City of Pomona

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Water Quality Report

Water Testing Performed January-December 2017

Dear Valued Customers,

The City of Pomona provides drinking water to over 30,000 service connections within the City's extensive and complex 421 mile water system. Our water supply pumps, treats, and stores on the average more than 24 million gallons a day of safe drinking water from 30 operating wells in the Chino Basin, Six Basins, and Spadra Basin.

The City of Pomona, as do all public water systems, is required to meet all State and Federal regulations as it pertains to the Safe Drinking Water Act. Furthermore, all public water systems are required to deliver an Annual Water Quality Report to their consumers. This Annual Water Quality Report is intended to provide you, the consumer, with information about the quality of your drinking water and where it comes from.

Water Resources Department has numerous State of California certified water professionals responsible for ensuring compliance with State and Federal drinking water regulations. Our City personnel collect thousands of routine water samples and test for purity at a State certified laboratory. The Water Resources Department is proud to continue providing you with a high quality and reliable drinking water supply. We are pleased to report there were no water quality violations in 2017. It is our perspective that our drinking water service is more than a utility commodity; it's a service that delivers public health, fire protection, and support for the economy, and quality of life for the people and businesses we serve.

The City of Pomona is committed to keeping its consumers informed; for this reason, you are encouraged to read this report in its entirety. Informed consumers are more likely to help protect their drinking water supplies and to understand the true costs and value associated with providing drinking water to our community.

The City Council and the Water Resources Department are committed to ensuring a reliable water supply now and into the future. We appreciate any comments you may have. The City Council meets regularly at 7:00 PM on the first and third Monday of each month in the Council Chambers located at 505 S. Garey Avenue. This Annual Water Quality Report is also available online at *http://www.ci.pomona.ca.us/mm/water/pdf/Pomona2018CCR.pdf*. If you have additional questions regarding the quality of your water or information contained in this report, please contact us at (909) 620-2248 or by using E-Services at the City's website. (www.ci.pomona.ca.us). If you would like a paper copy please call (909) 620-2251.

Sincerely,

Darron Poulsen
Water Resources Department

City of Pomona Officials

Tim Sandoval, **Mayor**

Rubio Gonzalez
Councilmember District 1

Adriana Robledo
Councilmember District 2

Cristina Carrizosa
Councilmember District 3

Elizabeth Ontiveros-Cole
Councilmember District 4

Ginna E. Escobar
Councilmember District 5

Robert S. Torres
Councilmember District 6

Linda Lowry, City Manager

Darron Poulsen, Water Resources Director

Inside Your Water Quality Report

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Did you know that the Water Resources Department oversees the following:

⇒ 421 Miles of Water Pipe

⇒ 38 Potable Wells

⇒ 3 Non Potable Wells

⇒ 22 Water Storage Reservoirs

⇒ 11 Pressure Zones

⇒ ~31,500 Meters/Customers

⇒ 626 Storm Water Catch Basins

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Itong documento ay naglalaman nang mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa tubig na maaring inumin. Maaring isalin sa taong nakakaintidi.

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng. Xin nhớ người dịch cho quý vị.

이 보고서는 당신의 식수와 관련된 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있으니 번역하시거나 보고서의 내용을 이해할 수 있는 분과 이야기 하시기 바랍니다.

CITY OF POMONA
Water Resources Department

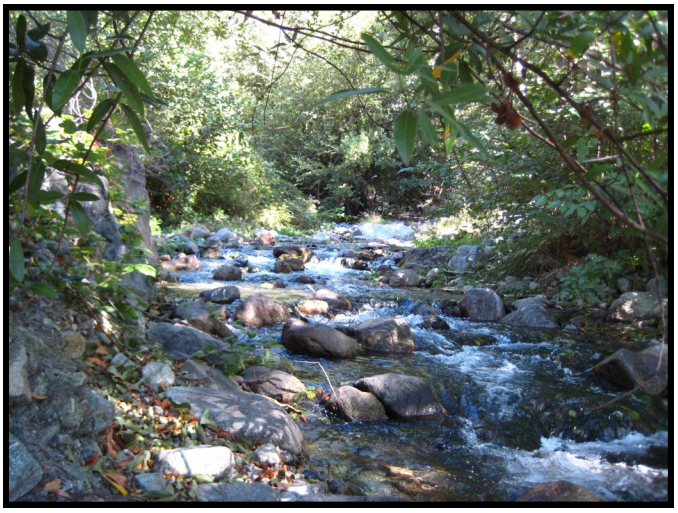
Where Does Your Water Come From?

