute to the bromide in water sources
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	NA	0.32-1.1/0.55					Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts
EP = ENTRY POINT TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM										
Manganese	ppb	NA	NA	0.4	ND-3.0/0.62					Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical; essential nutrient
DS = DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLES										
Bromochloroacetic acid	ppb	NA	NA	1	ND-7.7/3.3					Chlorine as a water disinfectant generate haloacetic acids

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	STATE OR FEDERAL MCL	PHG	STATE DLR	POMONA GROUNDWATER RANGE AVERAGE	POMONA EFFLUENT RANGE AVERAGE	WEYMOUTH EFFLUENT RANGE AVERAGE	MIRAMAR PLANT RANGE AVERAGE	MIRAMAR GROUNDWATER RANGE AVERAGE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
DS = DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLES										
Bromodichloroacetic acid	ppb	NA	NA	1	ND-3.4/1.5	ND-3.4/1.5	ND-3.4/1.5	ND-3.4/1.5	ND-3.4/1.5	Chlorine as a water disinfectant generate haloacetic acids
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	ppb	NA	NA	2	ND-2.9/ND	ND-2.9/ND	ND-2.9/ND	ND-2.9/ND	ND-2.9/ND	Chlorine as a water disinfectant generate haloacetic acids
Dibromoacetic acid	ppb	NA	NA	1.0	ND-4.8/2.3	ND-4.8/2.3	ND-4.8/2.3	ND-4.8/2.3	ND-4.8/2.3	Chlorine as a water disinfectant generate haloacetic acids
Dichloroacetic acid	ppb	NA	NA	1.0			ND-8.8/3.4			Chlorine as a water disinfectant generate haloacetic acids
Total HAA5	ppb	60	NA	NA			ND-14/7.3			The haloacetic acids (HAAs) are formed by the chlorination of natural organic (humic and fulvic) matter
Total HAA6Br	ppb	NA	NA	NA			ND-22/9.1			The haloacetic acids (HAAs) are formed by the chlorination of natural organic (humic and fulvic) matter
Total HAA9	ppb	NA	NA	NA			3.7-27/13.9			The haloacetic acids (HAAs) are formed by the chlorination of natural organic (humic and fulvic) matter
Trichloroacetic acid	ppb	NA	NA	1			ND-5.0/1.1			Chlorine as a water disinfectant generate haloacetic acids
GENERAL MINERALS										
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	100-150/133	140-140/140	118-119/118	68-88/80.6	160	Measure of water quality
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.1)	51-92/70	52-52/52	65	21-23/22	55-57/59	Measure of water quality
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	170-290/241	170-170/170	256-268/262	97	170-180/175	Measure of water quality
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.01)	7.4-17/13	8.5-10/9.3	26	7.7-11/9.4	8.4-8.7/8.6	Measure of water quality
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.2)	1.6-3.2/2.0	1.8-1.9/1.9	4.5-4.6/4.6	2.0-2.4/2.2	1.4-1.7/1.55	Measure of water quality
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	10-64/22	8.0-8.3/8.2	93-97/95	48-50/49	13-23/18	Measure of water quality
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS										
Boron	ppb	NL=1,000	NA	100	NA	NA	130	150-220/180	ND-160/80	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chlorate	ppb	NL=800	NA	20	NA	NA	76	NR	NR	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium VI	ppb	NA	0.02	1	ND-12/4.7	ND	ND	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial waste factories
N-Nitrosodimethyla-mine (NDMA)	ppt	NL=10	3	(2)	ND	NA	ND	ND	NR	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Perfluoro octanesul-fonic acid—(PFOS)	ppt	NL=6.5	HA=70	40	ND Sampled in 2013/14	NA	ND Sampled in 2020	NR	NR	Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
Perfluorooctanoic acid- (PFOA)	ppt	NL=5.1	HA=70	10	ND Sampled in 2013/14	NA	ND Sampled in 2020	NR	NR	Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
MISCELLANEOUS (q)										
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Poten-tial (CCPP) (as CaCO3) (r)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3-9.9/7.4	NR	NR	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Corrosivity (s) (as Aggressiveness index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	12-13/12.3	13	12.4	12.26	NR	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Corrosivity (t) (as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.48-0.65/0.56	0.36	NR	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
pH	pH units	NA	NA	NA	6.9-8.2/7.7	7.9-8.3/8.1	8.1	8.2-8.6/8.4	8.0-8.1/8.5	Measure of water quality
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (u)	ppm	1,000	NA	(2)	230-500/358	220-220/220	450-599/565	250	260	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Bromodichloro-methane	ppb	NA	NA	1.0	ND-7.9/2.6	ND-1.0/ND	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	ppb	NA	NA	1.0	ND-2.8/ND	ND	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform	ppb	NA	NA	1.0	ND-22 /6	3.0-4.1/3.6	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloro-methane	ppb	NA	NA	1.0	ND-8.6/1.9	ND	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Orthophosphate as PO4	ppm	NA	NA	NA	ND-0.61/0.10	NA	NA	NA	NA	Used as an aid in corrosion control during treatment process
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	NA	NA	ND-28/11	4.0-5.0/4.5	10-31/32	39-58/48	NR	By-product of drinking water disinfection

