# 2025

# Consumer Confidence Report

Water Quality Report for
Water testing performed January-December 2024

Water Resources Hours
Monday-Thursday: 6:30 AM-5:00 PM
Friday: Closed

City of Pomona
752 W. Commercial Street
Pomona, California 91768

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# Important Information

### Water Monitoring Data for January 1st - December 31st 2024

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.

Dear Community Members,

On behalf of the City of Pomona, we are pleased to present the 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, which shares the results of water quality testing conducted throughout 2024. We are proud to report that Pomona's drinking water met all federal and state water quality standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Our top priority is to deliver safe, clean and reliable water to every home and business in our community. Every ay our dedicated Water Resources staff work behind the scenes to monitor, test, and treat our water to protect the quality and consistency of our water supply.

As science and regulations continue to evolve, the City of Pomona is taking proactive steps to stay ahead of future requirements. One important area of focus is addressing substances known as PFAS, or "forever chemicals", which have been used in everyday items like non-stick cookware and water-resistant fabrics. While Pomona's water currently meets health standards, we are already planning for the future by designing a new treatment facility that will allow us to meet upcoming regulations and further enhance water quality.

We are also continuing to invest in the modernization of our water infrastructure to strengthen system reliability, support long-term sustainability, and ensure continued delivery of high-quality water now and for future generations.

Thank you for taking the time to review this report. Your trust and support help make it possible for us to plan responsibly and maintain the high standards our community deserves.

Sincerely,
City of Pomona
Water Resources Department

CITY OF POMONA
Water Resources Department

# 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 35,000 water tests annually to ensure the highest quality standards are met.

Pomona gets its water from a combination of sources which goes through rigorous treatment processes to ensure it is safe to drink.

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

**Rigorous Treatment:** Pomona employs multi-step treatment processes to remove contaminants like bacteria, parasites, and various chemicals. These processes include filtration, disinfection, and sometimes additional treatments depending on what is being removed.

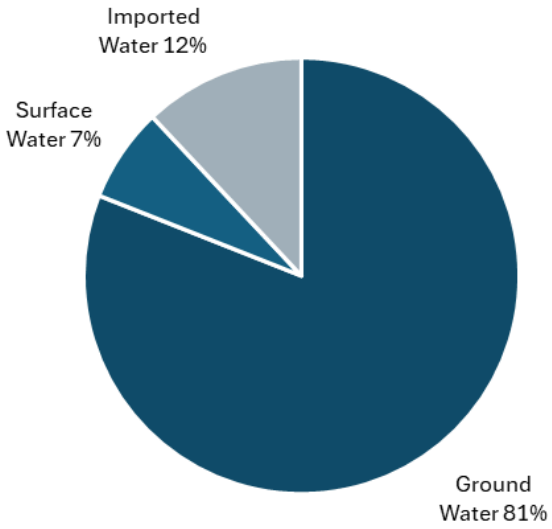
**Constant Monitoring:** Pomona regularly test its water throughout the treatment and distribution systems. This ensures consistent quality and confidence with the water we deliver.

**Cost-Effective:** Our drinking water is significantly less expensive than bottled water.

Thank you for entrusting us to meet your drinking water demands. 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-notices-copy**

# Pomona's Water Source

The water system in Pomona is truly remarkable, with an extensive infrastructure that includes a total of 30,172 different service connections, as well as **38** wells that produce potable water, and **22** water storage reservoirs, which help to ensure that there is always enough water available for our customers, and a total length of 421 miles of water pipelines, the state ranked both our treatment and distribution systems as one of the most complex in all of California.




The City of Pomona primarily water sources is groundwater, with **38** wells spread across three different water basins within the area, all of which is treated at one of our water treatment plants.

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 supply.

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 blended with the local supply, ensuring a reliable supply of drinking water for homes and businesses serviced by the City of Pomona Water Resources Department.

# WATER CONSERVATION
## WORD SEARCH

Search and find the hidden words.