In 2017, approximately 55% of the City of Pomona's water was produced from groundwater wells. Water from these wells is produced from three (3) groundwater aquifers: Chino Basin, Six Basins, and Spadra Basin, and are located throughout the Cities of Pomona.

Water is often treated depending on the type of contaminant and concentrations found. We currently operate two air stripping facilities to remove volatile organic compounds and four anion exchange facilities to remove nitrate and perchlorate.

Twelve percent of our water originates from the San Gabriel Mountains were it flows into San Antonio Canyon. This water is filtered and disinfected at the Frank G. Pedley Memorial Filtration Plant.

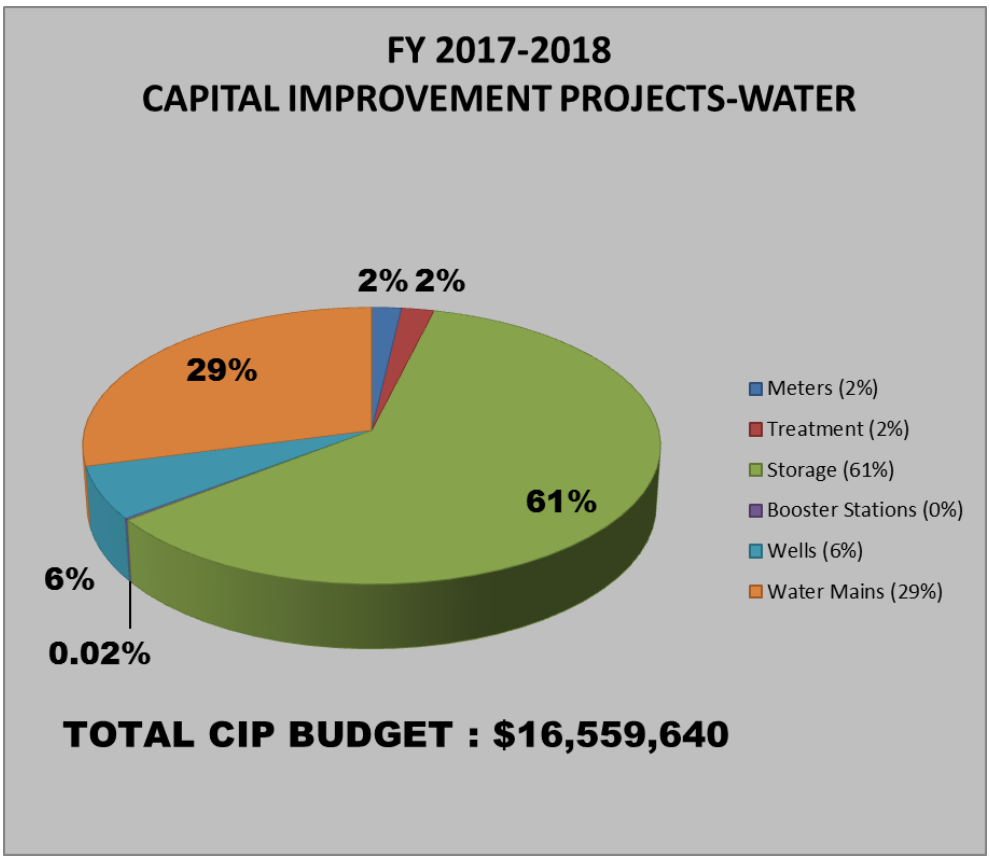
The remaining 33% of our water was State Water Project water purchased from Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD). TVMWD imports surface water from Northern California. Water supplies come from Northern California and are drawn from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and are delivered to Southern California via the 441 mile long California Aqueduct. These sources are treated at Metropolitan Water District's Weymouth Water Treatment Plant in the City of La Verne, and at TVMWD Miramar Water Treatment Plant in the City of Claremont.



San Antonio Canyon Watershed

ABOUT THE WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

The City of Pomona is committed to investing in the maintenance and improvements of its infrastructure. Revenues received allow us to fund the capital improvement work, which will focus on maintaining aging pipelines and facilities, as well as projects to improve water quality. Below is a graph of capital improvement projects for FY2017-18, and planned projects for future years.



