ADDITIONAL PUBLIC INFORMATION:

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

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

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect public health along with their monitoring, treatment, and reporting requirements.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

REGULATORY ACTION LEVEL (RAL): The concentration of a contaminant at which a treatment technique is required to control the contaminant.

Mandatory Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The highest level of a disinfectant permitted in drinking water. It is set to protect the public health by ensuring water is disinfected to control microbial contaminants.

Mandatory Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfecting level present in drinking water. It protects the public health by ensuring water is disinfected to control microbial contaminants.

LOCATIONAL RUNNING AVERAGE ANNUAL AVERAGE (LRAA): The highest of all locations collected. LRAA for 2019.

TTHM, HAA, and Chlorine Residual averages are for the highest sampling period (in 2019) and always less than 5.0 NTU.

The City of Poway is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and does not settle for meeting health and safety standards—it’s our goal to exceed them. In support of this commitment, the City of Poway continues to make important investments in planned replacements and upgrades to our water distribution and treatment systems. For additional information, please call Thomas White, Water Treatment Plant Supervisor at the City of Poway Lester J. Berglund Water Treatment Plant at (800) 668-4761.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

ESPANOL: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
Reducing water use inside your home is as simple as turning off the faucet. Fix household leaks promptly. Spend only 5 minutes in the shower. Turn off the water when you brush your teeth. Buy water-saving devices like high-efficiency toilets and clothes washers. Some of these clothes washers are eligible for rebates!

Go to bewaterwise.com for more water- and cost-savings tips.

The City of Poway relies on two surface water sources: water that is imported from the San Diego County Water Authority and local rainfall captured by Lake Poway. The imported water comprises the majority of the water needs of the community, accounting for 90.5% of the raw water supply.

The raw water is received from the Northern California Aqueduct and Colorado Rivers System. These sources of water are pumped to the Lester J. Bergland Water Treatment Plant and to Lake Poway for storage.

THE TREATMENT PROCESS
To ensure a safe drinking water supply, the raw water undergoes a series of treatment processes including: coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, taste, odor control, corrosion control, and disinfection. These treatment processes ensure that water of the highest quality is available to all our customers.

Wash only full loads of laundry and dishes. Fix household leaks promptly. Spend only 5 minutes in the shower. Turn off the water when you brush your teeth. Buy water-saving devices like high-efficiency toilets and clothes washers. Some of these clothes washers are eligible for rebates!

THE DISINFECTION PROCESS
The City of Poway employs two methods of disinfection. The first, chlorine, effectively eliminates water-borne diseases from the public water supply. The second, chloramines, is a combination of chlorine and ammonia, further improves the quality of our water supply and reduces the formation of disinfection byproducts. This disinfection process chemically deactivates and physically removes bacteria, viruses and other contaminants. There is no evidence that the virus COVID-19 is transmitted through treated water.

WATER QUALITY MONITORING
The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is responsible for enforcing Drinking Water Quality Regulations, as set forth by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the USEPA regulations are comprised of primary and secondary standards. Primary standards relate to the protection of public health. These standards specify limits for substances in water that may be harmful to humans if consumed in excess of those limits. Secondary standards relate to aesthetic qualities of water such as taste, odor, or clarity. These standards specify limits for substances that may influence consumer acceptance of the water.

REQUIRED HEALTH INFORMATION
Drinking water including boiled water may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. 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.

Be Water Wise... Inside

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Reducing water use inside your home is as simple as

on your water bill. That will help you use water more efficiently and save money

PER WEEK

SAVES

GALLONS

EACH TIME

SAVES

MANY

UP TO

PER MIN.

PER DAY

2.5

clothes washers are eligible for rebates!

Turn off the water while you brush your teeth.

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In accordance with the mandates of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the California State Water Resources Control Board requires that the City of Poway complete an annual assessment of contaminants in drinking water. The City of Poway has completed this assessment in December 2021. The assessment documents are available for public review and comments from Poway City Clerk, 13325 Civic Center Drive, (858) 668-4751, or the SWRCB Sacramento Office (see additional public information below).

In this year’s report, the City has complied with federal and state regulations to determine water quality and protect public health.

In 2019, the City of Poway collected 255 water samples from residences, businesses, and the distribution system. Water is collected from selected representative household faucets every three years. The most recent sampling was during this reporting period for 2019. The next sampling is due in 2022.

In December 2016, and the State Water Project in 2017. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to contamination, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing population in the coastal area, and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to a water treatment system failure, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and vegetation. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan for price at (310) 414-4230.

We are proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019. This report includes a list of water quality test results, as well as an explanation of where our water comes from and tips on how to interpret the data.

The City of Poway routinely monitors the water supplies for a range of contaminants that could potentially impact the quality of your water if a potential problem is detected; our water treatment personnel take protective measures to restore the quality of the water. On November 30 to December 6, 2019, in an abundance of caution, the City of Poway ordered a precautionary boil water advisory. During that seven-day period, the City of Poway issued a precautionary boil water advisory and the City of Poway Directors authorized the boil water advisory to be lifted on December 6, 2019.

The City of Poway 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 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. 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 at (800) 426-4791.

Metropolitan Water District (MWD) SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) completed a water resources assessment watered by surveys of the Colorado River in December 2016, and the State Water Project in 2017. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to contamination, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing population in the coastal area, and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to a water treatment system failure, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and vegetation. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan for price at (310) 414-4230.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves or picks up substances. If it travels through underground rocks or soil, it can dissolve or pick up substances from the soil or rocks. As water travels through underground rocks or soil, it can dissolve or pick up substances from the soil or rocks.

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