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

- SAVE
- DROP
- WASTE
- PRECIOUS
- LIFE
- POMONA
- NATURE
- ENVIRONMENT
- TAP
- RIVER
- OCEAN
- CONSERVE

# 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:**

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. 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 and concerned about nitrate, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

**Arsenic:**

Your drinking water meets the federal and state drinking water standard for 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)**

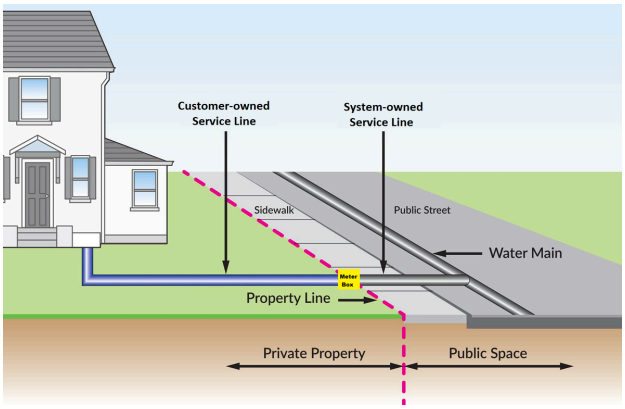
PFOS and PFOA have been extensively produced and studied in the United States. These human-made substances have been synthesized for water and lipid resistance. These chemicals have been used widely in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain resistant, or non-stick surfaces. Additionally, 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, or the response level, DDW, recommends that the drinking water system take the source out of service. In the City of Pomona, water sources average were non-detect (ND) for PFOS and PFOA.

## Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, in people of all ages, especially pregnant women, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from 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 your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and takin steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking or making baby formula, flush your pipes several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. [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, contact the City of Pomona, Water Resources Department. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at: https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

## Pomona Completes Initial Lead Service Line Inventory with No Lead Lines Found

In accordance with EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions, the City of Pomona has completed a thorough inspection of all service lines on our system. We are pleased to report that no lead service lines were found. Our team has developed a service line inventory as part of the initiative. you can view the results and see the service line by visiting the interactive Map on our website at:
https://pomona-lead-safe-pomonawrd.hub.arcgis.com/
If you have any questions or would like more information, please contact us at (909) 620-2251.



# Contaminants That May Be Present In Source Water

In order to ensure that your water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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/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
# 2024 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

**POMONA** Groundwater refers to Groundwater Treatment Facilities located in the city of Pomona.
**POMONA** Effluent refers to the Surface Water Treatment Plant located in the city of Claremont.

**WEYMOUTH** refers to the Metropolitan Water District's Weymouth Water Treatment Plant in the city of La Verne.
**MIRAMAR** refers to the Three Valleys Municipal Water District's Miramar Water Treatment Plant in the city of Claremont.