PLANNED PROJECTS (FISCAL YEAR 2019)

- **Replace Reservoir 4B**
- **Well/Booster/Facility Rehabilitations**
- **Corporate Yard Building Replacement**
- **Replace old and leaking Water Pipes**

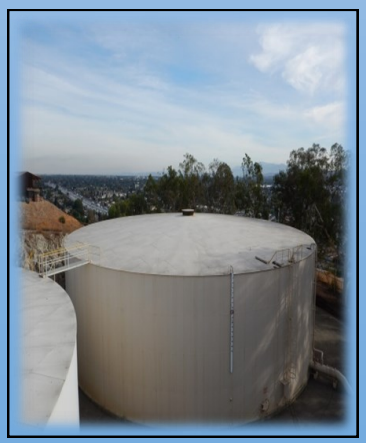
2017 Water Resources Department Accomplishments

New NoDES Truck (Neutral Output Discharge Elimination System) for water main flushing

- This has replaced the City's outdated program of "Uni-directional Flushing"
- Filters 200,000 gallons of water a day (on average)
- No discharge of water
- Saves 800,000 Gallons/Week and 3.2 Million Gallons/Month
- Potentially saving the City 38.4 Million Gallons of Water/year

2017 Maintenance Highlights

- 27 Hydrants Flushed
- 2,748 Valves Maintained
- 5 Reservoirs Inspected
- 4 Wells Rehabilitated
- 713 Meters Replaced
- 83 Main Leaks Repaired
- 24,000 Water Quality Tests Performed



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 Required Information

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

NITRATE: In drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

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.

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.

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 (SWRCB) 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.

Organic Chemical 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.

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 the California Department of Public Health Website:

(https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx

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.

Definitions and Acronyms/Abbreviations

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 USEPA.

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.

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.

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

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS) - MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

Regulatory Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

=	Denotes “equals”
≤	Denotes “less than or equal to”
AI	Aggressiveness Index
DLR	Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average
N/A	Not Applicable
ND	Non-Detect
NR	Not Required
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L	picoCuries per Liter
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per Liter (ng/L)
RAA	Running Annual Average
TON	Threshold Odor Number
µS/cm	microsiemens per centimeter

2017 Water Quality Tables

Pomona Water Distribution System

	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-WIDE	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Primary Standards - Mandatory Health Related Standards								
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	5.0 *(a)*	(0)	N/A	Range Highest Monthly Percentage	0-1.1 0.2	No	Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS								
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	ND-43 36.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	N/A	Range Highest LRAA	ND-27 15.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (as Cl_2)	ppm	[4.0]	[4]	N/A	Range Highest RAA	ND-2.80 1.07	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
LEAD AND COPPER RULE *(b)*								
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	90th Percentile # Sites above AL	0.10 0	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; and leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	AL=15	0.2	5	90th Percentile # Sites above AL	4.5 0	N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; and erosion of natural deposits

Pomona Water and Imported Water

	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	POMONA WATER Ground Water	POMONA WATER Surface Water	IMPORTED WATER *Weymouth* Plant Effluent	IMPORTED WATER *Miramar* Plant Effluent	Typical Source of Contamination
Primary Standards - Mandatory Health Related Standards										
CLARITY										
Plant Effluent Turbidity *(c)*	NTU		N/A	N/A	Highest	N/A	0.20	0.04	0.14	Soil runoff
	%	TT=95%	N/A	N/A	% ≤NTU	N/A	100	100	100	
ORGANIC CHEMICALS										
1, 1-Dichloroethylene	ppb	6	10	0.5	Range	ND-2.6	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
					Average	0.85	ND	ND	ND	
Tetrachloroethylene	ppb	5	0.06	0.5	Range	ND-4.6	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops
					Average	1.1	ND	ND	ND	
Trichloroethylene *(d)*	ppb	5	1.7	0.5	Range	ND-5.2	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other
					Average	2.4	ND	ND	ND	

