City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department

Trusted, Quality Service Since 1905

July 2007 - June 2008 Calendar
Includes 2006 Water Quality Report

Información en Español

Frequently Called Numbers

Animal Control 384-1304
Bee/Hornet Problems 387-2020
Birth, Death & Marriage Certificates 387-8306
Bus (Omnitrans) ..... (800) 966-6428
Chamber of Commerce 885-7515
City Council 384-5188
City Complaints:
- Abandoned vehicles 384-5205
- Better Business Bureau ..... (800) 600-7050
- Dirty yard-vacant lot- weeds 384-5205
- Sewer & streets 384-5045
Trash 384-5335
Trees (down or blocking traffic) 384-5045
County Supervisors 387-2020
Courthouse 387-2020
City General Information ..... 384-5350 / 5211
Graffiti (Los Padrinos) 384-5250
City Jobline 384-5376
Library (Feldheym) 381-8201
Police (non-emergency) 384-5742
Utilities:
- Electricity (So Cal Edison) ..... (800) 684-8123
- Gas (The Gas Company) ..... (800) 427-2200
- Refuse 384-5335
- Sewer 384-5045
Telephone – Verizon ..... (800) 483-4000
Telephone – Pacific Bell ..... (800) 332-1231
San Bernardino Municipal Water Department 384-5095
Vector Control 388-4600

Emergency Numbers

Police-Fire-Medical Emergencies Only 911
Poison Control ..... (800) 222-1222
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline ..... (800) 273-TALK or (800) 273-8255
Emergency Mental Health Hospital Services 580-1800
National Response Center for Chemical/
Oil Spills & Chemical/Biological Terrorism ..... (800) 424-8802
California Missing Children Hotline ..... (800) 222-FIND or (800) 222-3463

2-1-1 San Bernardino County

2-1-1 is a toll-free telephone number that connects people from anywhere in the county of San Bernardino to a 24-hour service that provides information and referrals for health and social services in their area. Specialists can help with health care, counseling, food services, support groups, clothing, housing and shelter, community groups, elder services, employment and many other services.

2-1-1 call specialists will help assess your needs and connect you to those who can help. This service is free and confidential in English and Spanish, with 150 other languages available.

Open 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

211 is operated by the Inland Empire United Way. For more information, visit www.211sb.org, or call 1-888-helplnk.

City of San Bernardino
Municipal Water Dept
PO Box 710
San Bernardino, CA 92402

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About The Calendar

Every year, we publish our Consumer Confidence Report as a brochure. This year, we are trying something different by putting the information into a more useful calendar.

Ever since our creation in 1905, we have been very proud of our work for you, our customers. The pictures in this calendar show some of our work through the years. Though the equipment has modernized, we continue to provide old fashioned service. Thanks for reading this report and we hope you enjoy the calendar.

Sobre Este Calendario

Cada año hemos publicado nuestro Reporte de Confianza Para Los Consumidores como un folleto. Este año, estamos incluyendo esta información en este calendario útil.

Desde nuestra creación en 1905, hemos estado muy orgullosos de nuestro trabajo para ustedes, nuestros clientes. Las fotos en este calendario muestran nuestro trabajo durante el trascurso de los años. Aunque el equipo ha sido modernizado, nosotros continuamos a proveer servicio a la antigua. Gracias por leer este informe y esperamos disfruten el calendario.

Toni Callicott
President

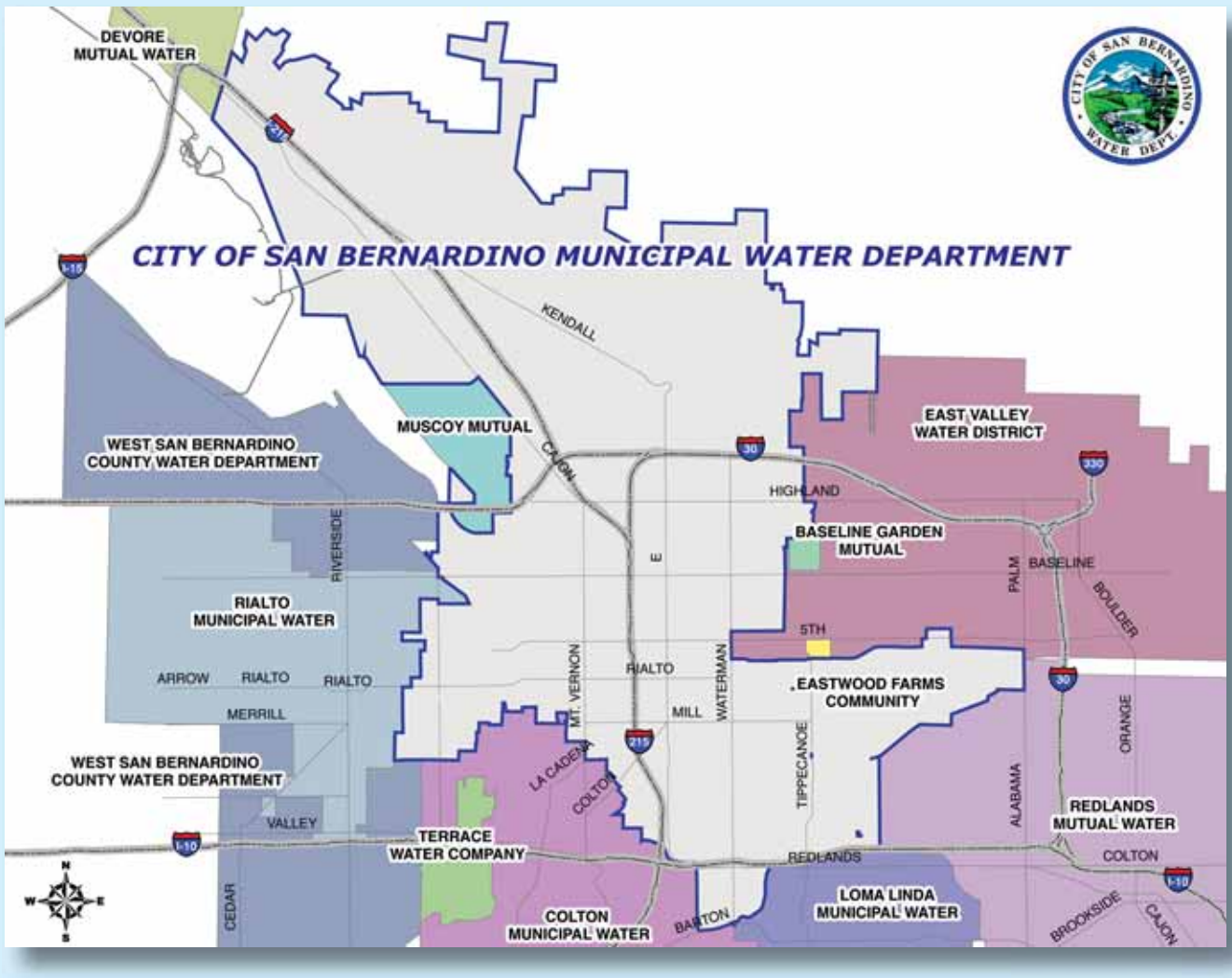
B. Warren Cocke
Commissioner

Judith W. Battey
Commissioner

Norine I. Miller
Commissioner

Dr. Louis A. Fernandez
Commissioner

Stacey R. Aldstadt
General Manager



Your Comments Are Welcome!

The City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department was formed by City Charter and is governed by an appointed Board of Water Commissioners. The Water Board meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. The meetings are held in the Water Department Boardroom, Fifth Floor of City Hall. The public is welcome to attend these meetings. Meeting agendas are posted in the first floor lobby of City Hall, the Feldheym Central Library, and our website www.sbcitywater.org, at least 72 hours prior to each meeting. For additional information on the Board meetings, call Robin L. Ohama, Deputy General Manager, at (909) 384-7210.

Sus Comentarios Son Bienvenidos

El Departamento Municipal de Agua de la Ciudad de San Bernardino fue formado por Carta Constitucional Municipal y es gobernado por un Consejo de Comisionados de Agua. El Consejo de Agua se reúne el primer y tercer martes de cada mes. Las reuniones se llevan a cabo en el Salón de Juntas del Departamento en el quinto piso de la Alcaldía Municipal. El público es bienvenido a asistir a estas reuniones. Las agendas de las reuniones se exhiben en el primer piso del vestíbulo de la alcaldía, en la biblioteca central de Feldheym, y también se pueden encontrar en la página del internet de la ciudad por lo menos 72 horas antes de cada reunión. Para obtener más información sobre las reuniones del Consejo, llame a Robin Ohama, Gerente General Adjunto, al (909)384-7210.

The City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department has been providing water to its residents since 1905.

This includes laying pipes, like the water main on “E” Street in 1935 shown above, and pumping water to each household and business from Pumping Plants like the one shown here in 1928.

June 2007

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
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24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JULY 2007

August 2007

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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2 City Council Meeting	3 Water Board Meeting Market Night	4 Independence Day City Hall Closed	5	6	7
8	9	10 Market Night	11	12 “Grapes & Gourmet”	13	14 Summer Festival
15	16 City Council Meeting	17 Water Board Meeting Market Night	18	19	20	21
22	23	24 Market Night	25	26	27	28
29	30	31 Market Night	When it comes to water conservation, every little bit helps. So remember to water your lawn in the early morning and place a layer of mulch around trees and plants to reduce evaporation and save water.			

