

2003

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Dear Valued Customers,

The City of Pomona is pleased to present the Consumer Confidence Report for calendar year 2003. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State of California drinking water health standards. The City of Pomona vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our water distribution system has not violated any State Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) or any other water quality standard during the year 2003.

The entire Utility Services staff knows how important it is to have peace of mind, and to trust that what you and your children are drinking is safe. The City of Pomona is dedicated to providing customers water that meets strict Federal and State drinking water standards. In fact, Pomona tests for constituents that are not currently regulated by EPA or California Department of Health Services (DHS). We do this to ensure that our customers have the highest quality drinking water possible. The 2003 Consumer Confidence Report is available on the City's web site at <http://www.ci.pomona.ca.us/>.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

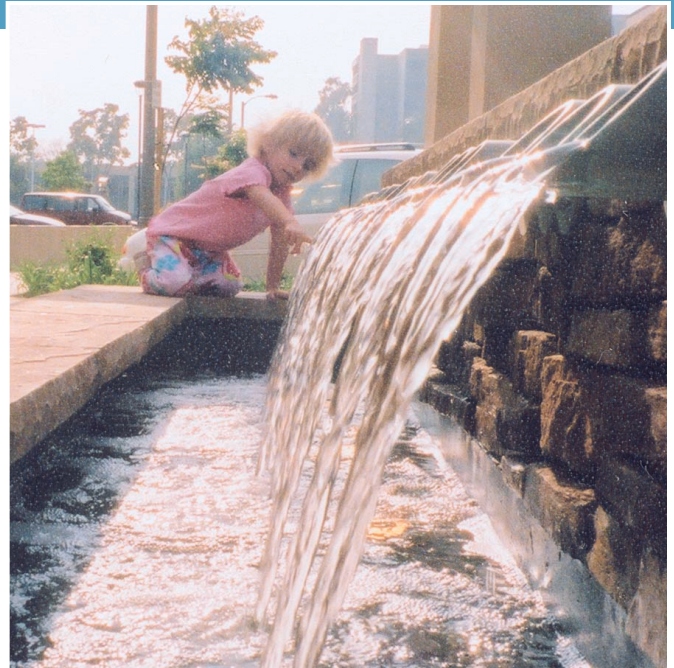
*Your Utility
Services Department*



Contact

If you have any questions about this report or water quality in general, please contact Mr. Don Capogni, Pomona's Water Treatment Plant Supervisor, at (909) 620-2248 or (909) 620-3670.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Si necesita ayuda para traducir, por favor de llamar a la Srta. Melanie Otero (909) 620-2251.



Public Involvement

Pomona's City Council welcomes residents at Council meetings. During the Council meeting residents have the opportunity to address the City Council on matters of importance to them, including water matters.

The Pomona City Council schedules meetings the first and third Mondays of each month. Council meetings begin at 5:30 PM in the City Council Chambers at 505 South Garey Avenue.

City Council

Edward Cortez, Mayor

George Hunter, Councilmember District 1

Marco Robles, Councilmember District 2

Dan Rodriguez, Councilmember District 3

Paula Lantz, Councilmember District 4

Elliott Rothman, Councilmember District 5

Norma Torres, Councilmember District 6

Consumer Confidence/ Water Quality Report

This report describes valuable information about the sources and quality of drinking water. California has required annual reports for more than ten years. This publication conforms to the California reporting requirements as well as to the new federal regulations. We attempt to balance your right to know with the sheer volume of information that we have available.

The Water Quality Data Table lists regulated and unregulated constituents for which EPA or DHS requires monitoring. Public and private State Certified laboratories perform testing of water samples. Sophisticated analytical techniques and testing instrumentation make it possible to detect minute quantities of constituents in water. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Sources of Supply

About 68% of the water for Pomona is produced from city owned wells, some of which reach a depth of 1,000 feet. Water from these wells is produced from 4 groundwater aquifers, the Chino Basin — one of California's largest, Pomona Basin, Spadra Basin, and Claremont Heights Basin with wells in north Claremont and throughout the City of Pomona. An additional 4% of our water originates in the San Gabriel Mountains where it flows down San Antonio Canyon. This source is processed by the City's treatment plant, the Frank G. Pedley Memorial Filtration Plant, where it is filtered, treated and chlorinated to provide a safe water supply for Pomona. The remaining 28% of Pomona's water is delivered by Metropolitan Water District (MWD) and Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD), through the Colorado River Aqueduct and the California State Water Project. These sources are treated at Metropolitan Water District's Weymouth water treatment plant in the city of La Verne and at Three Valleys Municipal Water District's Miramar water treatment plant in the city of Claremont.