2017 Water Quality Tables

Pomona Water and Imported Water

	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	POMONA WATER Ground Water	POMONA WATER Surface Water	IMPORTED WATER *Weymouth* Plant Effluent	IMPORTED WATER *Miramar* Plant Effluent	Typical Source of Contamination
Primary Standards - Mandatory Health Related Standards										
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Aluminum *(e)*	ppb	1000	600	50	Range	ND	95-190	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
					Average	ND	153	210/170	ND	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.1	Range	ND-0.1	ND	ND	ND	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Fluoride	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range	0.2-0.5	0.29-0.34	0.5 - 0.9/0.7	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
					Average	0.31	0.32	(treatment related)	(naturally occurring)	
Hexavalent Chromium *(f)*	ppb	10	0.02	1	Range	ND-4.3	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial waste factories; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	2.3	ND	ND	ND	
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	0.45-7.6	ND-0.43	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	4	ND	ND	0.8/0.5	
Perchlorate	ppb	6	1	4	Range	ND-4.5	ND	ND	ND	A chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, fertilizers, and in a variety of industries
					Average	0.2	ND	ND	ND	
RADIOLOGICALS *(g), (h), (i), (j), (k), and (l)*										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range	ND-8.6	ND	ND	Due in 2018	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	2.18	ND	ND		
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Strontium-90	pCi/L	8	0.35	2	Range	NA	NA	ND	0.137	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average	NA	NA	ND		
Tritium	pCi/L	20000	400	1000	Range	NA	NA	ND	89.5	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average	NA	NA			
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range	1.3-6.86	NA	ND	Due in 2019	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	2.92	NA			

2017 Water Quality Tables

Pomona Water and Imported Water

	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range / Average	POMONA WATER: Ground Water	POMONA WATER: Surface Water	IMPORTED WATER: *Weymouth* Plant Effluent	IMPORTED WATER: *Miramar* Plant Effluent	Typical Source of Contamination
Secondary Standards - Aesthetic Standards										
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	N/A	Range	5.4-130	3.3-3.4	66-48	28	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	68	3.4	29	28	
Color	Color Units	15	N/A	N/A	Range	ND-5	ND	2	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	1	ND	2	ND	
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	ppm	0.5	N/A	N/A	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	N/A	Range	380-1000	350-370	621-460	240-290	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater
					Average	657	360	299	265	
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	0.5	Range	14-150	22-27	123-84	24	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	52	25	46	24	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	N/A	1	Range	ND-2	1.0-2.0	3	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	1	2	3	1	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	N/A	Range	260-670	210-250	364-272	180	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	411	230	179	180	
Turbidity (Pomona Distribution System)	NTU	5	N/A	0.1	Range	ND-0.15				Soil runoff
					Average	0.08				

2017 Water Quality Tables

Pomona Water and Imported Water

	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range / Average	POMONA WATER Ground Water	POMONA WATER Surface Water	IMPORTED WATER *Weymouth* Plant Effluent	IMPORTED WATER *Miramar* Plant Effluent	Typical Source of Contamination
Additional Parameters										
1, 4-Dioxane *(m)*	ppb	NL=1	N/A	1	Range	ND-2.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	Manufactured chemical primarily used as a stabilizer for chlorinated solvents
					Average	1.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	Range	80-260	150-160	71-57	64-57	-
					Average	149	155	43	49	
Boron	ppb	NL=1000	N/A	100	Range	N/A	N/A	110	120-150	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	N/A	N/A	110	135	
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	N/A	N/A	1	Range	ND-6	ND-45	ND	ND	-
					Average	ND	15.7	ND	ND	
Calcium	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	Range	42-130	52-54	35-24	17-15	-
					Average	74	53	14	13	
Chlorate	ppb	NL=800	N/A	20	Range	N/A	N/A	34	ND	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Average	N/A	N/A	34	ND	
Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	N/A	N/A	N/A	Range	12-13	13-13	12.1-12	11.3	-
					Average	12.6	13	11.9	11.3	
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	Range	140-450	160-170	152-105	74	"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. These cations are usually naturally-occurring
					Average	244	165	58	74	
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	Range	6.7-30	8.2-9	16-11	7.6	-
					Average	13.2	8.6	6.2	7.6	
pH	pH Units	N/A	N/A	N/A	Range	7.7-8.2	8.2-8.5	8.7-8.5	8.59-8.13	-
					Average	8.1	8.4	8.4	7.7	
Potassium	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	Range	1.5-2.7	1.7	3.2-2.7	2.9-2.2	-
					Average	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.5	
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	Range	9-39	7.5-9.5	64-50	28	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally-occurring
					Average	23	8.5	35	28	
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	N/A	0.3	Range	N/A	ND-2.4	2.9-2.5	3.3-2.3	Various natural and man-made sources
					Average	N/A	0.75	2	1.8	
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) *(n)*	ppb	NL= 0.005	0.0007	0.005	Range	ND	ND	N/A	ND	Industrial solvent and degreasing/ cleaning agent; found in soil fumigants
					Average	ND	ND	N/A	ND	
Vanadium	ppb	NL=50	NA	3	Range	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
					Average	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	

Please contact Nick Capogni, Water Quality Supervisor, for questions relating to your drinking water quality at **(909) 620-2248** during regular hours of operation (Mon.-Thurs. 6:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.)
For water quality concerns outside of regular business hours, please call dispatch at **(909) 622-1241.**

2017 Water Quality Tables

Footnotes

(a) 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.