July Events

4th of July Parade
Downtown at 10:00 AM

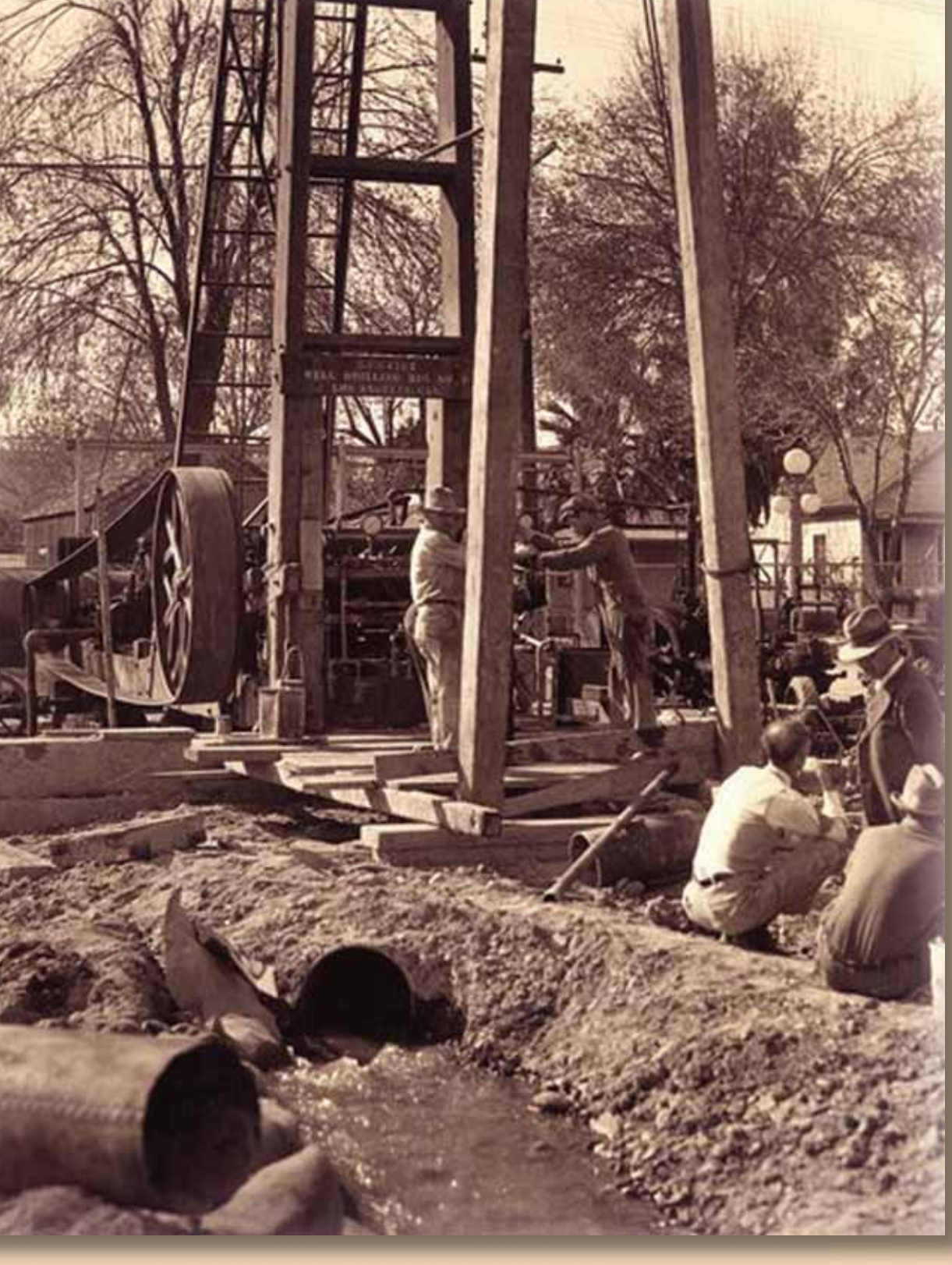
Board of Water Commissioners Meeting
July 3rd and 17th at 9:30 AM
Water Department Board Room

“Grapes & Gourmet” Wine & Food Festival,
July 12th at Center for Individual Development
From 5:30-8 PM
For more information, call (909) 384-5426

Summer Festival
July 14th at Perris Hill Park
From 10 AM - 2 PM
For more information, call (909) 384-5233

Junior University “Alice in Wonderland”
July 23rd - August 4th
Roosevelt Bowl, Perris Hill Park
Starts at 8:15 PM
For more information, call (909) 889-0833

San Bernardino Market Night
Tuesday Nights through October 31st
Perris Hill Park
6 - 9:30 PM through October 31
For more information, call (909) 884-7731



The Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin has been the source of drinking water for many years. This photograph shows workers drilling a well on Antil Street in 1932.

Not all water was used for drinking or irrigation. Urbita Lake was used as a recreation area. The Inland Center Mall now sits where the lake existed.

July 2007

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
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29	30	31				

AUGUST 2007

September 2007

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23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Drip irrigation puts water directly in the soil where plant's roots can absorb it. It also reduces water lost through evaporation. For information on free irrigation classes, call (909) 384-5141.			1	2	3 Western Regional Little League Playoffs	4
5	6 City Council Meeting	7 Water Board Meeting; National Night Out	8 Western Regional Little League Playoffs	9	10	11
12 Little League Playoffs	13	14 Market Night	15	16	17	18
19	20 City Council Meeting	21 Water Board Meeting; Market Night	22	23	24	25
26	27	28 Market Night	29	30	31	

August Events

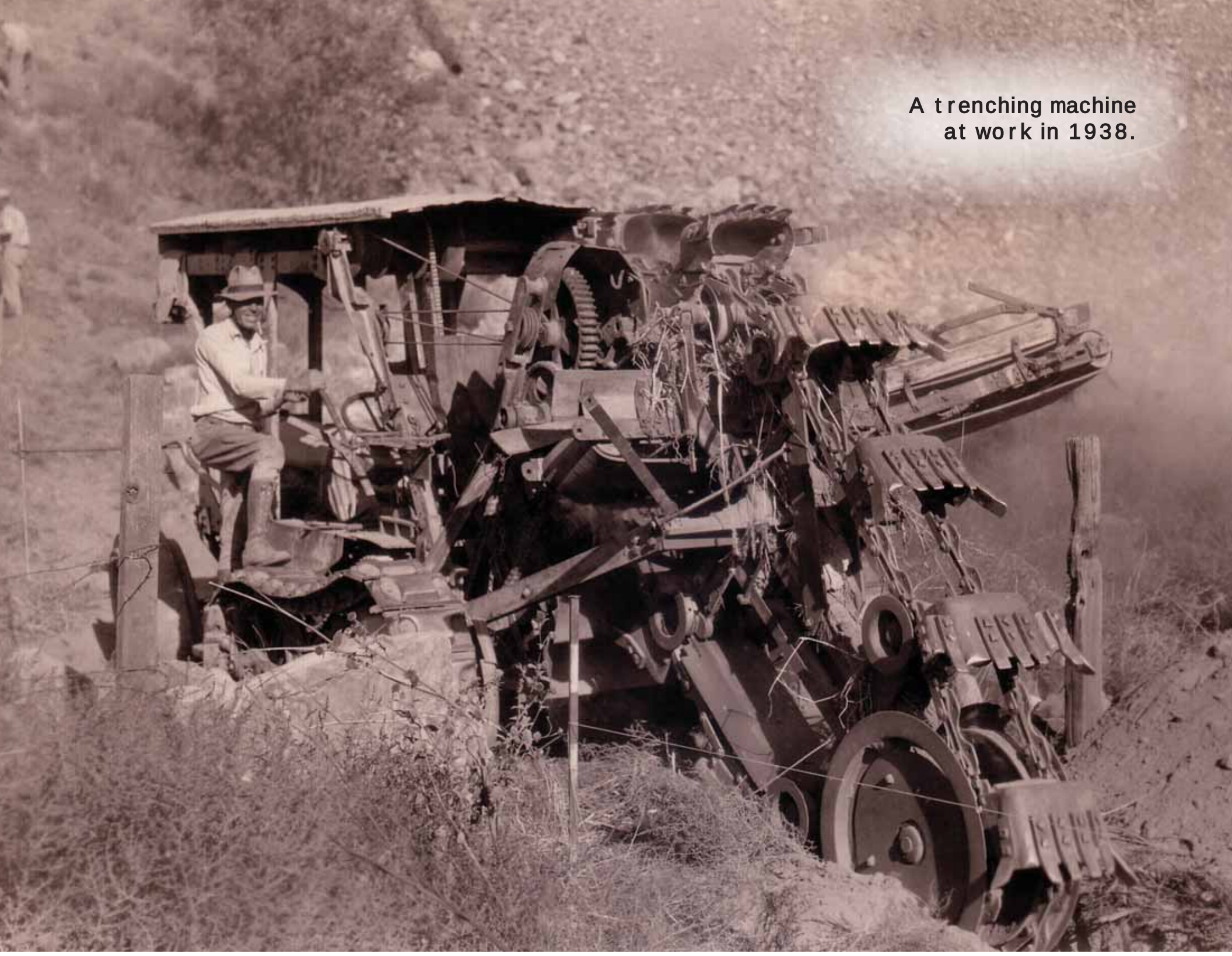
Board of Water Commissioners Meeting
August 7th and 21st at 9:30 AM
Water Department Board Room

National Night Out
August 7th
Perris Hill Park from 4 - 9 PM
For more information, call (909) 384-5332

Junior University "Alice in Wonderland"
July 23rd - August 4th
Roosevelt Bowl, Perris Hill Park
Starts at 8:15 PM
For more information, call (909) 889-0833

San Bernardino Market Night
Tuesday Nights through October 31st
Perris Hill Park
6 - 9:30 PM through October 31
For more information, call (909) 884-7731

Western Regional Little League Playoffs
August 3rd - 12th
For more information, call (909) 887-6444



A trenching machine at work in 1938.