| | | POMONA GROUNDWATER | POMONA EFFLUENT | WEYMOUTH EFFLUENT | MIRAMAR EFFLUENT | MIRAMAR GROUNDWATER | | | | REGULATORY STANDARDS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | WELL #1 | WELL #2 | GRAND WELL | MIRAGRAND WELL | State MCL | PHG | State DLR/CCRDL, (RL) | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| | | Range/Average | Range/Average | Range/Average | Range/Average | | | | | | | | |
| | | *(Domestic Water)* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **SOURCE WATER** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of State Project Water | | 12% | | *0-100 range* | *0-95.66* | | | | | | | | |
| % of Groundwater | | 81% | 7% | *0* | *4.34* | *0.078%* | *1.292%* | *1.999%* | *0.971%* | | | | |
| **PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **CLARITY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Units* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Combined Filter Effluent (CFE) Turbidity (a) | NTU | NA | 0.49 (highest) | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.34 | 0.09 | 0.225 | 0.17 | TT | NA | NA | Soil runoff |
| | ≤ 0.3 & *≤ 0.2 in 95% | | 98.2% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | | | | |
| **MICROBIOLOGICAL (b)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Units* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria ( c) | % Positive | ND-1.37%/0.16% Distribution System Wide | | | | | | | | TT | MCLG = 0 | NA | Naturally present in the environment |
| *Escherichia coli (E. coli)* ( c) | Number | ND/0% Distribution System Wide | | | | | | | | TT | MCLG = 0 | NA | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Heterotrophic Plate Count (d) | CFU/ mL | ND-22/1.8 Distribution System Wide | | | | | | | | TT | NA | NA | Naturally present in the environment |
| *Cryptosporidium* | Oocyst 200 L | NA | ND (at raw water source) | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | TT | MCLG = 0 | NA | Human and animal fecal waste |
| *Giardia* | Cysts 200 L | NA | ND (at raw water source) | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | TT | MCLG = 0 | NA | Human and animal fecal waste |
| **ORGANIC CHEMICALS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | *Synthetic Organic Compounds (e)* | | | | | | | | |
| | *Units* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropange (1,2,3-TCP) | ppt | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 5 | 0.7 | 5 | Discharge from industrial and agrichemical factories; byproducts of producing other compounds and pesticides, leaching from hazardous waste site |
| Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) | ppt | ND-49/ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 200 | 3 | 10 | Banned nematicide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching |
| | | | | | *Volatile Organic Chemicals* | | | | | | | | |
| | *Units* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) | ppb | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 200 | 1000 | 0.5 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites; manufacture of food wrappings |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE) | ppb | ND-1.5/0.53 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 6 | 10 | 0.5 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) | ppb | ND-2.0/0.84 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 5 | 0.06 | 0.5 | Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops |
| Trichloroethylene (TCE) | ppb | ND-2.7/1.1 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 5 | 1.7 | 0.5 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| **INORGANIC CHEMICALS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Units* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum (g) | ppb | ND-72/14 | 110-180/150 Highest RAA- 158 | ND - 150/93 | ND | ND | ND | ND | NR | 1000 | 600 | 50 | Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic | ppb | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | NR | 10 | 0.004 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits; glass & electronics production wastes |
| Asbestos (h) | MFL | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 7 | 7 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of asbestos cement pipes; erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium | ppb | ND | ND | 124 | ND | ND | ND | ND | NR | 1000 | 2000 | 100 | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium | ppb | ND-15/4.7 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | NR | 50 | MCLG = 100 | 10 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium VI ( i) | ppb | ND-12/6.0 | ND | ND | ND | 0.58 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.63 | 10 | 0.02 | 0.1 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits: discharge from industrial wastes |
| Copper ( j) | ppm | ND-0.01/ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | D | NR | AL=1.3 | 0.3 | 0.05 | Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide | ppb | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | NR | 150 | 150 | 100 | Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories |
| Fluoride (k) | ppm | 0.20-0.35/0.26 | 0.31-0.37/0.34 | 0.3 - 0.8/0.7 | 0.11 (naturally occurring) | 0.62 | 0.42 (naturally occurring) | 0.1 | NR | 2 | 1 | 0.1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth |
| Lead ( j) | ppb | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | NR | AL=15 | 0.2 | 5 | Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | ppm | ND-7.0/4.1 | ND-0.18/0.12 | ND | ND - 0.49/0.23 | ND-2.7/1.53 | ND-1.2/0.667 | ND-1.9/1.45 | ND-4.2/2.57 | 10 | 10 | 0.4 | Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (as Nitrogen) | ppm | NR | NR | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 1 | 1 | 0.4 | Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Perchlorate | ppb | ND-3.5/1.8 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | NR | 6 | 1 | 1 | Industrial waste discharge |