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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DHS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DHS regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the EPA's web site at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>.

A groundwater source assessment was conducted for all of the active wells for the City of Pomona in August 2001. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: known contaminant plumes and applications of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides.

The groundwater sources are also considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:

- Automobile Gas Stations
- Historic Automobile Gas Stations
- Machine Shops
- Confirmed Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
- Dry Cleaners
- Septic Systems
- Boat Services/Repair/Finishing
- Chemical/Petroleum Processing/Storage
- Military Installations
- Metal Plating/Finishing/Fabricating
- Plastics/Synthetics Producers
- Sewer Collection Systems

A surface water assessment of the San Antonio Creek drinking water source for the City of Pomona was also completed in December 2000. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: recreation activities in and adjacent to the stream and recent fires. In addition, the source is considered most vulnerable to these activities: septic systems and wastewater collection systems.

Information about both of these source water assessments is available at: DHS Los Angeles Region Office, 1449 West Temple Street, Room 202, Los Angeles, CA 90026, or the City of Pomona, 148 N. Huntington Street, Pomona, CA 91768. You may also request summaries of these assessments by contacting Ms. Vera Melnyk-Vecchio, Chief, Los Angeles Region at (213) 580-5723.

In December 2002, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California completed its source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan by phone at (213) 217-6850.

