

2024



Annual Water Quality Report

Water testing performed January-December 2023



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

City of Pomona
505 South Garey Avenue
Pomona, California 91766



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Important Information

Water Monitoring Data for January 1st - December 31st 2023

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 725 W. Commercial 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.

A MESSAGE FROM THE WATER RESOURCES TEAM

Clean water, right at your fingertips. That's our promise.

At the City of Pomona Water Resources Department, we work around the clock to ensure that clear water flows freely from your faucet every single day. We test it rigorously thousands of water samples each day to keep our system running smoothly, and constantly look for ways to improve.

Even with last year's above-average rainfall in Southern California, dry periods are a fact of life. This unpredictable climate highlights the importance of using this precious resource wisely.

Conservation isn't just a suggestion; it's a necessity. Every drop we save goes a long way in guaranteeing a reliable water supply for our entire community, now and for future generations.

The good news is, each one of you can make a difference. Simple changes like shorter showers or fixing leaky faucets make a big impact.

We at the Pomona Water Resources Department are proud to deliver clean, safe water to your home.





TURN ON YOUR TAP WITH CONFIDENCE!

ENSURING THE SAFETY AND QUALITY OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

At The City of Pomona, we are committed to delivering clean, safe water to your taps every day. Your health and satisfaction are our top priorities, which is why we conduct over 30,000 water tests annually to ensure the highest quality standards are met.

Pomona gets its tap water from a combination of sources and rigorous treatment processes to ensure it's safe to drink.

Strict Regulations: Federal and state regulations govern tap water quality. The Safe Drinking Water Act sets national standards, while California often has even stricter standards. These regulations mandate testing for a wide range of contaminants, ensuring safe drinking water.

Rigorous Treatment: Pomona employs multi-step treatment processes to remove contaminants like bacteria, parasites, and minerals. These processes include filtration, disinfection, and sometimes additional treatments depending on the source water.

Constant Monitoring: Pomona constantly test the water throughout the distribution system. This ensures the quality is consistent and reliable.

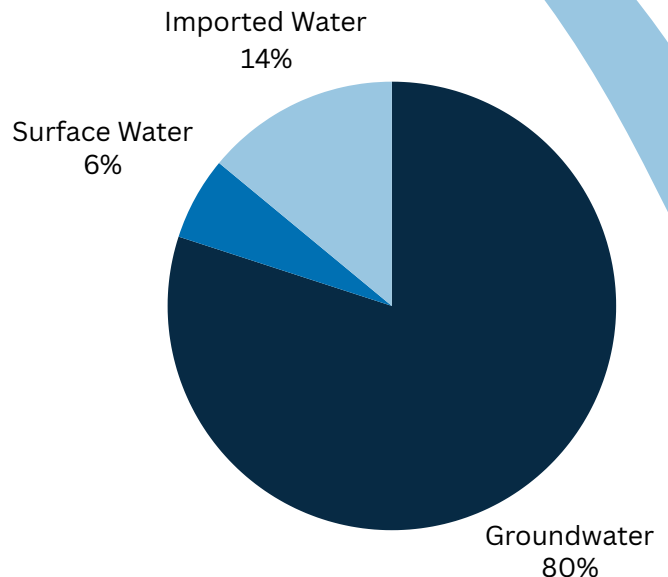
Cost-Effective: Tap water is significantly cheaper than bottled water. By using tap water in place of bottle water you will save money and reduce plastic waste.

Thank you for entrusting us with your water needs. We are dedicated to providing you with a reliable and safe water supply, and we appreciate your trust in us. For more information visit us at:

<https://www.pomonaca.gov/government/departments/water-resources-department/water-quality-reports-public-notice-copy>

Pomona's Water Source

The water system in Pomona is truly remarkable, with an extensive infrastructure that includes over 30,000 service connections, as well as 38 drinking water wells 22 water storage reservoirs, and over 420 miles of water pipelines, the state ranked both our treatment and distribution systems among the most complex in all of California.



The City of Pomona primarily sources its water from groundwater wells located across three distinct basins within the city. Since the late 1800s, the City has been acquiring rights to these water sources, which continue to be utilized today.

In addition to groundwater, local water is also sourced from the San Antonio Canyon, originating from the San Gabriel Mountains. This water undergoes treatment and disinfection before being added to the water system.

Imported water from the Three Valleys Municipal Water District, via the State Water Project, is another significant source for Pomona. This water originates in Northern California and travels along the 444-mile California Aqueduct. After treatment, it is added with our local supplies, ensuring a consistent water source for homes and businesses serviced.