## Pomona & Imported Water
## 2024 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

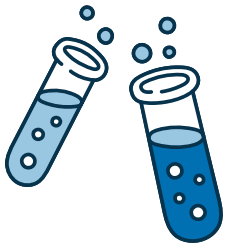
| | | POMONA GROUNDWATER | POMONA EFFLUENT | WEYMOUTH EFFLUENT | MIRAMAR EFFLUENT | MIRAMAR GROUNDWATER | | | | REGULATORY STANDARDS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | WELL #1 | WELL #2 | GRAND WELL | MIRAGRAND WELL | | | | |
| | | Range/Average | Range/Average | Range/Average | Range/Average | | | | | State MCL | PHG | State DLR/CCRDL, (RL) | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| | | (Domestic Water) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards continued...** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **RADIOLOGICALS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Units* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity | pCi/L | ND-8.6/ND (2015-2024) | ND (2015-2024) | ND | ND | NR | NR | ND | ND | 15 | MCLG=0 | 3 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity | pCi/L | ND (2024) | ND (2024) | ND - 5/ND | 2.29 | NR | NR | NR | NR | 50 | MCLG=0 | 4 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Combined Radium Radium 226 + 228 | pCi/L | ND-1.63/0.07 (2015-2024) | ND (2018-2024) | ND | ND | NR | NR | NR | NR | 5 | MCLG=0 | NA | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 226 | pCi/L | ND (2015-2024) | ND (2018-2024) | ND | ND | NR | NR | NR | 0.82 | NA | 0.05 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 | pCi/L | ND-1.63/ND (2015-2024) | ND (2018-2024) | ND | ND | NR | NR | NR | 0.34 | NA | 0.019 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Strontium-90 | pCi/L | NR | NR | ND | ND | NR | NR | NR | NR | 8 | 0.35 | 2 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Tritium | pCi/L | NR | NR | ND | ND | NR | NR | NR | NR | 20,000 | 400 | 1,000 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Uranium | pCi/L | ND-5.9/2.4 (2015-2024) | 1.6-1.7/1.7 (2018-2024) | ND - 3/ND | ND | NR | NR | 1.6 | 3.4 | 20 | 0.43 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS ( l)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Units* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | ppb | ND-53/30 (Distribution System Wide- Range / Highest Locational Running Annual Average) | | | | | | | | 80 | NA | 1 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | ppb | ND-14/6.9 (Distribution System Wide- Range / Highest Locational Running Annual Average) | | | | | | | | 60 | NA | 1 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Chlorine Residual | ppm | 0.03-1.96/1.42 (Distribution System Wide- Range / Highest Running Annual Average) | | | | | | | | MRDL = 4.0 | MRDL = 4.0 | N/A | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Bromate ( m) | ppb | NA | NA | 2 highest RAA | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | 10 | 0.1 | 1.0 | Byproduct of drinking water ozonation |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | ppm | NA | 0.52-3.3/1.9 | 2.4 highest RAA | 1.18 highest RAA | NR | NR | NR | NR | TT | NA | 0.30 | Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts |
| **LEAD AND COPPER RULE (n)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Consumers' Taps** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Units* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copper ( j) | ppm | 0.10 / 0 (90TH PERCENTILE / # SITES ABOVE AL of 1.3 mg/L For Copper) | | | | | | | | AL= 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.05 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead ( j) | ppb | ND or <5.0 / 0 (90TH PERCENTILE / # SITES ABOVE AL of 15 ug/L For Lead) | | | | | | | | AL= 15 | 0.2 | 5 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Pomona Unified School District (PUSD)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Units* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copper ( j) | ppm | 0.18 / 0 (90TH PERCENTILE / # SITES ABOVE AL of 1.3 mg/L For Copper) | | | | | | | | AL= 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.05 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead ( j) | ppb | ND / 0 (90TH PERCENTILE / # SITES ABOVE AL of 15 ug/L For Lead) | | | | | | | | AL= 15 | 0.2 | 5 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| **SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Units* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum (g) | ppb | ND-72/14 | 110-180/150 Highest RAA- 158 | ND - 150/93 | ND | ND | ND | ND | NR | 200 | 600 | 50 | Residue from water treatment processes; natural deposits erosion |
| Chloride | ppm | 8.7-130/76 | 3.1-3.5/3.3 | 96 - 116/106 | 56 | 8.1 | 4.9 | 15 | NR | 500 | NA | (2) | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color | color units | ND | ND | 1 | ND | ND | ND | ND | NR | 15 | NA | (1) | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Copper ( j) | ppm | ND-0.01/ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | NR | 1 | 0.3 | 0.05 | Internal corrosion of household pipes; natural deposits erosion; wood preservatives leaching |
| Foaming Agents-Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS) | ppb | ND-400/36 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | NR | 500 | NA | (50) | Municipal and industrial waste discharges |
| Iron | ppb | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | NR | 300 | NA | 100 | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese | ppb | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | NR | 50 | NL=500 | (5) | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Odor Threshold (o) | TON | ND | ND | ND | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | NR | 3 | NA | 1 | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance | µS/cm | 400-900/690 | 340-410/375 | 912 - 1080/996 | 420 | 420 | 380 | 450 | NR | 1,600 | NA | NA | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate | ppm | 25-100/41 | 20-25/23 | 200 - 250/225 | 31 | 21 | 21 | 28 | NR | 500 | NA | 0.5 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Thiobencarb | ppb | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | NR | 1 | 42 | 1 | Runoff/leaching from rice herbicide |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (p) | ppm | 230-510/375 | 160-170/165 | 573 - 690/632 | 230 | 260 | 220 | 280 | NR | 1,000 | NA | (2) | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Turbidity (a) | NTU | ND-0.60/0.14 | ND-0.19/0.10 | ND | 0.044 | 0.95 | 0.4 | 0.4 | NR | 5 | NA | 0.1 | Soil runoff |
| Zinc | ppm | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | NR | 5.0 | NA | 0.05 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