2003 Water Quality Table

Source Water			Imported Water		Pomona Water		Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Percentage of Water Supplied			Weymouth	Miramar	Groundwater	Surface Water		
	State MCL [MRDL]	State PHG Federal (MCLG) [MRDLG]	25%	3%	68%	4%		
CLARITY			Highest					
Plant Effluent Turbidity (NTU)	95.0% & 0.3(a)	N/A	0.09 %<0.3=100%	0.1 %<0.3=100%	N/A	0.18 %<0.2=100%	No	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL – DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WIDE			# Positive Samples					
Total Coliform	5.0%(b)	(0)	0-0.11 / 0.02%	0%	0%	0%	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform/E.Coli	(b)	(0)	0	0	0	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (CFU/mL)	TT	N/A	<1-3 / <1	<1-3 / <1	<1	NR	No	Naturally present in the environment
ORGANIC CHEMICALS			Range / Average					
Volatile Organic Compounds								
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	5	0.06	ND	ND	ND-2.6 / 1.3	ND	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	5	0.8	ND	ND	ND-2.8 / 1.3	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Disinfection By-products, Disinfectant Residual, and Disinfection By-Products Precursors								
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	32-68 / 51	39.61-61.9 / 44.5	ND-8.2 / 1	ND-76 / 20	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	10-28 / 20	13.7-38.3 / 26.7	NR	ND-50 / 11	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	[4]	[4]	2.4	1.9-2.8 / 2.5	ND-2.6 / .9	1.7-2.9 / 2.1	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	ND	ND	ND	0.14-0.31 / 0.19	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	50	N/A	ND	ND	ND-6.7 / 0.4	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass & electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	1	(2)	ND	ND	ND-0.12 / ND	ND	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, total (ppb)	50	(100)	ND	ND	ND-5.5 / 4.7	ND	No	Discharges from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1	0.17	ND	ND	0.24(c)	ND	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
			0	0	0	0	No	
			Range / Average					
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	ND-0.2 / 0.15	ND	0.18-0.62 / 0.27	0.37	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
			90th percentile					
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	2	ND	ND	<5 (c)	ND	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers
			0	0	0	0	No	
			Range / Average					
Nitrate as nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	ND-1.3 / 0.5	0.1-1.7 / 0.9	0.5-8.4 / 6.6	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Selenium (ppb)	50	(50)	ND	ND	ND-8.2 / 0.3	ND	No	
RADIONUCLIDES (d)								
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	N/A	1.6-4.3 / 2.4	ND-2.1 / 0.8	0.2-9.7 / 2.5	0.1-5.5 / 3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	N/A	ND-5 / ND	ND-3.3 / 2.2	0.6-2.4 / 1.2	3.86	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L) (e)	5	N/A	ND	ND-2.1 / 1.3	ND-0.3 / 0.1	NR	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium-90 (pCi/L)	8	N/A	ND	ND-2.7 / 1.3	NR	0.00	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Tritium (pCi/L)	20,000	N/A	ND	ND-1500 / 750	NR	<169	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.5	ND-3 / ND	ND	NR	<.271	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppb)	200	600	ND	ND	ND	140-310 / 188		Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	500	NS	67-103 / 79	61	6-55 / 23	1.8		Runoff & leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	15	NS	1-2 / 1	ND	ND-3 / ND	7.5		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (SI)	non-corrosive				N/A	N/A		Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Distribution System Turbidity (NTU)	5	NS	N/A	N/A	0.02-1.5 / 0.24	N/A		Soil runoff
Manganese (ppb)	50	NS	ND	ND	ND-27 / 1.1	ND		Leaching from natural deposits
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether (MTBE) (ppb)	13	13	ND	ND	0-1.5 / 0.5	ND		Leaking underground storage tanks; petroleum and chemical factory discharges
Odor Threshold (units)	3	NS	(f)	(f)	1	1		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	1,600	NS	541-799 / 679	283-630 / 453	360-1100 / 557	340		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NS	41-138 / 111	54	25-220 / 60	25		Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	NS	291-458 / 387	199-366 / 261	220-770 / 364	220		Runoff & leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NS	0.06-0.07 / 0.06	0.05-0.10 / 0.06	ND-3.3 / 0.31	0.02-0.18 / 0.04		Naturally present in the environment
Boron (ppb)	AL=1000	N/A	110-160 / 140	170	ND-100 / 22(g)	16-32 / 23(g)		Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	3.2-4.7 / 4	ND		Discharges from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating, erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	N/A	AL=4	ND	ND	0-7.1 / 5.6	ND		Discharges from rocket fuel manufacturing or fireworks manufacturing
tert-Butyl alcohol (ppb)	N/A	AL=12	ND	ND	ND	ND		Leaking underground storage tanks; fuel manufacturing and use
Vanadium (ppb)	N/A	AL=50	ND	4.5	ND-40 / 5.3(g)	ND(g)		Naturally-occurring; discharges from steel and chemical manufacturing
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	NS	NS	79 - 102 / 92	60-95 / 79.5	98-310 / 161	140-160 / 148		Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	NS	NS	24-44 / 37	26	32-150 / 71	49		Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)(h)	NS	NS	111-194 / 164	110	92-520 / 232	170		Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	NS	NS	12.5-20.5 / 17.5	11	2.9-34 / 13.2	11		Erosion of natural deposits
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ppb)	AL=0.01	NS	N/A	N/A	0.007-0.012 / 0.009	NR		By-product of treatment process
pH (units)	NS	NS	8.07-8.20 / 8.15	7.5-8.3 / 8	7.1-7.8 / 7.5	8.3		Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium (ppm)	NS	NS	2.6-3.9 / 3.2	2.5	1.2-3.8 / 2.4	2.2		Erosion of natural deposits
Radon 222 (pCi/L)	NS	NS	ND	ND	NR	NR		Decay of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NS	NS	58-82 / 69	51	9.3-39 / 17	4.9		Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	NS	1.7-2.7 / 2.1	1.4-2.3 / 1.9	NR	0-0.9 / 0.6		Erosion of natural deposits

PRIMARY STANDARDS
Mandatory Health Related Standards

SECONDARY STANDARDS
Aesthetic Standards

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS
Requiring Monitoring

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS

Key to Abbreviations

<	= Denotes “less than”	ND	= None Detected
AL	= Regulatory Action Level	NR	= Sampling Not Required
CFU/mL	= Colony Forming Units per milliliter	NTU	= Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of suspended material in water
MCL	= Maximum Contaminant Level	pCi/L	= picocuries per liter
MCLG	= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	PHG	= Public Health Goal
µmhos/cm	= micromhos per centimeter	ppb	= parts per billion or micrograms per liter
MRDL	= Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	ppm	= parts per million or milligrams per liter
MRDLG	= Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	SI	= Saturation Index (Langelier)
N/A	= Not Applicable	TT	= Treatment Technique
NS	= No Standard		

Definitions

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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL) — The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer’s tap.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) — The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards — MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Standards — Secondary Standards relate to aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and color. These are set by the California Department of Health Services.