Wonder how a dog can be a hero?

Meet Patches, the Pomona Pooch, a super pup with a super sniff! Patches LOVES water, and his mission is to make sure there's enough for everyone on our amazing planet.

How can a playful pup like Patches be a hero? That's where **YOU** come in! Patches has a secret superpower – his amazing nose can sniff out sneaky leaks that waste precious water.

Here's how **YOU** can be Patches' sidekick:

- **Listen for the sound of dripping water.** That could be a leaky faucet calling for Patches' (and your!) help!
- **Check under sinks and around toilets for any damp spots.** Those could be hidden leaks Patches would love to find!
- **Turn off the faucet when you're brushing your teeth.** Every drop counts!

By working together with Patches, we can become a team of water warriors!

Key
HINTS

2024 City of Pomona CCR





JOIN THE

WATER WORKFORCE

Exploring Careers

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

METER READER

TREATMENT

DISTRO

PUMP OPERATOR

WATER QUALITY

OPERATION

CONSERVATION

WELDER

ELECTRICAL

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

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, Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB, DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 storm water 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.



MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS

Including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.



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 the California Department of Public Health Website: <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/WaterFAQs.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 the previous year.

Pomona & Imported Water
2023 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.

SOURCE WATER % of State Project Water % of Groundwater	POMONA GROUNDWATER	POMONA EFFLUENT	WEYMOUTH EFFLUENT	MIRAMAR EFFLUENT	MIRAMAR GROUNDWATER	REGULATORY STANDARDS				Major Sources in Drinking Water
	Range/Average (Domestic Water)	Range/Average	Range/Average	Range/Average (Imported Water)	Range/Average (Well #1, Well #2, Grand, Miramart)	State MCL	PHG	State DLR/CCLDL (RL)	NA	
			0-100	86.57	13.43	NA	NA	NA	NA	
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards										

CLARITY

Units	NTU	0.99 (highest)	0.06 (highest)	100%	100%	TT	NA	NA	NA	Soil runoff
Combined Filter Effluent (CFE) Turbidity (a)	≤ 0.3 & ≤ 0.2 n 98%									

MICROBIOLOGICAL (b)

Units	% Positive	0-0.70/0-11%	0%	0%	0%	TT	MCLG = 0	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Bacteria (c)									
Escherichia coli (E. coli) (c,d)	Number					1	MCLG = 0	NA	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (e)	CFU/mL					TT	NA	(1)	Naturally present in the environment
Cryptosporidium	Oocyst					TT	MCLG = 0	(1)	Human and animal fecal waste
Giardia	Cysts					TT	MCLG = 0	(1)	Human and animal fecal waste
	200/L					TT	MCLG = 0	(1)	Human and animal fecal waste

ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Units	ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	5	0.7	5	Discharge from industrial and agricultural facilities; byproducts of producing other compounds and pesticides; leaching from hazardous waste site
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)									

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (f)

Units	ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	200	1000	0.5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites; manufacture of food wrappings
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)									
1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)						6	10	0.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)						5	0.06	0.5	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops
Trichloroethylene (TCE)						5	1.7	0.5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

Volatile Organic Chemicals

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Units	ppb	90-200/150	ND - 71	ND	ND	1000	600	50	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (g)									
Arsenic						10	0.004	2	Erosion of natural deposits; glass & electronics production wastes
Asbestos (h)						7	7	0.2	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Barium						1000	2000	100	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium						50	MCLG = 100	10	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (i)						AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide						150	150	100	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (j)						2	1	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Lead (i)						AL=15	0.2	5	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)						10	10	0.4	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)						1	1	0.4	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate						6	1	2	Industrial waste discharge

Pomona & Imported Water
2023 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