## Pomona & Imported Water
## 2024 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

| | | POMONA GROUNDWATER Range/Average | POMONA EFFLUENT Range/Average | WEYMOUTH EFFLUENT | MIRAMAR EFFLUENT | MIRAMAR GROUNDWATER WELL #1 | WELL #2 | GRAND WELL | MIRAGRAND WELL | REGULATORY STANDARDS State MCL | PHG | State DLR/CCRDL, | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **OTHER PARAMETERS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **General Minerals** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Units* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity (as CaCO3) | ppm | 120-180/152 | 140-200/170 | 109 - 127/118 | 78 | 170 | 170 | 170 | NR | NA | NA | (1) | Measure of water quality |
| Calcium | ppm | 49-92/76 | 48-52/50 | 59 - 76/68 | 22 | 59 | 60 | 66 | NR | NA | NA | (0.1) | Measure of water quality |
| Hardness (as $CaCO_3$) | ppm | 150-310/246 | 160-170/165 | 241 - 303/272 | 99 | 180 | 190 | 20 | NR | NA | NA | (1) | Measure of water quality |
| Magnesium | ppm | 6.3-20/14 | 8.6-11/9.8 | 25 - 29/26 | 11 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 8.5 | NR | NA | NA | (0.01) | Measure of water quality |
| Potassium | ppm | 1.5-2.6-2.1 | 1.6-2.3/2.0 | 4.6 - 5.4/5.0 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | NR | NA | NA | (0.2) | Measure of water quality |
| Sodium | ppm | 8.2-39/21 | 7.3-8.7/8.0 | 93 - 117/105 | 46 | 16 | 9.8 | 17 | NR | NA | NA | (1) | Measure of water quality |
| **Unregulated Contaminants** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Units* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boron | ppb | NA | NA | 140 | 140 | ND | ND | ND | NR | NL=1,000 | NA | 100 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Chlorate | ppb | NA | NA | 80 | 56 | ND | ND | ND | NR | NL=800 | NA | (10) | By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes |
| Lithium | ppb | ND UCMR 5 | NA | 32 - 47/40 | NR | ND | ND | ND | NR | NA | NA | (10) | and pharmaceuticals |
| Vanadium | ppb | NA | NA | ND | ND | 3.9 | 3.4 | ND | NR | NL=50 | NA | 3 | Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge |
| **Nitrosamine Compounds** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Units* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) | ppt | ND | NA | ND | ND | NR | NR | NR | NR | NL=10 | 3 | (2) | Byproducts of drinking water chloramination: industrial processes |
| **Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalky Substances PFAS Analyzed by EPA Methods 533 and 537.1 (q)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Perfluorocatanoic Acid (PFOA) | ppt | ND-7.1/ND UCMR 5 | ND DDW Order-Source | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND - 4.7/4.0 | NL=5.1 | 0.007 | 4 | |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) | ppt | ND-18/ND UCMR 5 | ND DDW Order-Source | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND - 3.4/1.68 | NL=6.5 | 1 | 4 | |
| Perfluorobutaneulfonic Acid (PFBS) | ppt | ND-3.2/ND UCMR 5 | ND DDW Order-Source | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ,ND - 3.8/1.43 | NL=500 | NA | 3 | Industrial chemical factory discharges: runoff/leaching from landfills: used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes |
| Perfluorononoic Acid (PFNA) | ppt | ND UCMR 5 | ND DDW Order-Source | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | NA | NA | 4 | |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) | ppt | ND-7.9/ND UCMR 5 | ND-5.62/ND DDW Order-Source | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND - 2.7/1.9 | NL=1000 | NA | 3 | |
| **Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalky Substances PFAS Analyzed by EPA Methods 533 and 537.1 (q) continued…** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) | ppt | ND UCMR 5 | ND DDW Order-Source | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND - 3.1/2.08 | NA | NA | 2 | |
| Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) | ppt | ND-4.1/ND UCMR 5 | ND DDW Order-Source | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 3.2 - 5.7/4.65 | NA | NA | 2 | Industrial chemical factory discharges: runoff/leaching from landfills: used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes |
| GenX (HFPO-DA) | ppt | ND UCMR 5 | ND DDW Order-Source | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | NA | NA | 5 | |
| **Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalky Substances PFAS Analyzed by EPA Methods 533 Only** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Units* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) | ppt | ND UCMR 5 | ND DDW Order-Source | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND-3.5/2.4 | NA | NA | 5 | |
| Perfluoropenetanoic acid (PFPeA) | ppt | ND UCMR 5 | ND-3.33/ND DDW Order-Source | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND - 5.5/3.7 | NA | NA | 3 | Industrial chemical factory discharges, runoff/leaching from landfills: used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes |
| Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA) | ppt | ND UCMR 5 | ND DDW Order-Source | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 8 | NA | NA | 20 | |
| **Miscellaneous (r)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Units* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bromodichloromethane | ppb | ND-7.1/2.6 | 0.89 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1.0 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromoform | ppb | ND-7.7/1.5 | ND | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1.0 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (as CaCO3) (s) | ppm | NA | NA | 5.5 - 11/8.4 | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | NA | NA | NA | Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water |
| Chloroform | ppb | ND-11/3.5 | 4.0 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1.0 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Corrosivity (t) (as Aggressiveness Index) | AI | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.4 - 12.6/12.5 | 12.3 | NR | NR | NR | NR | NA | NA | NA | Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water |
| Corrosivity (u) (as Saturation Index) | SI | -0.02-0.44/0.15 | 0.58 | 0.60 - 0.65/0.62 | 0.44 | NR | NR | NR | NR | NA | NA | NA | Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water |
| Dibromochloromethane | ppb | ND-10/2.7 | ND | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1.0 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Orthophosphate as PO4 | ppm | ND-0.50/0.05 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | Used as an aid in corrosion control during treatment proc ess |
| pH | pH units | 7.29-7.91-7.62 | 8.06-8.16/8.11 | 8.2 | 7.9 - 8.6/8.25 | NR | NR | NR | NR | NA | NA | NA | Not applicable |
| pH | pH units | 6.64-8.37/7.73 Distribution System Wide | | | | | | | | NA | NA | NA | Measure of water quality |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (v) | ppm | NA | NA | 506 - 680/587 | 230 - 270/250 | 260 | 220 | 280 | NR | 1,000 | NA | NA | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (w) | ppb | ND-30/8.9 | ND | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 80 | NA | 1 | Byproducts of drinking water chlorination |
| Turbidity (a) Pomona Distribution System Wide | NTU | ND - 1.3/ND Distribution System Wide | | | | | | | | 5 | NA | 0.1 | Soil runoff |