(b) 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 67 sites were sampled in 2016. Both lead and copper results at the 90th percentile were below the action level; therefore no action was required.

(c) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it 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.

(d) Although the range for Trichloroethylene was above 5 ppb with four (4) samples throughout 2017, the average for the month(s) for compliance sampling was under 5 ppb. There was no exceedance of MCL.

(e) Aluminum has both a primary and a secondary standard. The secondary MCL for aluminum is 200 ppb.

(f) There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

(g) Radiological data for Pomona was monitored from 2008-2017.

(h) Gross Alpha Particle Activity data for Pomona groundwater was monitored from 2008-2017; and Pomona (surface water) Plant Effluent was collected in 2015.

(i) Gross Beta Particle Activity data for Pomona groundwater was monitored in 2008; and Pomona (surface water) Plant Effluent was collected in 2012.

(j) Strontium-90 data for Pomona groundwater was collected in 2007, it is scheduled to be collected in 2018. Pomona (surface water) Plant Effluent was collected in 2010.

(k) Uranium data for Pomona groundwater was monitored from 2008-2017; and Pomona (surface water) Plant Effluent is scheduled to be collected in 2018.

(l) Radiological data for imported water from Weymouth Plant effluent, Miramar Groundwater, Miramar Plant effluent was collected in 2017.

(m) SWRCB/DDW required monitoring for 2017. Results (shown) are 4 of 30 wells that were recommended to be monitored quarterly. SWRCB/DDW's Response Level to which removal of a source is recommended, is 35 times the NL. Some people who drink water containing 1,4-Dioxane in excess of the Notification Level over many years may experience liver or kidney problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

(n) 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) had a notification level (NL) of 5 ppt until December 14, 2017, when the MCL of 5 ppt became effective.

Over 24,000 water quality tests performed in 2017 to meet SWRCB/DDW standards.

Did you know? The cloudy water (also known as white water) you see at times coming from your faucet is caused by tiny air bubbles in the water? It is completely harmless. If you leave the water in a clear container, such as a glass, the air dissipates quickly and the cloudiness disappears.

Source Water Assessment

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

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

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

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

Source Water Protection Tips

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

⇒ Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.

⇒ Pick up after your pets.

⇒ If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.

⇒ Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

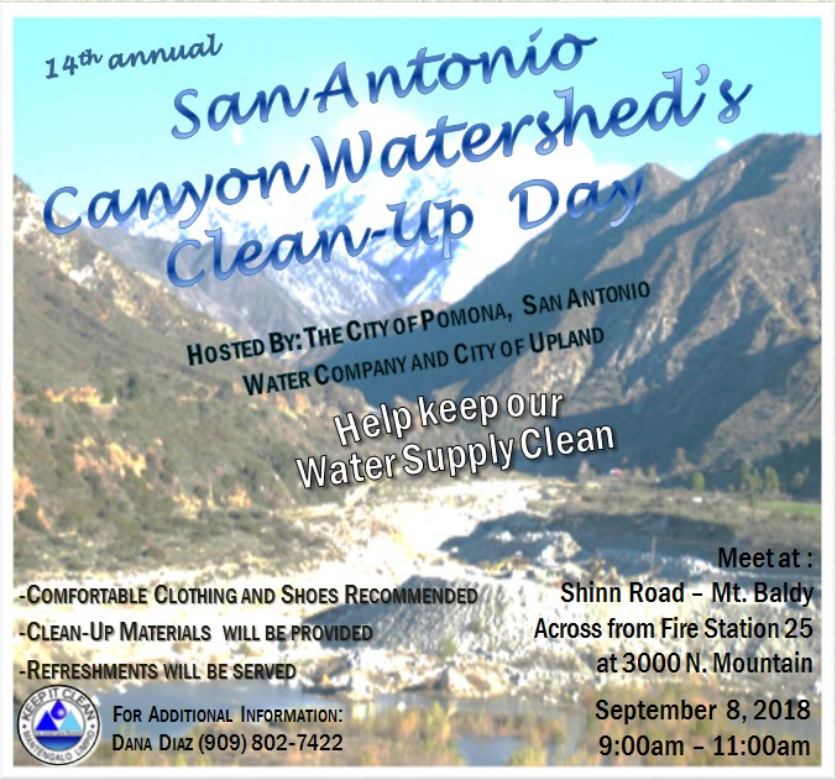
⇒ Volunteer in your community. Join the San Antonio Watershed Clean Up to protection the water.