August 2007

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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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SEPTEMBER 2007

October 2007

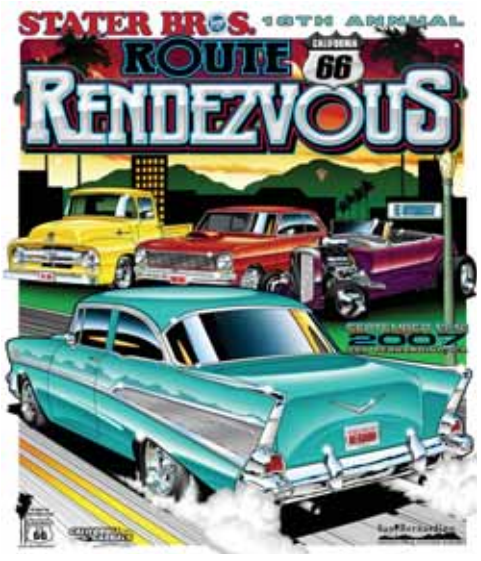
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Hot Summer days and hand washing cars go hand in hand. But when washing your car, make sure you close the nozzle on your hose when not in use. Use a bucket with only as much soap as necessary.						1
2	3 Labor Day City Hall Closed	4 Water Board Meeting City Council Meeting Market Night	5	6	7	8 Project Phoenix City-Wide Cleanup
9	10	11 Patriot Day Market Night	12	13 First Day of Ramadan Rosh Hashanah	14	15
16 Route 66 Rendevous	17 City Council Meeting	18 Water Board Meeting Market Night	19	20	21 Black Rose Awards	22 Yom Kippur
23 First Day of Autumn	24	25 Market Night	26	27	28	29 SB Symphony Opening Night
30 Senior Olympics						

Route 66 Rendevous

Senior Olympics

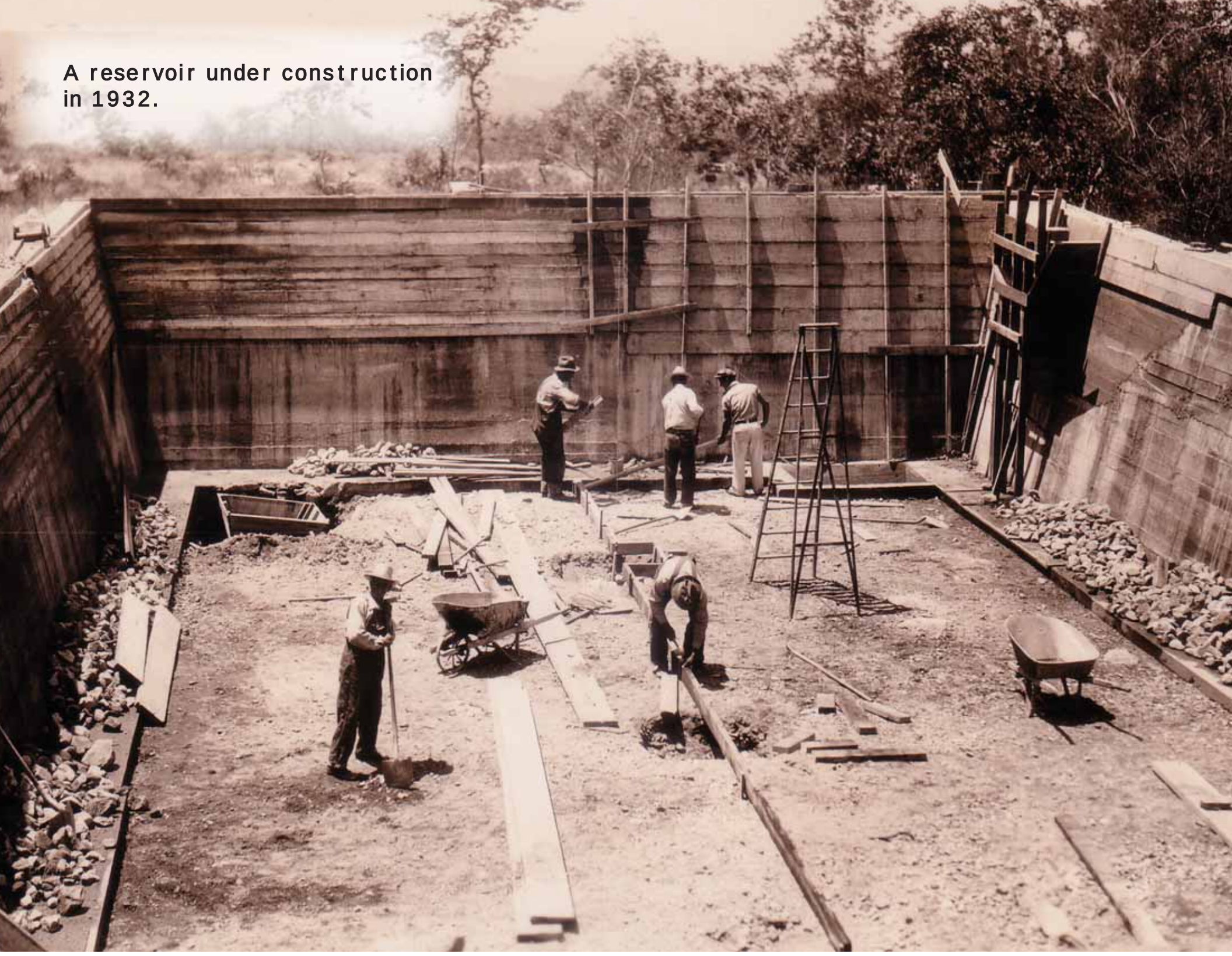
September Events



Project Phoenix City-Wide Cleanup
Sept 8
For more information, call (909) 384-7203

Black Rose Awards
September 21st at 6 PM
For more information, call (909) 874-3763

Senior Olympics
September 26th - October 3rd
For more information, call (909) 384-5430



A reservoir under construction in 1932.

September 2007

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23	24	25	26	27	28	29
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October 2007

November 2007

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 City Council Meeting	2 Water Board Meeting; Market Night	3	4	5	6
	Senior Olympics					
7	8 Columbus Day (Observed)	9 Market Night	10	11 Wine & Food Under the Stars	12	13 Sinfonia Mexicana Concert
14	15 City Council Meeting	16 National Boss Day; Water Board Meeting; Market Night	17	18	19	20
21	22	23 Market Night	24 United Nations Day	25	26	27
28	29	30 Market Night	31 Halloween	Fall is the best time to plant California Native Plants which can be colorful and aromatic, yet require less water than traditional foliage		

October Events

Senior Olympics
September 26th - October 3rd
For more information, call (909) 384-5430