DEFINITION OF TERMS AND FOOTNOTES

As a wholesale water system, Metropolitan Water District (MWD) and Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) 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 MWD and TVMWD State-approved monitoring plans, and is based on TT, RAA, or LRAA, as appropriate. Data above MWD laboratory reporting limit (RL) but below the State DLR are reported as ND in this report; these data are available upon request. MWD and TVMWD were in compliance with all primary and secondary drinking water regulations for the current monitoring period.

Note: MWD and TVMWD 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.

(a) MWD monitors turbidity at the CFE locations using both 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.

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

(c) 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.

(d) The MCL for E. coli is based on any of the following conditions: Coliform-positive routine and repeat samples with either of them positive for E. coli; failure to analyze a repeat sample following an E. coli-positive routine sample; or a coliform-positive repeat sample is not tested for the presence of E. coli.

(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 68 HPC's collected.

(f) SOC data for MWD was collected in 2018 and reported once every three-year compliance cycle until the next required triennial monitoring in 2021. Pomona sources monitoring period is 2020-2022 with Pomona Groundwater being sampled in 2020. Pomona Effluent sampled in 2018, next due 2021. 1,2,3-TCP data for Pomona was collected in 2020. NO Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOC's) including Pesticides and Herbicides have been detected in Pomona water sources during 2020-2022 period with 2020 Reporting.

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

(h) Imported water data reported for 2020 data table once every nine-year compliance cycle (2020-2029 period) until the next samples are collected in 2029. Current monitoring results from TVMWD and Pomona are from 2020 reporting.

(i) MWD have no retail customers and is 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) MWD was in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation system requirements. Fluoride feed systems were temporarily out of service during treatment plant shutdowns and/or maintenance work in 2020, resulting in occasional fluoride levels below 0.7 mg/L . TVMWD and Pomona do not have fluoride feed systems and all fluoride results are naturally occurring.

(k) MWD data are from samples collected in 2020 for the required triennial monitoring (2020-2022) until the next samples are collected. TVMWD data are from 2015-2018. (Pomona Groundwater source collected 2011-2020. Pomona Effluent collected 2015-2018.) Monitoring requirements range from 3-9 year period.

(l) 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.

(m) Compliance with the State and Federal bromate MCL is based on RAA.

(n) 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

(o) MWD'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 the section under "Miscellaneous".

(p) Data collected for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule– Fourth Cycle (UCMR 4) (2018-2020 Monitoring) helps EPA and the SWRCB to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. Data for Pomona was collected May 2018 - March 2019. Data for imported water via Weymouth and Miramar is N/A.

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

(r) 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)

(s) 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)

(t) 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)

(u) Imported Waters; 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 MWD. MWD and TVMWD TDS goal is < 500 mg/L.

(v) A resample for turbidity was taken due to the initial dsample being at 6.20 NTU sampled in 5/2020. The NTU results for the resample was 0.32 NTU. No field action took place except for the resample which was satisfactory. Internal action occurred; including receiving notification from the laboratory when NTU is ⩽ 1.0 NTU occurs, so corrective actions can take place in a timely manner.