⇒ "Protect Your Water" Remind your neighbors not to dump in the storm drain system. Storm drains drain directly into your local creeks.

San Antonio Canyon

Watershed Clean-Up

Each year the City of Pomona, San Antonio Water Company, and the City of Upland host the San Antonio Canyon Watershed Clean-Up Day! In 2017, there were 32 Volunteers participating in picking up trash in the watershed. We removed 2 1/2 tons of trash. Next year, the 14th Annual Clean-Up Day will be held on Saturday, September 8, 2018, from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.



Leaks Can Run,

But They Can't Hide!

This year we are chasing down leaks! Every year household leaks can waste more than one trillion gallons of water nationwide, so we're hunting down the drips during Fix a Leak Week. Remember to race over to your plumbing fixtures and irrigation systems, fix the leaks, and save valuable water and money all year long!

Making Conservation a Way of Life!

Great job Pomona in conserving water!

We are reminding our community to continue conserving by limiting water days and adjusting your sprinklers to not cause excess run-off. The City of Pomona has adopted a Level I Water Shortage response that requires all customers to limit watering days, and implement the following rules:

DO

- Water after 6 p.m. but before 10 a.m.
- 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 run-off from property
- Turn off sprinklers within and after 48 hours of significant rainfall
- Use a broom to clean sidewalks, patios, and driveways
- Use a bucket or a hose with a shut-off nozzle if you wash your own vehicle at home

DON'T

- Water between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.
- 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 re-circulating system
- Wash down sidewalks and driveways (except for health and safety reasons)

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

Rebates available at www.socalwatersmart.com

For water-saving tips, please visit www.bewaterwise.com or www.ci.pomona.ca.us

THANK YOU FOR CONSERVING WATER!

10 ways To Use Water wisely

1. ***Sweep it Away***
Use a broom, not the hose to clean sidewalks and driveways.

2. ***Chill Out***
Cool drinking water in the fridge; don't run the tap.

3. ***Top it Off***
Wash only full loads of dishes and clothes.

4. ***Stop, Look & Listen***
Check pipes, faucets, and toilets for leaks.

5. ***Save the Rain***
Store it for garden watering.

6. ***Fix Your Leaks***
A pinhole leak wastes up to 170 gallons a day.

7. ***Slow the Flow***
Install a water-saving showerhead.

8. ***Be a Drip!***
Drip systems pinpoint water to roots.

9. ***Mulch & Save***
Minimize evaporation with organic mulch.

10. ***Keep Off the Sidewalk***
Water your lawn, not the pavement!

The City, along with 15 other agencies, is a member of the Water Education Water Awareness Committee (WEWAC) to promote the importance of water and water use efficiency in Southern California. WEWAC provides resources to educators and students who help us the achieve that goal. Below are programs offered by WEWAC:

EduBucks—Provides financial support to teachers to do creative classroom projects.

Media Contest seeks innovative water media campaigns developed by junior and high school students