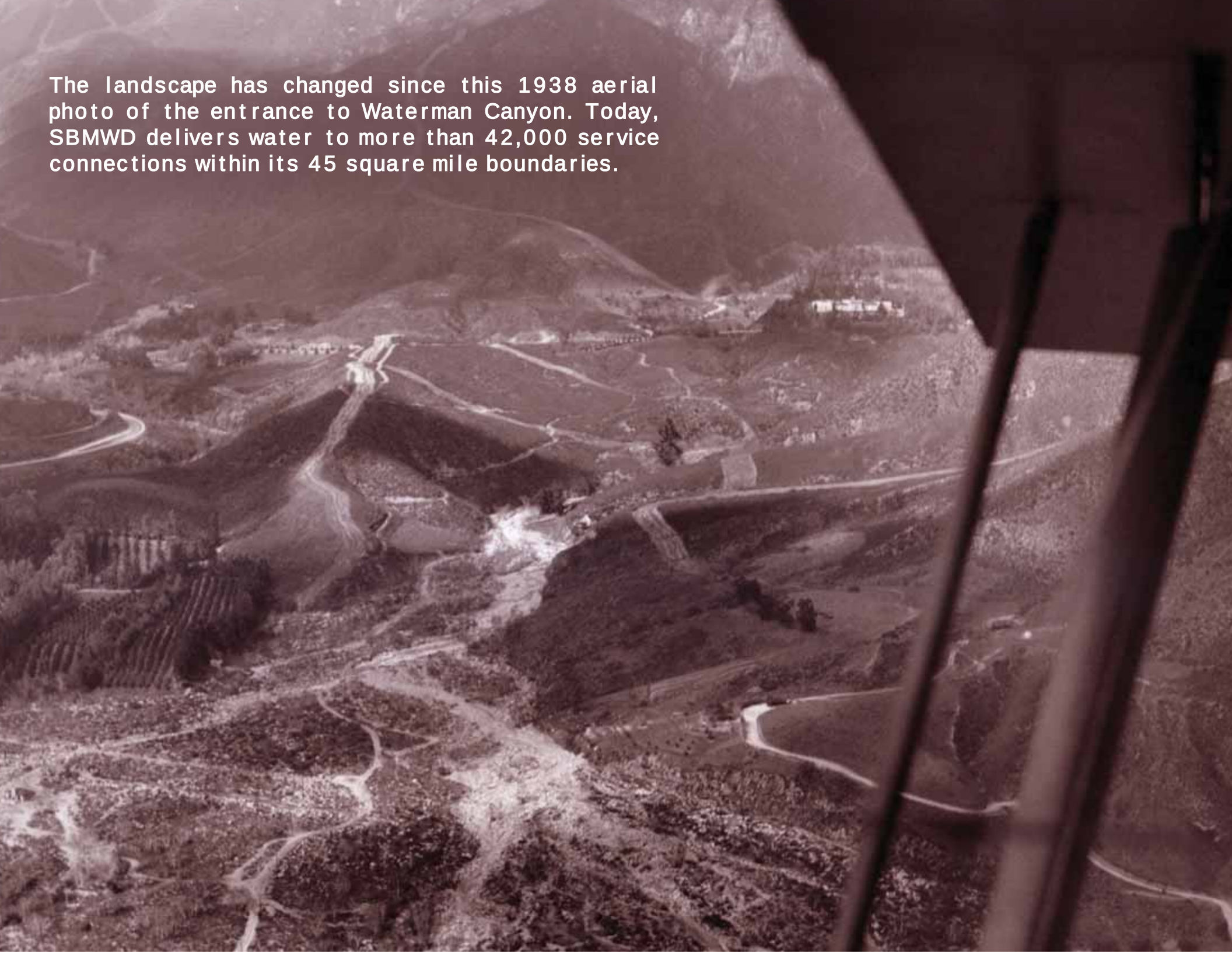
Board of Water Commissioners Meeting
October 2nd and 16th at 9:30 AM
Water Department Board Room

Haunted House
October 2nd - 31st
Roosevelt Bowl, Perris Hill Park
For more information, call (909) 384 5233

Fire Prevention Week
October 7 - 13
For more information, call (909) 384-5286

Wine & Food Under the Stars
October 11th
National Orange Show Events Center
For more information, call (909) 888-6788

Sinfonia Mexicana, Annual Sinfonia Concert
October 13th
California Theater at 7:30 PM
For more information, call (909) 885-5152



The landscape has changed since this 1938 aerial photo of the entrance to Waterman Canyon. Today, SBMWD delivers water to more than 42,000 service connections within its 45 square mile boundaries.

October 2007

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7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

NOVEMBER 2007

December 2007

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
						1
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Days are getting shorter and the lawn won't need as much water. Adjust your sprinklers to water less in the Fall and Winter, or even consider turning the system off for the season.				1	2	3 Harvest Fair Symphony Concert
4 Daylight Savings Time Ends Harvest Fair	5 City Council Meeting	6 Election Day Water Board Meeting	7	8	9	10 Harvest Fair
11 Harvest Fair Veteran's Day	12 Veteran's Day (Observed) City Hall Closed	13	14	15	16	17
18	19 City Council Meeting	20 Water Board Meeting	21	22 Thanksgiving City Hall Closed	23 City Hall Closed	24
25 Community Tree Lighting	26	27	28	29	30	

November Events

National American Indian Heritage Month
A month to honor and recognize the original people of this land. For more information, visit: www.cr.nps.gov/nr/feature/indian/

Board of Water Commissioners Meeting
November 6th and 20th at 9:30 AM
Water Department Board Room

Harvest Fair
November 3rd - 4th and 10th - 11th
Center for Individual Development
From 10 AM - 5 PM
For more information, call (909) 384-5426

San Bernardino Symphony Concert
Novermber 3rd
California Theater at 8:15 PM
For more information, call (909) 885-5152

6th Annual Community Tree Lighting
November 25th
National Orange Show
For more information, call (909) 888-6788

Workers laying a new water main under E St. in 1940.

November 2007

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25	26	27	28	29	30	

DECEMBER 2007

January 2008

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5
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13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Time your shower to keep it under 5 minutes. Also, install a low-flow showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save your family hundreds of gallons of water a week.						1 YMCA "Kids" Parade
2	3 City Council Meeting	4 Water Board Meeting	5 Hanukkah	6	7 Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day Nutcracker Ballet	8
9 Nutcracker Ballet	10	11	12	13	14	15 Sinfonia Mexicana Christmas Concert
16	17 City Council Meeting	18 Water Board Meeting	19	20 Jingle Bell Rock	21	22 First Day of Winter Lunch with Santa
23 Jingle Bell Rock	24 Christmas Eve City Hall Closed	25 Christmas City Hall Closed	26 Kwanzaa Begins	27	28	29
30	**31** New Year's Eve City Hall Closed					

December Events

YMCA "Kids" Christmas Parade
December 1, Downtown
For more information, call (909) 384-5133

Board of Water Commissioners Meeting
December 4th and 18th at 9:30 AM
Water Department Board Room

Nutcracker Ballet
December 7th - 9th
California Theater
For more information, call (909) 862-0640

Sinfonia Mexicana Christmas Concert
December 15th
California Theater
For more information, call (909) 885-5152

Jingle Bell Rock
December 20th - 23rd
California Theater
For more information, call (909) 885-5152

Lunch With Santa
December 22nd from 11 AM - 1 PM
Galaxy Ballroom
For more information, call (909) 384-5006

San Bernardino Symphony Guild's New Year's Eve Gala
December 31st from 7 PM - 1 AM
For more information, call (909) 874-2613

Steam obscures employees at work in 1972 on one of the Department's geothermal wells. Naturally heated below the surface of the Earth, this water is coming out of the ground at about 117 degrees.

December 2007

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30	31					

JANUARY 2008

February 2008

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Save water and energy by only running your washing machine and dishwasher when full.		1 New Year's Day City Hall Closed	2	3	4	5
6	7 City Council Meeting	8 Water Board Meeting	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21 Martin Luther King, Jr. Day City Hall Closed	22 Water Board Meeting City Council Meeting	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	Turn off the water when hand washing dishes and brushing your teeth.	

January Events

National Mentoring Month
Celebrate National Mentoring Month – Sign up and make a difference in a child's life. For more information, call (909) 384-5131.

National Blood Donor Month
Blood is traditionally in short supply during the winter months. January, in particular, is a difficult month for blood centers to collect blood donations. Celebrate by donating blood and encouraging others to do so as well. For information call Blood Bank of San Bernardino (909) 885-6503

Board of Water Commissioners Meeting
January 8th and 22nd at 9:30 AM
Water Department Board Room

City Council Meetings
January 7th and 21st
Council Chambers at 3 PM

The San Bernardino Municipal Water Department is on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. In this picture, Department employees are working late at night to repair a broken water main.

January 2008

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
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13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

FEBRUARY 2008

March 2008

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
						1
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
The Water Department offers classes in the Spring and Fall on California-friendly landscaping and how to install and update sprinkler systems. We also offer rebates on sprinkler controllers and moisture sensors. For more information, call (909) 384-5141.					1	2
3	4 City Council Meeting	5 Water Board Meeting	6 Ash Wednesday	7 Chinese New Year	8 Boy Scout Day	9
10	11	12	13	14 Valentine's Day	15	16
17	18 President's Day City Hall Closed	19 City Council Meeting Water Board Meeting	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	

February Events

National Black History Month
A remembrance of important persons and events in African American History. For more information, visit http://www.blackhistory.com

National Heart Month
During American Heart Month, thousands of our volunteers visit their neighbors to raise funds & pass along information about heart disease and stroke. For more information, visit www.americanheart.org

Board of Water Commissioners Meeting
February 5th and 19th at 9:30 AM
Water Department Board Room

City Council Meetings
Feb 4th and 19th in Council Chambers at 3 PM

Random Act of Kindness Week
February 11 - 17
Celebrating the little things we do for others
www.actsofkindness.org

Not only is the Water Department concerned about your water quality, we are also concerned about quality customer service. This is our Customer Service Counter on the 5th Floor of City Hall.

February 2008

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	

MARCH 2008

April 2008

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
March is the time when lawns start to grow again, which means its time to start mowing. If you set your blade to a higher notch, the taller grass actually shades the soil more, which means less evaporation. Remember to adjust your sprinklers to water less than before, since more water will stay in the soil.						1
2	3 City Council Meeting	4 Water Board Meeting	5	6	7	8 International Women's Day
9 Daylight Savings Time Begins	10	11	12	13	14	15
16 Palm Sunday	17 City Council Meeting St. Patrick's Day	18 Water Board Meeting	19	20 First Day of Spring	21 Good Friday	22 World Water Day
23 Easter	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31 Cesar Chavez Day					

March Events

Red Cross Month
To learn how your community is celebrating Red Cross Month or to become a part of the rich Red Cross history, contact call (909) 888-1481. Together, we can save a life.