Glossary

• 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.

• 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 et by the SWRCB.

• Notification Lever (NL):
The level at which notification of the public water system's governing body is required.

Abbreviations

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 RAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages calculated as an average of all the within a 12-month period

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MFL – Million Fibers per Liter MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

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

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 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

RL – Reporting Limit

SI – Saturation Index (Langelier)

SWRCB – State Water Resources Control Board

DDW – Division of Drinking Water

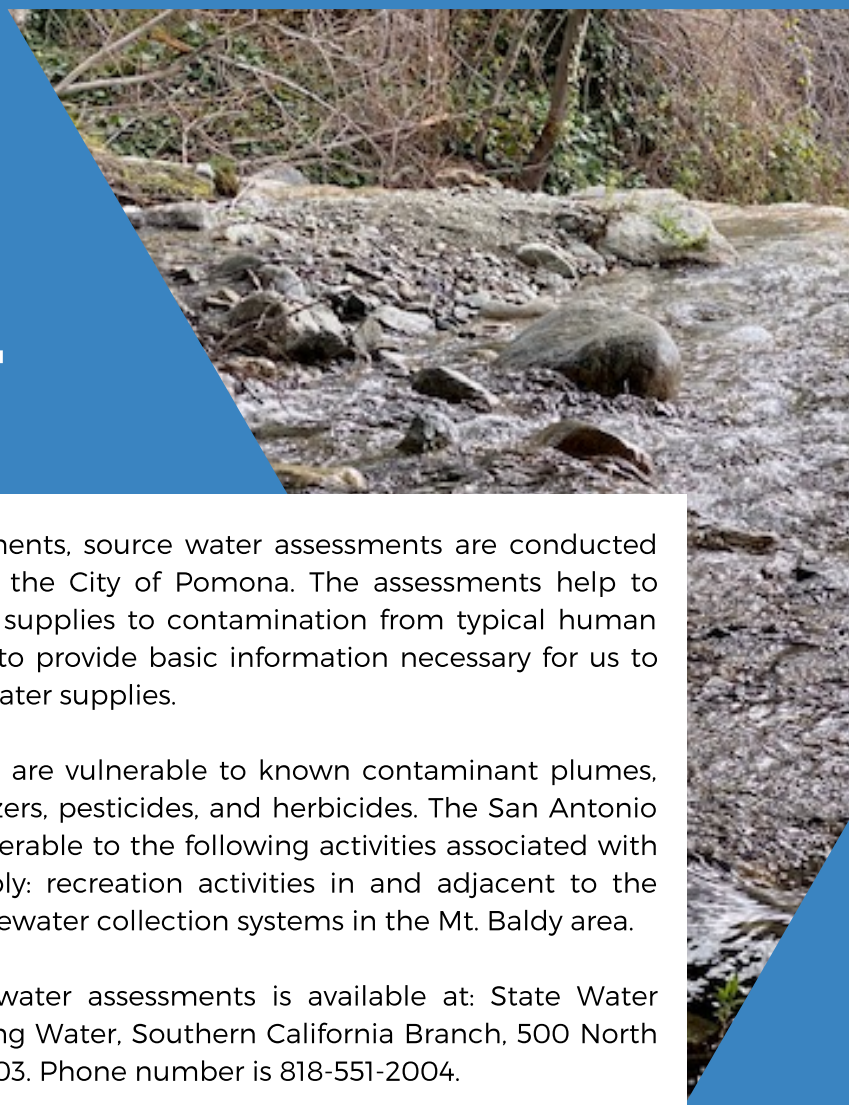
TDS – Total Dissolved Solids

TON – Threshold Odor Number

TT – Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminate in drinking water

TTHM – Total Trihalomethanes

SOURCE WATER ASSESMENT



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

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

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

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

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION TIPS:

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

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

Make Water Conservation a Way of Life

WATER WATCHER 24 HOUR REPORTING LINE (909) 620-2244

OUTDOOR WATERING SCHEDULE

APRIL - OCTOBER (WATER 3 DAYS PER WEEK)