# 2024 Water Quality Report

# ABBREVIATIONS



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, and/or 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 treatment technique (TT), running annual averages (RAA), or locational running annual average (LRAA), as appropriate. Data above Metropolitan's laboratory reporting limit (RL) but below the State DLR are reported as not detected (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.

**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
**PDWS** - Primary Drinking Water Standards
**PHG** - Public Health Goal
**ppb** – parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
**ppm** – parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
**ppq – parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)**
**RAA –**Running Annual Average; highest RAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages calculated as an average of all the samples collected within a 12-month period
**Range** – Results based on minimum and maximum values; range and average values are the same if a single value is reported for samples collected once or twice annually
**RL** – Reporting Limit
**SI** – Saturation Index (Langelier)
**SWRCB** – State Water Resources Control Board
**TDS** – Total Dissolved Solids
**TON** – Threshold Odor Number
**TT** - Treatment Technique is required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminate in drinking water
**TTHM** – Total Trihalomethanes
**UCMR5** - Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

**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. *The turbidity level of filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.2 NTU in 95% of measurements taken each month for the City of Pomona's Pedley Filtration Plant and less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements taken each month for Weymouth and Miramar Treatment Plants. Turbidity for Pomona's Distribution system wide- range/average is in the Other Parameters/Miscellaneous table for reference.

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

(c) Total Coliform Bacteria- Compliance is based on monthly samples from Pomona's distribution systemwide. No *Level 1 assessment (*More than 5.0% TC-positive samples in a month, and/or if a sample is total coliform positive, and fail to collect all required repeat samples); E.coli- 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. or MCL violations occurred.

(d) MWD and TVMWD analyze HPC bacteria in the plant effluent to monitor treatment process efficacy. 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 100 HPCs collected. 100% of the disinfectant standards were met.

(e) MWD data are from samples collected in 2024 and reported once every three-year compliance cycle until the next required monitoring in 2027. TVMWD data are from samples collected in 2024. Pomona current 2nd three year monitoring period is 2023-2025, for its sources. Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) was detected at two of Pomona's sources during (2024) for this current monitoring period . There is no MCL exceedance.