City Council Meetings
March 3rd and 17th in Council Chambers at 3 PM

Board of Water Commissioners Meeting
March 4th and 18th at 9:30 AM
Water Department Board Room

National Poison Prevention Week
March 16th - 22nd
A week nationally designated to highlight the dangers of poisonings and how to prevent them. For more information visit:
www.poisonprevention.org

Cesar Chavez Day of Service and Learning
March 31st
For more information, visit:
www.chavezfoundation.org

OUR WATER SOURCE

The water that we serve to our customers comes from a natural underground aquifer called the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin. Ancient earthquakes tilted huge portions of the bedrock deep in the earth to form the sides and bottoms of the basin that prevents as much as 1.6 trillion gallons of groundwater from flowing away underground to the Pacific Ocean.

Water from rain and melting snow in the local mountains replenishes the Basin by percolating through the ground to be captured and stored in the pores and open spaces between grains of sand and gravel that also fill the basin. This sand and gravel acts as a filtering agent that helps to give us the high quality water that we enjoy. This valuable resource significantly reduces the need to import water from distant water sources as many other cities in Southern California must do, keeping our rates relatively low and our water quality high.

More than 20 other local public and private water suppliers serving more than 600,000 residents of the Riverside-San Bernardino area use the Bunker Hill Basin. We have all developed long-term plans to protect the quality of water in the basin. We update these plans as the Inland Empire's population and water needs change.

March 2008

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16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

APRIL 2008

May 2008

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Consider using a broom instead of a hose to clean patios, sidewalks and driveways.		1 Water Board Meeting	2	3	4	5
6	7 City Council Meeting	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15 Water Board Meeting	16	17	18	19 Environmental EXPO - CSUSB
20 Passover	21 City Council Meeting	22 Earth Day	23 Administrative Professionals Day	24 Take Your Daughters and Sons to Work Day	25 National Arbor Day	26
27	28	29	30	If you must use a hose, use it sparingly and divert the water to a lawn or garden. This not only waters your plants, but keeps dirt out of the street.		

April Events

Keep America Beautiful Month
For more information, visit: www.kab.org

Board of Water Commissioners Meeting
April 1st and 15th at 9:30 AM
Water Department Board Room

City Council Meetings
April 7th and 21st in Council Chambers at 3 PM

Take Your Daughters and Sons to Work Day
April 24th
This Day is designed to expand opportunities for girls and boys, expose them to what adults in their lives do during the work day, show them the value of their education, and give them an opportunity to share how they envision their future.

National Volunteer Week
April 27th - May 3rd
NVW honors and recognizes the individuals who have made a difference in our communities and alerts others to the need for more voluntary community service to help solve our nation's serious social problems. For more information call 800-VOLUNTEER.

The San Bernardino Municipal Water District served in excess of 57,000 acre feet of water (18.7 billion gallons) to our service area. This means that the city used an average of 275 gallons of water per person for both residential and commercial purposes. All of our water is produced from 53 groundwater wells. We have more than 100 million gallons of water storage in 42 covered reservoirs. These reservoirs, like this one pictured under construction in 2006, enable us to meet our peak-hour water demand on hot summer days and to provide water storage for emergencies and fire protection. We deliver water through more than 560 miles of water mains to homes and businesses throughout the City.

April 2008

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

May 2008

June 2008

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
If you have an old toilet, consider replacing it with an ultra low-flow model that uses 1.6 or less gallons of water to flush. For more information and for possible toilet rebates, call Customer Service at (909) 384-5141.				1	2	3 Chili & Menudo Championships Join Hands Day
4	5 Cinco de Mayo City Council Meeting	6 National Teacher's Day Water Board Meeting	7	8	9	10
11 Mother's Day	12	13	14	15	16	17 Armed Forces Day
18	19 City Council Meeting	20 Water Board Meeting	21	22	23	24
25	26 Memorial Day City Hall Closed	27	28	29	30	31

May Events

Water Awareness Month
"Keep it Clean - It's a Way of Life"
Call (909) 284-5141 or visit www.sbcitywater.org for information on water conservation & rebate programs

Board of Water Commissioners Meeting
May 6th and 20th at 9:30 AM
Water Department Board Room

Join Hands Day
May 3
A nationwide volunteer day to bring young people together with adults to create new and better relationships by working as a team within their own neighborhoods. For more information, visit: www.joinhandsday.org

35th Annual California State Chili Championship & 4th Annual Inland Empire Menudo Championship
May 3rd at Perris Hill Park
For more information, call (909) 887-3634

National Teacher's Day
May 6
This day honors the hard working, patient and understanding people to whom we entrust our children. Teachers mold our kids in a positive direction, and affect who they are and who they become. From Kindergarten through college, teachers are an important part of our children's lives.

These vessels are filled with granular activated carbon and are used to treat water from the Bunker Hill Basin that was contaminated by historic discharges of volatile organic compounds, or VOCs. The compounds trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE), listed in the back of this calendar, are removed from the water using this simple but effective technology. Water is pumped through these large tanks, each containing about 20,000 pounds of carbon that removes the VOCs by the process of adsorption. Operating in pairs, these tanks can treat up to 750 gallons of water per minute. We estimate that it will take approximately 50 years to complete this project. Much of the cost of this project has been funded by the U.S. Federal Government so that we bear only very little of the cost of repairing this damage to our water source.

May 2008

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

JUNE 2008

July 2008

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2 City Council Meeting	3 Water Board Meeting	4	5 World Environment Day	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 Flag Day
15 Father's Day	16 City Council Meeting	17 Water Board Meeting	18	19	20 First Day of Summer	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	Check your toilet for leaks. Put a dye tablet or food coloring into the tank and let it sit for a half an hour. If color appears in the bowl without flushing, there's a leak that should be repaired.				

June Events

Fireworks Safety Month
For safety tips and other information visit www.fireworksafety.com or call (909) 822-8071

Board of Water Commissioners Meeting
June 3rd and 17th at 9:30 AM
Water Department Board Room

City Council Meetings
June 2nd and 16th in Council Chambers at 3 PM

Flag Day
June 14th
Flag Day is a day for all Americans to celebrate and show respect for our flag, its designers and its proud history.

(909) 384-5095 • www.sbcitywater.org

The City of San Bernardino's 2006 Consumer Confidence Report

Departmento Municipal de Agua de San Bernardino Reporte de Confianza para los Consumidores de Aqua del Año 2006

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The employees of the City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department are proud to announce that all of the water we served in 2006 met all of the required standards for drinking water. Throughout the year of 2006, we took more than 6,000 water samples so that our contract labs could conduct more than 30,000 tests to identify all of the constituents in our drinking water and ensure its quality. In this report, we describe in detail what constituents we found in the drinking water we serve and how much of each constituent was present. The State Health Department regulates some of these constituents and has set maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). In some cases, there are Federal maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs) for chemical or mineral constituents. If any of these limits were exceeded in the drinking water during the past year, we tell you so in this report. If any MCL or MCLG was exceeded, we also describe what treatment technology can be used to eliminate the contaminants. State law also requires that we tell you, our customers, how much it will cost to install the treatment equipment, and how much it will increase the cost of your water. We do all of this in this report.

Consumers have a right to know what is in their drinking water. We believe that an educated consumer is more likely to help protect their drinking water sources and to understand the true costs of safe drinking water.

VULNERABLE POPULATION

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. USEPA/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 health information based on finding contaminations at a certain level within a utility sample. Although we have met all state MCL for nitrate and arsenic, we are required to report the following information:

NITRATE: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 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 45 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 current EPA 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 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.

REGULATIONS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State of California Department of Health Services (DHS) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide protection for public health. More information can be obtained by calling the FDA's Office of Plant and Dairy Foods and Beverages, telephone number (301) 436-2023, for additional information.

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.

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 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants 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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. The State of California establishes drinking water Public Health Goals (PHGs). The PHGs are not currently enforceable; however, we have included them in this report for your information.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

CHLORINE IN THE WATER

Why do we put chlorine in the water? Chlorine is an oxidizing agent used as a disinfectant that, when added to water, kills microorganisms such as bacteria and viruses. The State of California requires that we maintain a minimum residual of 0.2 parts per million (ppm) of chlorine in our water at all times to kill any potential microorganism(s).

SOBRE ESTE INFORME

Los empleados del Departamento Municipal de Agua de San Bernardino estamos orgullosos en poderles reportar que toda el agua servida a nuestros clientes, en el año 2006 satisfizo todas las normas de calidad fijadas para el agua potable domestica. Durante el 2006, tomamos más de 6,000 muestras para que nuestros laboratorios pudieran conducir más de 30,000 pruebas para identificar todos los constituyentes en nuestra agua potable y poder asegurar su calidad. En este reporte, describimos en detalle cuales constituyentes encontramos en el agua potable que suministramos, y que cantidad de cada constituyente se encontró presente. El Departamento Estatal de Salud establece y regula los niveles máximos de contaminantes (MCLs). En ciertos casos, existen Metas Máximas de Nivel de Contaminante (MCLGs), Federales para los constituyentes químicos o minerales. Si se excedió cualquiera de estos limites en el agua potable durante el año pasado, nosotros lo divulgamos en este informe. Si los MCLs o MCLGs fueron excedidos, también revelamos la tecnología de tratamiento que fue empleada para eliminar los contaminantes. Leyes Estatales también nos requieren avisarle a nuestra clientela cual será el costo de instalar el equipo de tratamiento, y cuanto aumentara el costo de su agua. Este reporte contiene toda esta información.