		REGULATORY STANDARDS				Major Sources In Drinking Water				
		POMONA GROUNDWATER		WEYMOUTH EFFLUENT	MIRAMAR EFFLUENT	MIRAMAR GROUNDWATER (Well #1, Well #2, Grand, Miragrand)	State MCL	PHG	State DL/CCRD/L, (RL)	
		Range/Average (Domestic Water)	Range/Average	Range/Average	Range/Average (Imported Water)	Range/Average				
RADIOLOGICALS <i>Units</i>	Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L ND - 8.6/ND 2014 - 2021	ND 2015 - 2018	ND	ND	ND (2016) due 2028	15	(0)	3	Erosion of natural deposits
	Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L NA	NA	ND - 6/ND	6.86	NR	50	(0)	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
	Combined Radium (Radium 226 + 228)	pCi/L ND	ND 2018	ND	2.58	0.148 (2016) due 2028	5	MCLG=0	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
	Radium 226	pCi/L ND	ND 2018	ND	ND	ND (2016) due 2028	NA	0.05	1	Erosion of natural deposits
	Radium 228	pCi/L ND	ND 2018	ND	2.01	ND (2016) due 2028	NA	0.019	1	Erosion of natural deposits
	Strontium-90	pCi/L NA	NA	ND	ND	NR	8	0.35	2	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
	Tritium	pCi/L NA	NA	ND	ND	NR	20,000	400	1,000	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
	Uranium	pCi/L ND - 4.7/2.3 2014 - 2021	1.7 2018	ND - 3/ND	ND	1.4 - 2.1 / 1.92 due 2028	20	0.43	1	Erosion of natural deposits
	DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS <i>(L)</i>									
	<i>Units</i>									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		ppb	4.3-55/34				80	NA	1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)		ppb	ND-21/14				60	NA	1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual		ppm	0.02-2.59/1.12				[4.0]	[4.0]	(0.05)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate (l)		ppb	NA	NA	ND - 12/2.4 highest RAA	NR	10	0.1	1.0	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)		ppm	NA	ND-1.8/0.91	1.8 - 3.0/2.4 highest RAA	0.76-1.02/89 highest RAA	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)										
<i>Units</i>										
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	ND or <5.0 / 0				AL= 15		0.2	5	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards										
<i>Units</i>										
Aluminum (g)	ppb	ND	90-200/150 Highest RAA- 145	ND - 71/115	ND	ND	200	600	50	Residue from water treatment processes; natural deposits erosion
Chloride	ppm	9.0-96/74	3.4-4.7/4.1	34 - 55/44	58	28	500	NA	(2)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	units	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	15	NA	(1)	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (l)	ppm	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	0.3	0.05	Internal corrosion of household pipes; natural deposits erosion; wood preservatives leaching
Iron	ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	300	NA	100	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	50	NI=500	(5)	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (o)	TON	ND	ND	2	1	1	3	NA	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	400-900/731	300-400/350	357 - 507/432	270-430/350	600	1,600	NA	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	27-120/43	23-24/24	51 - 72/62	41	39	500	NA	0.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Thiocarb	ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	42	1	Runoff/leaching from rice herbicide
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (m)	ppm	170-1000/422	150-170/160	209 - 296/252	100	280-350/315	1,000	NA	(2)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (a)	NTU	ND-0.18/ND	ND-0.12/ND	ND	ND	ND	5	NA	0.1	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppm	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.0	NA	0.05	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Pomona & Imported Water
2023 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

	POMONA GROUNDWATER		POMONA EFFLUENT		WEYMOUTH EFFLUENT		MIRAMAR EFFLUENT		MIRAMAR GROUNDWATER (Well #1, Well #2, Grand, Miragrand)		REGULATORY STANDARDS			Major Sources in Drinking Water
	Range/Average (Domestic Water)	Range/Average (Imported Water)	Range/Average (Domestic Water)	Range/Average (Imported Water)	Range/Average (Domestic Water)	Range/Average (Imported Water)	Range/Average (Domestic Water)	Range/Average (Imported Water)	Range/Average (Imported Water)	Range/Average (Imported Water)	State MCL	PHG	State DLR/CCRD, (RL)	