(f) 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.

(g) 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 2024 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) State Water Board adopted the Hexavalent Chromium MCL Regulation with an effective date of October 1, 2024. "Therefore, the State Water Board is using the following phased approach for complying with the MCL to give water systems more time: Systems with more than 10,000 service connections are required to comply with the MCL by October 1, 2026 (within two years)." On three different occasions, Hexavalent Chromium levels ranged 10-12 ppb prior to the effective date of October 1, 2024. Treatment Techniques were applied to further reduce the Hexavalent Chromium levels to meet the current MCL.

( j ) 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 results in the Inorganic Chemicals table and Secondary Standards table, are from plant effluents. Pomona's data at consumer's taps and PUSD's data are in the Lead and Copper Rule table.

(k) 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.

( l) Compliance with the state and federal MCLs is based on RAA or LRAA, as appropriate. Plant core locations for TTHM and HAA5 are service connections specific to each of the treatment plant effluents. TTHM, HAA5, and Total Chlorine residual data are from Pomona's systemwide results. As for TTHM's in Miscellaneous table, please refer to footnote (r).

(m) Compliance with the state and federal bromate MCL is based on RAA.

(n) Lead and Copper Rule compliance based on 90th percentile of all samples being below the action level. Samples were taken from 66 customer taps. Testing is required every three years. This data was collected in 2022. Next testing is in 2025. In 2018-2019, Water Resources Department (WRD) in conjunction with PUSD conducted Lead testing at 26 schools.

(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) 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.

(q) Data are the average of the results from the two analytical methods.

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

(s) 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)*.

(t) 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)* .

(u) 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)*.

(v) 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.

(w) "TTHM noncompliance samples were collected at Pomona's treatment plant effluents."

# Source Water Assessment

In accordance with Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the SWRCB Division of the Drinking Water and Environmental Management developed a program, called the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program, to assess the vulnerability of drinking water sources to contamination. Assessments of the drinking water sources for the City of Pomona were completed in 2002. The assessment helped 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 can be obtained by emailing DWPDIST15@waterboard.ca.gov. 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

**Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.**

- Take short showers – a 5 minutes shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Visit https://www.epa.gov/watersense for more information

# Word Scramble

Learn ways that you and your family can save water every day!
Unscramble the letters to complete the
sentences about saving water!

All plants, animals, and people need _____ to live.
t r a w e

Most of the water on earth is not _____ water that we can use.
r s f h e

It is very important to _____ water.
e s v a

You and your _____ can work together to save water.
a i m l y f

You can save water by turning off the sink when you brush your _____.
e e h t t

Washing the car with a _____ instead of a hose will save water.
b k t e u c

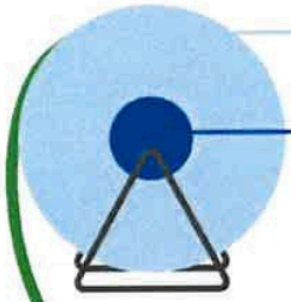
Taking a shower instead of a _____ will save water.
t b a h

Take short showers: no more than _____ minutes.
e t h e r

Ask your family to _____ you save as much water as you can!
p h l e

# SAVE WATER IN THE YARD THIS SUMMER

As temperatures rise in the summer, so does our outdoor water use, mostly on lawns and landscapes.



**29 billion gallons** of daily household water use across the U.S.

**9 billion gallons** come from daily residential outdoor water use, mainly for landscape irrigation.

Water use spikes in the summer!

Depending on the region, homeowners use **30-60%** of their water outdoors.

**50%** of that is wasted, in part, due to overwatering.

Average family's water use

**320 gallons per day**

During the summer, can be up to

**1,000 gallons per day**

Some even use up to

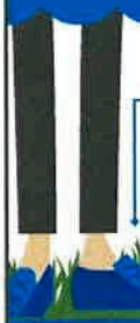
**3,000 gallons per day**

= 100 gallons

—equal to leaving a garden hose running for nearly

**8 hours!**

## Simple Things We Can All Do



### Step on it:

Step on the lawn: if the grass springs back, it doesn't need water

### Leave it long:

Longer grass promotes a more drought-resistant lawn, reduced evaporation, and fewer weeds

### Take a sprinkler break:

Grass isn't really meant to be bright green in the summer.

## Simple Things Irrigation System Owners Can Do

Homes with automatic irrigation systems can use about **50%** more water outdoors