Los consumidores tienen derecho a saber el contenido de su agua potable. Nosotros creemos que al educar al consumidor a cerca de los costos verdaderos del agua potable segura, es mas probable que el ayude a proteger sus fuentes de agua potable.

POBLACIONES VULNERABLES

Algunas personas son más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua que la población general. Personas con el sistema inmunológico comprometido, tales como las personas con cáncer sometidas a quimioterapia, personas que han sido sometidas a transplantes de órganos, personas con VIH/SIDA, o otros trastornos del sistema inmunológico, algunos ancianos, y bebes podrían estar a riesgo de contraer infecciones. Estas personas deberían consultar con su medico sobre el agua potable. Las pautas del USEPA/Control de Enfermedades) sobre las maneras apropiadas para reducir el riesgo de infección por Cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles por medio de la línea telefónica para agua potable segura (Safe Drinking Water Hotline) 1-800-426-4791.

INFORMACIÓN ADICIONAL REQUERIDA

El decreto de Agua Potable Segura requiere que se de información adicional sobre la salud si se encuentran ciertos niveles de contaminantes dentro de la muestra de utilidad. Aunque cumplimos con todos los MCLs del estado para nitrato, se nos requiere divulgar la siguiente información:

***NITRATO:** Nitrato en agua potable a niveles mas de 45mg/L es un riesgo a la salud de bebes de menos de 6 meses de edad. Tales niveles en agua potable pueden interferir con la capacidad de la sangre de cargar oxigeno del infante, causando enfermedades serias; síntomas incluyen tono azul de piel y respiraciones cortas. Niveles de nitrato de mas de 45mg/L también podrían afectar la habilidad de la sangre de cargar oxigeno en otros individuos así como mujeres embarazadas y aquellos con deficiencias de enzimas. Si usted cuida infantes o esta embarazada debería pedir el consejo de su doctor. Los niveles de nitrato pueden aumentar rápidamente por periodos cortos de tiempo a causa de lluvia a actividad agrícola.*

***ARSÉNICO:** Mientras su agua potable encuentra el estándar actual de La Agencia de Protección del Medio Ambiente (EPA) para el arsénico, contiene niveles mínimos de arsénico. El estándar equilibra la comprensión actual de efectos posibles de salud contra los costos de quitar arsénico del agua potable. El Departamento de California de Servicios de Salubridad continúa investigar los efectos de la salud de niveles mínimos de arsénico, el cual es un mineral capaz de causar cáncer en humanos en concentraciones altas y es ligado a otros efectos de la salud tales como daño a la piel y problemas circulatorios.*

REGULACIONES

Para asegurar que el agua que sale del grifo sea segura para beber, el USEPA y el Departamento de Servicios de Salud de California (DHS) prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proporcionada por los sistemas públicos de agua. Regulaciones del Departamento de Alimentos y Drogas (FDA) establecen los límites de contaminantes en el agua embotellada que deben provenir protección para la salud pública. Si desea obtener más información puede contactar a la Oficina de Plantas y Comidas Lácteas y Bebidas del FDA llamando al (301)436-2023.

La fuente de nuestra agua potable (el agua que sale de la llave o el agua embotellada) proviene de pozos subterráneos. Cuando el agua pasa por la superficie de la tierra o por el suelo ella disuelve los minerales que ocurren naturalmente y en algunos casos los materiales radioactivos. También puede recoger substancias que resultan por la presencia de animales y actividades humanas.

Los contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en las fuentes de agua incluyen:

- *Contaminantes microbianos, tales como el virus y la bacteria, que pueden venir de las plantas de tratamiento de aguas negras, sistemas sépticos, y operaciones agrícolas de ganado y fauna.*
- *Contaminantes inorgánicos, tales como sales y metales, que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o ser el resultado de escurrimiento urbano de aguas lluvias, vertidos de aguas negras industriales o domesticas, de la producción de petróleo y gas, minas o agricultura.*
- *Plaguicidas y herbicidas los cuales pueden resultar de una variedad de fuentes tales como la agricultura, escurrimiento urbano de aguas lluvias, y usos residenciales.*
- *Contaminantes químico-orgánicos, incluyendo químicos sintéticos y orgánicos volátiles los cuales son subproductos de procesos industriales y de la producción de petróleos y que también pueden venir de gasolineras, de escurrimiento urbano de agua, y de sistemas sépticos.*
- *Contaminantes radioactivos los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o pueden ser el resultado de la producción petrolera, de gas y de actividades mineras.*

Para asegurar que el agua del grifo es segura para beber, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental (USEPA) y el Departamento de Servicios de Salud de California (DHS) prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua suministrada por sistemas de agua públicos. Estas regulaciones también establecen límites para contaminantes en el agua embotellada, los cuales deben proveer la misma proteccion para la salud pública. El estado de California establece las Metas de Salud Publica (PHGs) para el agua potable. Aunque las PHGs aun no estén enforzadas las hemos incluido en este reporte para su información.

Es razonable esperar que el agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, contenga por lo menos pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua presente un riesgo a su salud. Puede obtener mas información sobre los contaminantes y los posibles efectos a su salud llamando a la Línea de Agua Potable Segura (Safe Drinking Water Hotline) del USEPA al 1(800) 426-4791 o visitando su pagina en el internet en el www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html

CLORO EN EL AGUA

¿Por que ponemos cloro al agua? El cloro es un agente oxidante que cuando se le añade al agua elimina los microorganismos tales como bacterias y viruses. El estado de California requiere que mantengamos un residuo mínimo de 0.2 partes por millón (ppm) de cloro en nuestra agua en todo momento para eliminar cualquier posible microorganismo.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

In response to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the California Department of Health Services (DHS) Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management has developed a program to assess the vulnerability of drinking water sources to contamination. This program, called the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program, is a partnership between local, state and federal agencies to ensure that the quality of California's approximately 16,000 drinking water sources is maintained and protected. The San Bernardino Municipal Water Department completed our DWSAP program in 2002.

The program has two primary elements: Assessment and Protection. The Assessment element consists of defining protection areas around water resources and conducting an inventory of activities in our service area that might contaminate our drinking water. The Protection element consists of managing these potentially-harmful activities to prevent contamination and planning for contingencies. We completed the Assessment element in December of 2002. We began the Protection element of the program during 2003. The Protection element includes careful land-use planning and zoning techniques, monitoring local industrial practices, and public education.

The City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department is a participant with other water purveyors in the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin in a joint DWSAP Program sponsored by the Upper Santa Ana Water Resources Association (USAWRA). USAWRA is a voluntary association of water producers in the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin. USAWRA members, including the City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department, believe this is the most efficient and cost-effective approach for Bunker Hill Basin source water protection. By combining our resources and planning efforts, the member agencies can better plan for the protection of our local drinking water sources. The City of San Bernardino overlies a major portion of the Bunker Hill Basin and contamination of any portion of the Bunker Hill groundwater resources will impact us along with many other USAWRA member agencies.

PROGRAMA DE EVALUACIÓN DE FUENTES DE AGUA

En respuesta al Acto Federal de Agua Potable Segura (SDWA), La división de Agua Potable y Manejo Ambiental del Departamento de Servicios de Salud de California (DHS) ha desarrollado un programa para evaluar la vulnerabilidad de las fuentes de agua potable a la contaminación. Este programa, exigido por leyes Federales y Estatales, se denomina Programa de Protección y Evaluación de las Fuentes de Agua Potable (Drinking Water Source Assesment and Protection – DWSAP) la meta de este programa es de tener una asociación entre agencias locales, estatales y federales para mantener las aproximadas 16,000 fuentes de agua potable de California protegidas. El Departamento Municipal de Agua de San Bernardino completo el programa DWSAP durante el año 2002.

El programa tiene dos elementos principales: la evaluación y la protección. El elemento de evaluación define las de áreas de protección alrededor de las fuentes de agua y lleva a cabo un inventario de las actividades que posiblemente causan contaminación. El elemento de protección trata con actividades de control alrededor de las fuentes de agua para prevenir la contaminación para planificar en caso de cualquier eventualidad. El elemento de evaluación fue completado en Diciembre del año 2002. El elemento de protección comenzó durante el año 2003. Este elemento incluye uso cuidadoso de tierras y técnicas de zonas y planeo, monitoreo de practicas de industrias locales, y educación publica.

El Departamento Municipal de Agua de San Bernardino es un participante en conjunto con otros proveedores de agua de la Cuenca de agua de Bunker Hill en un junto con el programa DWSAP patrocinado por Upper Santa Ana Water Resources Association (USAWRA). USAWRA es una asociación voluntaria de productores de la Cuenca de agua de Bunker Hill. La creencia de miembros de la USAWRA incluyendo al Departamento de Agua de San Bernardino es que este método es más eficiente y de más bajo costo para la protección de la Cuenca de Agua de Bunker Hill. Combinando nuestros recursos y planeando esfuerzos, los miembros de agencias pueden tener un mejor plan para proteger nuestras fuentes de agua potable. La Ciudad de San Bernardino cubre una gran porción de la cuenca de Bunker Hill, contaminación de cualquier porción de la cuenca impactara nuestra ciudad así como otras agencias de USAWRA.