Watering Days - Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
Odd Address (Ending with 1,3,5,7,9)

Watering Days - Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
Even Address – (Ending with 0, 2, 4, 6, 8)

NOVEMBER – MARCH (WATER 1 DAY PER WEEK)

Odd Address (Ending with 1,3,5,7,9)
Watering Days - Thursday

Even Address – (Ending with 0, 2, 4, 6, 8)
Watering Days - Monday

DON'T

- Water between 10 am and 6 pm
- Water outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes excess runoff
- Wash a vehicle with a hose, unless the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle
- 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)

DO

- Water before 10 am or after 6pm
- Fix leaks, breaks, or problems with your water system within 72 hours
- Water outdoors only on your assigned days (Tip – up to 15 minutes in 3 to 5 minute increments)
- Adjust sprinklers and irrigation timers to prevent overspray and runoff from property
- Turn off sprinklers within and after 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

WATER BILL FAQ

Q: Does the City have any programs to assist with paying the bill?

A: The City of Pomona offers is a Utility Tax Exemption Program. If approved, you would not pay the utility tax, which is 9% of your water charges. An application and proof of income is required to apply. For more information regarding this program, please call (909) 620-2062.

Q: Why am I being billed when I am not consuming any water?

A: The water consumption charge is based on how much water you use. If you do not consume any water, there is still a service charge, which is based on the size of the meter. The service charge covers some of the utility's fixed costs, such as infrastructure maintenance and administration.

Q: How can I tell if I have a leak on my property?

A: There are two ways for a leak to be detected. You may contact Customer Service to schedule an appointment for a field technician to go to the property to check the water meter, to determine if there is a leak on the property. Otherwise, to see if there is a leak, make sure all water is off inside the home. If the dial is spinning on the meter when all the water is off in the home, there is a leak somewhere on the property.

Q: Can my bill be reduced if I have a leak?

A: The City does offer payment arrangements if you need more time to pay the billing statement Unfortunately, the City cannot reduce the bill due to a leak on the property, as the consumption is billed based on the water that passes through the water meters. Please contact Customer Service directly at (909) 620-2241 to discuss payment arrangement options.

Q: Why is my bill higher and I am using the same amount of water?

A: Every January 1st, the City of Pomona's billing rates increase based on Consumer Price Index.

2021 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

If you would like to contact the Water Resources Director Chris Diggs, please call 909-620-2251.

For questions or concerns about the quality of your water. Please contact Nick Capogni, Water Quality Supervisor, at 909-620-2251 during regular hours of operation Monday -Thursday 6:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

For water quality concerns outside of regular working hours, please call dispatch at 909-622-1241.

CITY OF POMONA WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

Got Questions?

DON'T HESITATE TO CONTACT US AT 909-620-2251.

Visit the Water Resources Department webpage for more information regarding water, wastewater, and stormwater at https://pomona.prod.govaccess.org/government/departments/water-resources-department

JOIN THE CONVERSATION

Meetings are open to the public and take place at 7:00 p.m. on the first and third Monday of each month in the Council Chambers at City Hall, 505 South Garey Avenue, Pomona, California 91766. 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.

Social Media & Other Ways to Watch

On Council meeting days, login details are also posted on our Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram pages. Additionally, you may watch the City Council meeting LIVE on Spectrum or FiOS Channel 29.

MEET THE TEAM ~ YOUR CITY OFFICIALS AND MANAGER

TIM SANDOVAL
MAYOR

JOHN NOLTE
DISTRICT 1~COUNCILMEMBER

VICTOR PRECIADO
DISTRICT 2~COUNCILMEMBER

NORA GARCIA
DISTRICT 3~COUNCILMEMBER

ELIZABETH ONTIVEROS-COLE
DISTRICT 4~COUNCILMEMBER

STEVE LUSTRO
DISTRICT 5~VICE MAYOR

ROBERT TORRES
DISTRICT 6~COUNCILMEMBER

JAMES MAKSHANOFF
CITY MANAGER

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