OTHER PARAMETERS

General Minerals														
Units														
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	110-210/160	140-140/140	65-78/72	59-71/66	170-220/195					NA	NA	(1)	Measure of water quality
Calcium	ppm	53-100/81	51-54/53	20 - 28/24	17-32/24.5	57-89/73					NA	NA	(0.1)	Measure of water quality
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	160-360/260	170-180/175	81 - 122/102	74	180-290/235					NA	NA	(1)	Measure of water quality
Magnesium	ppm	7.0-25/14	9.6-10/9.8	7.8 - 13/10	4.5	9.4-16/12.7					NA	NA	(0.01)	Measure of water quality
Potassium	ppm	1.6-2.1/2.1	1.6-1.8/1.7	2.6 - 3.0/2.8	1.9	1.5-2.1/1.8					NA	NA	(0.2)	Measure of water quality
Sodium	ppm	11-39/23	8.0-8.5/8.3	39 - 55/47	56	21-25/23					NA	NA	(1)	Measure of water quality
Unregulated Contaminants														
Units														
Boron	ppb	NA	NA	140	100	150-170/160					NL=1,000	NA	100	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NA	19	ND	ND					NL=800	NA	(10)	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Chromium VI	ppb	ND-8.2/5.1	ND	ND	ND	ND					NA	0.02	1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial waste factories
Lithium	ppb	ND-9.3/ND (U)	NA	ND - 13/ND	NR	ND					NA	NA	9	Naturally occurring, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and organic synthesis and pharmaceuticals
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NA	ND	ND	4.4-4.9/4.6					NL=50	NA	3	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
Nitrosamine Compounds														
Units														
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	ND	NA	ND - 5.3/2.2	ND	NR					NL=10	3	(2)	Byproducts of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
Miscellaneous (n)														
Units														
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	ND-6.9/1.1	1.8-2.2/2.0	NA	NA	NA					NA	NA	1.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	ppb	ND-4.8/ND	ND	NA	NA	NA					NA	NA	1.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform	ppb	ND-5.9/2.3	6.7-14/10	NA	NA	NA					NA	NA	1.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (as CaCO ₃) (p)	ppm	NA	NA	1.3 - 9.4/4.2	NR	NR					NA	NA	NA	Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
Corrosivity (q)	AI	NA	NA	121 - 12.4/12.2	11.86	12.53					NA	NA	NA	
(as Aggressiveness Index)	SI	NA	NA	0.21 - 0.58/0.39	0.01	0.69					NA	NA	NA	
Corrosivity (r)	ppb	ND-10/1.2	ND	NA	NA	NA					NA	NA	1.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
(as Saturation Index)	ppm	ND-0.49/0.062	NA	NA	NA	NA					NA	NA	NA	Used as an aid in corrosion control during treatment process
Dibromochloromethane	pH units	7.23-8.39/7.65	8.21-8.30/8.26	8.6	8.2-8.8/8.6	7.9					NA	NA	NA	Measure of water quality
Orthophosphate as PO ₄	pH units			6.73-8.84/7.69							NA	NA	NA	Measure of water quality
pH	ppm	NA	NA	210 - 64/1357	130	350					1,000	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (s)	NTU			ND-0.81/ND							NA	NA	0.1	Soil runoff
Turbidity (a) Pomona Distribution System Wide	ppb	NA	NA	ND - 5.9/4.1	NR	NR					60	NA	1	
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	ND-28/5.1	8.5-16/12	13 - 68/23	30.7-66.8/64	NR					80	NA	1	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)														

Pomona & Imported Water
2023 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

REGULATORY STANDARDS					Major Sources in Drinking Water		
POMONA GROUNDWATER UCMR 5 Results Range/Average (Domestic Water)	POMONA EFFLUENT DDW Order-Source Range/Average (Domestic Water)	WEYMOUTH EFFLUENT Range/Average (Imported Water)	MIRAMAR EFFLUENT Range/Average (Imported Water)	MIRAMAR GROUNDWATER (Well #1, Well #2, Grand, Miragrand) Range/Average (Imported Water)			
				State MCL	PHG	State DLR/CCRD, (RL)	
Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances PFAS Analyzed by EPA Methods 533 and 537.1 (t.u)							
Units							
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	ND-5.3/ND UCMR 5	ND DDW Order-Source	ND	ND	NL=5.1 NA	4
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ppt	ND-11/ND UCMR 5	ND DDW Order-Source	ND	ND	NL=6.5 NA	4
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ppt	ND-3.0/ND UCMR 5	ND DDW Order-Source	ND	ND	NL=500 NA	3
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	ppt	ND UCMR 5	ND DDW Order-Source	ND	ND	NA	4
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ppt	ND-7.7/ND UCMR 5	ND-6.2/ND DDW Order-Source	ND	ND	NL=3 NA	3
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ppt	ND-3.1/ND UCMR 5	ND-3.1/ND DDW Order-Source	ND	ND	NA	3
GenX (HFPO-DA)	ppt	ND UCMR 5	ND DDW Order-Source	ND	ND	NA	5
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	ND-3.2/ND UCMR 5	ND-3.5/ND DDW Order-Source	ND	ND	NA	3

Industrial chemical factory discharges: runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes

DEFINITION OF TERMS AND 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 Piedley Filtration Plant and less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements taken each month for Weymouth and Miramar Treatment Plants. Turbidity for Pomona's Distribution system wide- range/average is in the Other Parameters/Miscellaneous table for reference.
- (b) Per the State's Surface Water Treatment Rule, treatment techniques that remove or inactivate *Giardia* cysts will also remove HPC bacteria, *Legionella*, and viruses. *Legionella* and virus monitoring is not required.
- (c) Compliance is based on monthly samples from Pomona's distribution systemwide.
- (d) The MCL for *E. coli* is based on any of the following conditions: Coliform-positive routine and repeat samples with either of them positive for *E. coli*; failure to analyze a repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample; or a coliform-positive repeat sample is not tested for the presence of *E. coli*. No Level 1 assessment or MCL violations occurred.
- (e) Pomona's Routine Distribution System, Total Coliform Rule samples required HPC analysis when chlorine residuals were <0.20 mg/L. The range/average were based on 159 HPC's collected. 100% of the disinfectant standards were met.
- (f) MWD data are from samples collected in 2021 and reported once every three-year compliance cycle until the next required monitoring in 2024. TVMWD data are from samples collected in 2023. Pomona current 2nd three year monitoring period is 2023-2025, for its sources. No Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) were detected during Pomona's sources current monitoring period.
- (g) MWD uses acrylamide for water treatment processes and was in compliance with the treatment technique requirements regarding its use when treating drinking water. MWD does not use any epichlorohydrin's. TVMWD does not use acrylamide or epichlorohydrin's for water treatment processes. Compliance with the State MCL for aluminum is based on RAA. No MCL or secondary MCL exceedance occurred at the Pomona effluent.
- (h) MWD data reported for 2020 for the required nine-year monitoring cycle (2020-2028). TVMWD data reported for 2023 and is conducted annually. Pomona results are from 2020, though it was waived in the 2020-2022 monitoring period. Next samples are tentatively scheduled to be collected by December 31, 2025.
- (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. TTHM, HAA5, and Total Chlorine residual data are from Pomona's 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. Pomona- One (1) detection at the "secondary MCL (SMCL)" (no fixed consumer acceptance contaminant level has been established). Per the upper SMCL- Constituent concentrations ranging to the upper contaminant level are acceptable if it is neither reasonable nor feasible to provide more suitable waters. This one data point, was ran into the system to satisfy the compliance sampling requirements though not normally used due to demand.
- (n) Data are from voluntary monitoring of constituents and are provided for informational purposes.
- (o) Imported Water Note: Compliance with odor threshold secondary MCL is based on RAA. Treatment Plant begin quarterly monitoring if annual monitoring results are above 3.
- (p) 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)
- (q) 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)*
- (r) 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)
- (s) Statistical summary represents 12 months of flow-weighted data and values may be different than the TDS reported to meet compliance with secondary drinking water regulations for Metropolitan. Metropolitan and TVMWD TDS goal is < 500 mg/L.
- (t) CCRDL is based on the EPA UCMR5 MRLs for the 29 constituents detected by EPA Methods 533 and 537.1. Results below CCRDLs are considered "ND" therefore, not reported in data table. PFAS results for those above the CCRDLs are included in this report.
- (u) Imported Water: Data are the average of the results from the two analytical methods.

2023 Water Quality Report

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.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (PDWS):

MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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. EPA.

PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL (PHG):

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL):

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

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.

SECONDARY STANDARDS:

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

NOTIFICATION LEVEL (NL):

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

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT):

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

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 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
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 contaminant in drinking water
TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes

Ensuring Water Quality Compliance: Metropolitan and Three Valleys MWD's Monitoring and Reporting Practices

As a wholesale water system, Metropolitan and Three Valleys MWD provide their member agencies with essential source water information and monitoring results needed for their annual water quality reports. Compliance with state or federal regulations is determined at the treatment plant effluent locations, distribution system, or plant influent as per the frequency stipulated in Metropolitan and Three Valleys MWD's State-approved monitoring plans. This compliance 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; however, 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 monitor the distribution system for constituents under the revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR), 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.



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.

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

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



2024 Annual Water Quality Report

City of Pomona

☎ (909) 620-2251

🌐 <https://www.pomonaca.gov>



Visit the Water-Wise Landscaping Guides for Ideas and Inspiration

Maximizing water conservation in residential areas is crucial, especially since a significant amount of water is used outdoors. Creative landscape planning offer an excellent opportunity to conserve water. Water-smart landscaping not only helps preserve this valuable natural resource, but also empowers residents with various tools to enhance their landscapes sustainably.

For more information on how to save water while maintaining beautiful and sustainable landscaping, visit our city website at: [Water-Wise Landscaping Guides](#).

Participate in the Discussion



Join us for our open meetings, held 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. Additionally, City Council Study Sessions are scheduled as needed, typically on other available Mondays.

Stay updated with our schedule by visiting our website at <https://www.pomonaca.gov/our-city/city-calendar> or calling City Hall at **909-620-2311** for more details and upcoming events. We welcome your participation!