COLIFORM IN THE WATER

On April 24, 2006, our contracted laboratory detected coliform bacteria in one of our distribution system water samples. Coliforms are a broad class of organisms found in our environment, including the feces of warm-blooded animals, including humans. Coliforms include some disease-causing viruses, protozoa and bacteria, called pathogens. It is very expensive and time-consuming to test for specific pathogens, so we test for the full spectrum of coliforms, including those that are considered not harmful. However, the presence of any coliform bacteria in drinking water may indicate a possible presence of harmful, disease-causing organisms. When we learned, on April 26, 2006, that coliforms had been detected, we immediately collected a repeat sample at the location where the presence of the total coliform was detected, and it was negative. We again collected a routine sample on May 1, 2006, and it was also negative for coliform bacteria. However, we failed to collect upstream and downstream samples at the same time as the repeat samples per State requirements. To prevent this from occurring again, we have modified our notification procedure from our laboratory to include a notification, via e-mail, to a group of water quality control specialists that will assure the proper repeat samples are collected.

CONIFORMES EN EL AGUA

El 24 Abril, 2006, nuestro laboratorio detecto bacteria coniforme en una de nuestras muestras de distribución. Los coniformes son una clase de organismos amplía, que se encuentran en nuestro ambiente la cual incluye: desechos de animales al igual que desechos humanos. Los coniformes incluyen ciertos viruses que causan enfermedades tales como, protozoa y bacteria llamada patógenos. El conducir pruebas específicas para los patógenos es bastante tardante y costoso, por esa razón nuestras muestras son sometidas a pruebas que detectan el espectro completo de coniformes, incluyendo aquellos que se consideran no ser dañinos. Sin embargo, la presencia de cualquier bacteria coniforme en el agua potable puede indicar la presencia de organismos dañinos, los cuales pueden causar diferentes enfermedades. El 26 Abril, 2006, se nos dio a conocer que los coniformes fueron detectados, inmediatamente se colecto otra muestra del mismo local donde se detectó la presencia de los coniformes y la presencia de coniformes total fue negativa. Otra muestra de rutina fue colectada el 1 Mayo, 2006, y el resultado de coniformes total también fue negativo. Aun sin embargo, no se colectaron muestras de rió arriba y rió abajo al mismo tiempo que las muestras repetidas como mandan los requisitos estatales. Para prevenir que esto vuelva a ocurrir, hemos modificado nuestro procedimiento de notificación de nuestro laboratorio para que incluya una notificación por correo electrónico, a un grupo de especialistas en control de calidad de agua, los cuales aseguraran que las muestras repetidas adecuadas sean colectadas.

TABLE TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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.

Terms to Know

Contaminant: Any physical chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

Primary Drinking Water Standard: California Department of Health Services standards that govern the maximum levels of contaminants allowed in your drinking water, to assure no adverse health effects.

Secondary Drinking Water Standard: Secondary Drinking Water Standards shall not be exceeded in the water supplied to the public because these constituents may adversely affect the taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water.

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 United States 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 disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLG's are set by the U.S. 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.

Detection Level Reported (DLR): Detection limit for purposes of reporting. The designated minimum level at or above which any analytical finding of a contaminant in drinking water resulting from monitoring required by Title 22, Chapter 15, shall be reported to the DOHS.

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

SBMWD Average: Numerical average of constituent values in active wells above the DLR in SBMWD's water system

TERMINOS Y DEFINICIONES

El estado nos deja monitorear ciertos niveles de ciertos contaminantes menos de una vez al año por que las concentraciones de estos contaminantes no cambian frecuentemente. Cierta información aunque sea representativa, fue tomada hace más de un año.

Terminos a Saber:

Contaminante: *Cualquier sustancio o material físico-química, biológica, o radiológica que existe en el agua.*

Estándar Principal de Agua Potable: *Las pautas del Departamento de Salud de California (DHS) que gobiernan los niveles máximos de contaminantes permitidos en su agua potable para asegurar que no tengan efectos dañinos para la salud.*

Estándar Secundario de Agua Potable: *Las pautas secundarias de agua potable no serán excedidas en el agua suministrada al público porque estros componentes podrían afectar de manera adversa el sabor, olor o el aspecto del agua potable.*

Nivel Máximo de Contaminantes (MCL): *El nivel más alto de un contaminante que es permitido en el agua potable. Los MCLs principales se han fijado para que se aproximen a los PHGs (o MCLGs) en cuanto es posible utilizando la mejor tecnología de tratamiento disponible. MCLs secundarios son fijados para proteger el sabor, olor, y apariencia del agua potable.*

Meta de Nivel Máximo de Contaminante (MCLG): *El nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable bajo el cual se conoce que no hay o se espera que haya riesgo a la salud. Los MCLGs permiten un margen de seguridad y están fijados por La Agencia Federal de Protección Ambiental.*

Meta de Salud Pública (PHG): *El nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable bajo el cual se conoce que no hay o no se anticipa que haya riesgo a la salud. Los PHGs son fijados por La Agencia Estatal de Protección Ambiental.*

Nivel Máximo de Desinfectante Residuo (MRDL): *El nivel de desinfectante agregado para el tratamiento del agua el cual no puede exceder en el grifo del consumidor.*

Meta de Nivel Máximo de Desinfectante Residuo (MRDLG): *El nivel de desinfectante agregado para el tratamiento del agua bajo el cual no existe ningún riesgo de salud. Los MRDLGs son fijados por La Agencia Federal de Protección Ambiental.*

Nivel de Acción Regulatorio (AL): *La concentración de un contaminante que cuando se excede causa que se ponga en acción el tratamiento u otros requisitos que un sistema de agua deberá seguir.*

Nivel de Detección Reportado (DLR): *El límite de detección usado para reportar. El nivel mínimo designado, en el cual o excediéndolo, como resultado de una determinación analítica de haber encontrado un contaminante conforme al Titulo 22, Capitulo 15, será reportado al Departamento de Salud (DHS).*

Técnica de Tratamiento: *Un proceso requerido para reducir los niveles de contaminantes en el agua potable.*

Promedio del SBMWD: *Promedio de los valores constituyentes de los pozos activos excediendo el DLR en el sistema de agua del SBMWD.*

If you have questions regarding the information in this report, please contact:
George H. Castillo, Administrative Services Manager
City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department
PO Box 710
San Bernardino, CA 92418
Voice: (909) 384-5141 / Fax: (909) 384-7211 / e-mail: ccr_comments@sbcitywater.org

Please include your name, address, and phone number so that we can respond to you directly.

Si usted tiene cualquier pregunta sobre la información contenida en este informe, si necesita que sus preguntas sean contestadas en Español, o si necesita una copia de este informe en Español, por favor comuníquese con
George H. Castillo, Gerente de Servicios Administrativos
Departamento Municipal de Agua de San Bernardino
PO Box 710
San Bernardino, CA 92418
Tel. (909)384-5141 / Fax (909)384-7211 / Correo electrónico: ccr_comments@sbcitywater.org
Por favor incluya su nombre dirección y número de teléfono para poder responderle directamente.

Report Table Definitions

DLR = California Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
PHG = Public Health Goal
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
NS = No Standard Established
AL= Action Level
NL = Notification Level
ND = No Detect
mg/L = milligrams per liter, or parts per million
ug/L = micrograms per liter, or parts per billion
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
µS/cm = measure of electric current
AVG. VAL = Average Value
DATE = Test Date
VIOL'N = Violation

Note: One part per million is the equivalent of 1/2 of a dissolved aspirin tablet in a full bathtub of water (approximately 50 gallons). One part per billion is equivalent to 1/2 of a dissolved aspirin tablet in 1,000 bathtubs of water (approximately 50,000 gallons).

PRIMARY STANDARD - ORGANIC CONTAMINANT

CONTAMINANT	SOURCE	UNITS	RANGE	AVG. VAL	VIOL'N	DATE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
cis-1,2 dichloro-ethylene (c-1,2-DCE)	Source Well / GAC Treatment Effluent	ug/L	ND - 0.70	ND	No	2006	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination	Some people who use water containing cis-1,2 dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems.
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		0.50	NS	NS	100.00	6.00		
Tetrachloroethyl-ene (PCE)	Source Well / GAC Treatment Effluent	**UNITS**	**RANGE**	**AVG. VAL**	**VIOL'N**	**DATE**	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)	Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
		ug/L	ND - 4.30	ND	No	2006		
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		0.50	NS	NS	0.06	5.00		
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	Source Well / GAC Treatment Effluent	**UNITS**	**RANGE**	**AVG. VAL**	**VIOL'N**	**DATE**	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
		ug/L	ND - 0.70	ND	No	2006		
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		0.50	NS	NS	0.80	5.00		
1,1 Dichloroethyl-ene (1,1-DCE)	Source Well / GAC Treatment Effluent	**UNITS**	**RANGE**	**AVG. VAL**	**VIOL'N**	**DATE**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who use water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems.
		ug/L	ND - 1.30	ND	No	2006		
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		0.50	NS	NS	10.00	6.00		
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-triflouroeth-ane (Freon 113)	Source Well / GAC Treatment Effluent	**UNITS**	**RANGE**	**AVG. VAL**	**VIOL'N**	**DATE**	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; drycleaning solvent; refrigerant	Some people who use water containing 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-triflouroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems.
		mg/L	ND - 0.02	ND	No	2006		
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		0.01	NS	NS	4.00	1.20		