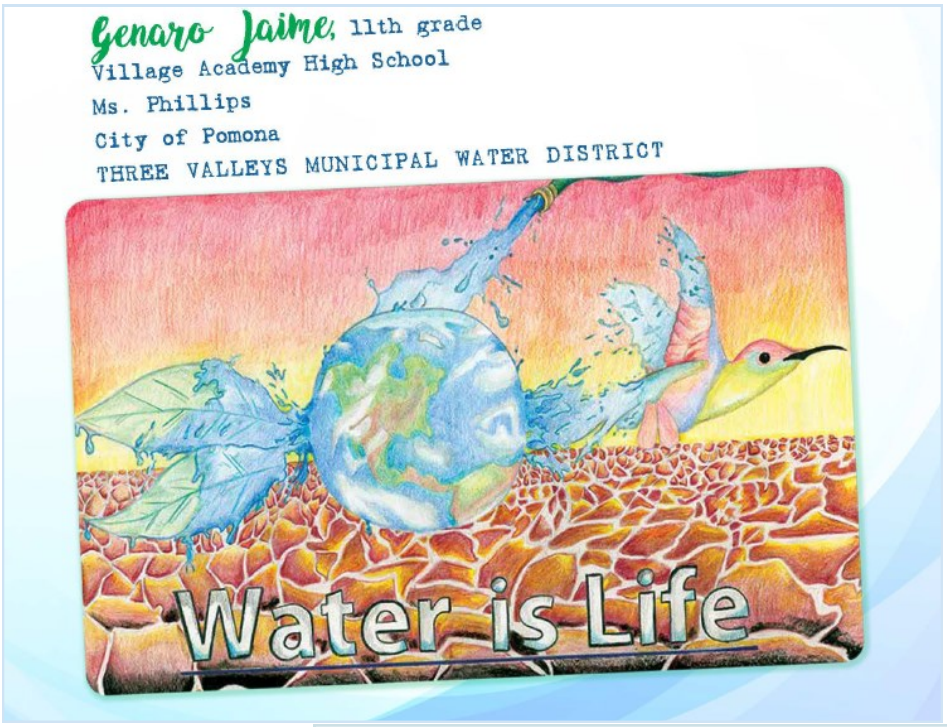
Scholarship Program provides financial support to high school seniors planning to attend a two or four year college.

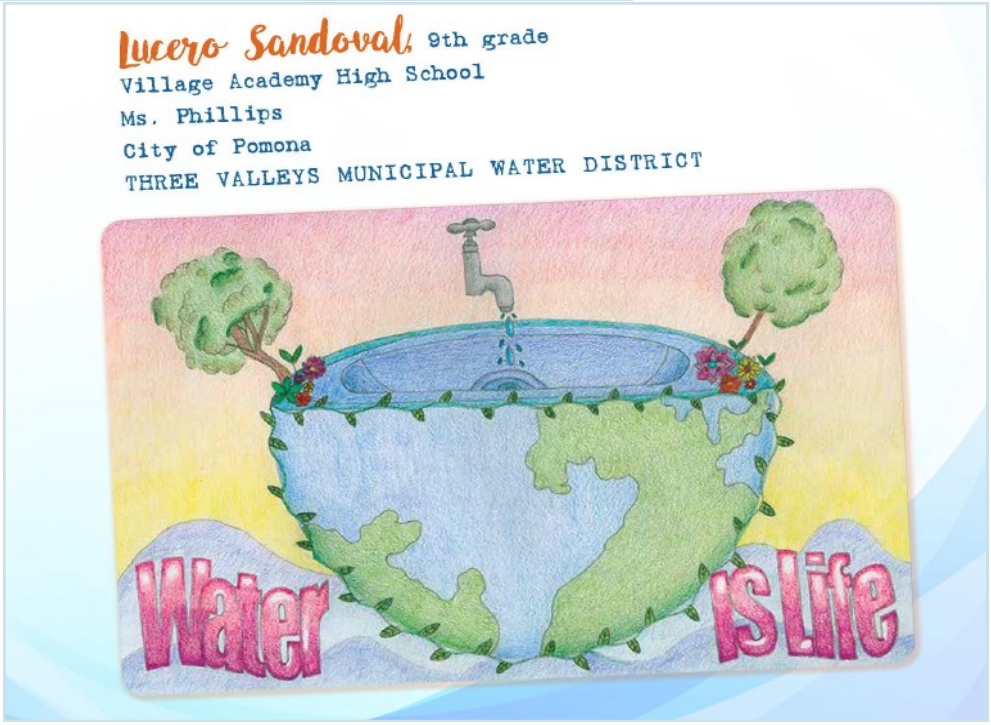
For more information on due dates for the above programs or for additional resources, please visit www.usewaterwisely.com

Metropolitan Water District's

2017 "Water Is Life" Student Art Contest

Each year the City of Pomona participates in Metropolitan Water Districts "Water is Life" poster contest to engage local Pomona Unified School District students (K-12) in water conservation messages. Each year, the contest produces wonderful examples of art and water awareness in our community. We thank all participants for their artwork and commitment to conserving water. This year's contest winners are displayed below.





For more information on how to enter the Student Art Contest, please call (909) 620-3638