Unregulated Chemical Requiring Monitoring — Unregulated chemical monitoring helps EPA and DHS to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

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

Regulatory Action Level — The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Footnotes

- (a) The turbidity level of filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.2 NTU in 95% of measurements taken each month for City of Pomona Pedley Treatment Plant and less than or equal to 0.5 NTU in 95% of measurements taken each month for Weymouth and Miramar Treatment Plants.
- (b) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive. Fecal coliform and *E.coli* MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E.coli* positive. These MCLs were not violated in 2003. Results are based on distribution system highest monthly percent positives.
- (c) Results are from 2001 monitoring program. The reported results are 90th percentile values. The number of sampled sites is 57 and no sites exceed State Action Level values.
- (d) Results for radiological monitoring represent multiyear data.
- (e) Standard is for Radium-226 and Radium-228 combined.
- (f) Metropolitan Water District of Southern California has developed a flavor-profile analysis that can more accurately detect odor occurrences.
- (g) Boron and Vanadium results are for UCMR (unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring) program in 2001.
- (h) Water hardness is expressed as a concentration of Calcium Carbonate, or CaCO₃. As a rule, water is considered hard if it contains more than 7.3 grains of Calcium Carbonate per gallon or 125 milligrams per liter.

Special Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million 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 parts per million 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 current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from the drinking water. The California Department of Health Services 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.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfection.

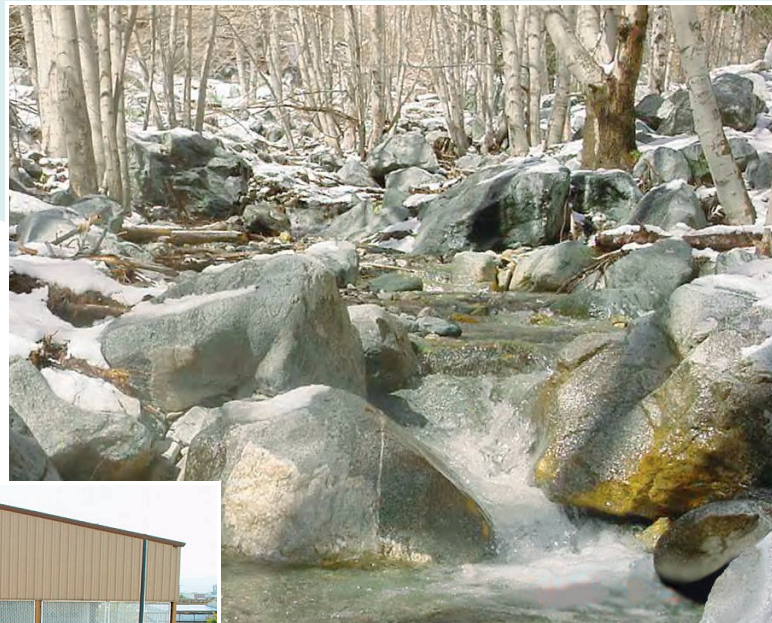
Perchlorate: Some people who drink water containing perchlorate in excess of the action level may experience effects associated with hypothyroidism. Perchlorate interferes with the production of thyroid hormones, which are required for normal pre- and postnatal development in humans, as well as normal body metabolism.

Right: Constructed by the City in 1992, the Anion Exchange Plant treats 15 million gallons of water per day to meet State and Federal water quality standards.



Immuno-Compromised People

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 people, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. 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 at (1-800-426-4791).



Above: The Mt. Baldy Watershed provides the City with 4% of its water supply. Keeping the watershed clean and safe is a major commitment of the City.

Left: Rededicated in 2002, the Frank G. Pedley Memorial Filtration Plant filters, treats and disinfects high quality water from the Mt. Baldy Watershed.