PRIMARY STANDARD - INORGANIC CONTAMINANT

CONTAMINANT	SOURCE	UNITS	RANGE	AVG. VAL	VIOL'N	DATE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
Arsenic	Source Well Monitoring	ug/L	ND - 8.30	ND	No	2005 - 2006	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the EPA MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting skin cancer.
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		2.00	NS	NS	0.004	10.00		
Aluminum	Source Well Monitoring	**UNITS**	**RANGE**	**AVG. VAL**	**VIOL'N**	**DATE**	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
		mg/L	ND - 0.07	ND	No	2005 - 2006		
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		0.05	NS	NS	0.60	1.00		
Fluoride	Source Well Monitoring	**UNITS**	**RANGE**	**AVG. VAL**	**VIOL'N**	**DATE**	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth. Mottling (dental fluorosis) may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
		mg/L	0.23 - 1.30	0.48	No	2006		
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		0.10	NS	NS	1.00	2.00		
Nitrate as NO3	Source Well / GAC Treatment Effluent	**UNITS**	**RANGE**	**AVG. VAL**	**VIOL'N**	**DATE**	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.	Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than 6 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 45 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.
		mg/L	3.80 - 42.00	25.63	No	2006		
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		2.00	NS	NS	45.00	45.00		

PRIMARY STANDARD - RADIONUCLIDES

CONTAMINANT	SOURCE	UNITS	RANGE	AVG. VAL	VIOL'N	DATE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
Gross Alpha	Source Well Monitoring	pCi/L	ND - 5.33	2.77	No	2001 -2005	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		1.00	NS	0.00	NS	15.00		
Radium 228	Source Well Monitoring	**UNITS**	**RANGE**	**AVG. VAL**	**VIOL'N**	**DATE**	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing Radium 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
		pCi/L	ND - 1.20	ND	No	2004 - 2005		
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		0.50	NS	0.00	NS	5.00		

PRIMARY STANDARD - CHEMICAL DISINFECTANT

CONTAMINANT	SOURCE	UNITS	RANGE	AVG. VAL	VIOL'N	DATE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
Chlorine	Distribution System Monitoring	mg/L	0.20 - 2.20	0.67	No	2006	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
		DLR	**AL**	**MRDLG**	**PHG**	**MRDL**		
		NS	NS	4.00	NS	4.00		

PRIMARY STANDARD - DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCT

CONTAMINANT	SOURCE	UNITS	RANGE	AVG. VAL	VIOL'N	DATE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
Total Trihalometh-anes (TTHM)	Distribution System Monitoring	ug/L	ND - 12.00	2.57	No	2006	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		0.50	NS	NS	NS	80.00		

PRIMARY STANDARD - MICROBIOLOGICAL

CONTAMINANT	SOURCE	UNITS	RANGE	AVG. VAL	VIOL'N	DATE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
Total Coliform Bacteria	Distribution System Monitoring	Present / Absent	Absent - 1.81%	Absent	Yes	2006	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		NS	NS	0.00	NS	Presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples		

PRIMARY STANDARD - AT-THE-TAP MONITORING

CONTAMINANT	SOURCE	UNITS	RANGE	90th PERCENTILE	VIOL'N	DATE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
Copper	At-the-Tap No. of sites collected: 54 No. of sites exceeding AL: 0	mg/L	ND - 0.52	0.27	No	2006	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water contaning copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		0.05	1.30	NS	0.17	NS		

SECONDARY STANDARD - TURBIDITY

CONTAMINANT	SOURCE	UNITS	RANGE	AVG. VAL	VIOL'N	DATE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
Turbidity (NTU)	Distribution System Monitoring	NTU	ND - 2.00	0.20	No	2006	Soil runoff	No health effects language for secondary standards.
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		NS	NS	NS	NS	5.00		

SECONDARY STANDARD - AESTHETICS

CONTAMINANT	SOURCE	UNITS	RANGE	AVG. VAL	VIOL'N	DATE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
Specific Conductance	Source Well Monitoring	µS/cm	331 - 814	550.38	No	2005 - 2006	Substances that form ions when in water	No health effects language for secondary standards.
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		NS	NS	NS	NS	1600		
Total Dissolved Solids	Source Well Monitoring	**UNITS**	**RANGE**	**AVG. VAL**	**VIOL'N**	**DATE**	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	No health effects language for secondary standards.
		mg/L	184 - 586	340.38	No	2006		
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		NS	NS	NS	NS	1000		
Chloride	Source Well Monitoring	**UNITS**	**RANGE**	**AVG. VAL**	**VIOL'N**	**DATE**	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	No health effects language for secondary standards.
		mg/L	3.9 - 47.0	18.06	No	2006		
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		NS	NS	NS	NS	500.00		
Sulfate	Source Well Monitoring	**UNITS**	**RANGE**	**AVG. VAL**	**VIOL'N**	**DATE**	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	No health effects language for secondary standards.
		mg/L	24 - 230	57.66	No	2006		
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		0.50	NS	NS	NS	500.00		
Corrosivity	Source Well Monitoring	**UNITS**	**RANGE**	**AVG. VAL**	**VIOL'N**	**DATE**	Natural or industrially - influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors	No health effects language for secondary standards.
		Non-Corrosive	-0.04 - 1.2	0.76	No	2005		
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		NS	NS	NS	NS	Non-corrosive		
Aluminum	Source Well Monitoring	**UNITS**	**RANGE**	**AVG. VAL**	**VIOL'N**	**DATE**	Erosion of natural deposits	No health effects language for secondary standards.
		ug/L	ND - 73.0	ND	No	2005 - 2006		
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		50.00	NS	NS	NS	200.00		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT

CONTAMINANT	SOURCE	UNITS	RANGE	AVG. VAL	VIOL'N	DATE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
Dichlorodifluoro-methane (Freon 12)	Source Well / GAC Treatment Effluent	ug/L	ND - 6.60	1.72	No	2006	Polymerization processes, food sterilization, home and commercial refrigeration, paint and varnish remover manufacturing and use, water purification, copper and aluminum production, glass bottle manufacturing, leak detecting agent in thermal expansion	Some people who drink water containing dichlorodifluoromethane far in excess of the notification level may experience neurological and cardiac effects. Long-term exposures to dichlorodifluoromethane resulted in smaller body weight in laboratory animals.
		DLR	**NL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		0.50	1000.00	NS	NS	NS		
Boron	Source Well Monitoring	**UNITS**	**RANGE**	**AVG. VAL**	**VIOL'N**	**DATE**	Naturally-occurring element found in soil and water in the form of boric acid and sodium tetraborate; levels vary depending on geology of the area. Other sources may include industrial waste discharges particularly from tallow manufacturing	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
		ug/L	ND - 600	ND	No	2005		
		DLR	**NL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		100.00	1000.00	NS	NS	NS		
Chromium, hexavalent (CrVI)	Source Well Monitoring	**UNITS**	**RANGE**	**AVG. VAL**	**VIOL'N**	**DATE**	Use in manufacture of wood preservative formulations that include chromium compounds, e.g., potassium dichromate, chromic acid, and sodium dichromate; industrial applications, e.g., automobile, appliance, and other consumer product manufacturing; steel hardening, manufacturing of stainless steel and other alloys, chromium plating; pigment making, leather tanning, welding	NS
		ug/L	ND - 4.90	1.08	No	2005		
		DLR	**NL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		1.00	NS	NS	NS	NS		
Vanadium	Source Well Monitoring	**UNITS**	**RANGE**	**AVG. VAL**	**VIOL'N**	**DATE**	Naturally occuring; other sources may include steel manufacturing, phthalic anhydride, sulfuric acid, pesticides, dyes, inks, pigments, and other chemicals; has been found in association with hazardous waste sites	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
		ug/L	ND - 11.4	4.05	No	2005		
		DLR	**NL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		3.00	50.00	NS	NS	NS		
Perchlorate	Source Well Monitoring	**UNITS**	**RANGE**	**AVG. VAL**	**VIOL'N**	**DATE**	Solid rocket propellant (as ammonium perchlorate), missiles, and fireworks; air bag and inflater manufacturing, nuclear reactors and electronic tubes	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse affects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thryroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
		ug/L	ND - 8.10	ND	No	2005 - 2006		
		DLR	**NL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		4.00	6.00	NS	NS	NS		

ADDITIONAL MONITORING

CONTAMINANT	SOURCE	UNITS	RANGE	AVG. VAL	VIOL'N	DATE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
Hardness (as CaCO3)	Source Well Monitoring	mg/L	120 - 320	243.21	N/A	2006	Naturally-occurring	No health effects language. Note: To get hardness in grains, divide hardness by 17.1.
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		NS	NS	NS	NS	NS		
Sodium	Source Well Monitoring	**UNITS**	**RANGE**	**AVG. VAL**	**VIOL'N**	**DATE**	Naturally-occurring	No health effects language.
		mg/L	13 - 77	23.51	N/A	2006		
		DLR	**AL**	**MCLG**	**PHG**	**MCL**		
		NS	NS	NS	NS	NS		