



City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department

Trusted, Quality Service Since 1905

**July 2008 - June 2009 Calendar
Includes 2007 Water Quality Report**

Información en Español



Stacey R. Aldstadt
General Manager

A Message From The General Manager

It seems that you can't pick up a newspaper today without reading about climate change. If leading scientists are to be believed (and we think they should), we are heading into decades of changing weather patterns, including a decrease in rain and snow in the American Southwest. We are now entering the eighth year of a drought in Southern California and legal decisions are limiting the amount of water that can be imported from the north. What does this mean to you? One word: conservation. We must conserve water any way that we can. We use the most water on our yards. Therefore, if we plant native and drought-tolerant plants, use drip irrigation systems, water sparingly and pay attention to leaks in our irrigation system, we begin to do our part toward conservation. The Water Department is sponsoring water-smart landscaping classes, offers water conservation rebates and free residential water conservation kits. Stop by the Water Department (5th Floor City Hall) or visit our website www.sbcitywater.org for information about how you can save money and do the right thing for future generations.

Un Mensaje De La Gerente General

Hoy en día es imposible leer un periódico sin leer algo acerca del cambio climático. Si se les cree a los científicos prominentes (lo cual deberíamos hacer), estamos apunto de entrar en décadas de cambio climático, las cuales incluirán disminución de lluvia y nieve en el Suroeste de América. Actualmente en el Sur de California, estamos entrando en el octavo año de sequía y decisiones legales están limitando la cantidad de agua que puede ser importada del Norte del estado. ¿Que quiere decir todo esto para usted? Una palabra: conservación. Tenemos que conservar nuestra agua de cualquier forma posible. La mayor parte del suministró disponible se usa en nuestros jardines. Por lo tanto si se usan plantas nativas e resistentes a sequías, sistemas de goteo para irrigar, moderación al regar, y se presta atención a las fugas en nuestros sistemas de irrigación, empezamos a hacer nuestra parte hacia la conservación. El Departamento de Agua patrocina clases de de jardines inteligentes, los cuales promueven la conservación del agua. También se ofrecen reembolsos por sistemas de riego inteligentes y por baños de bajo flujo e un paquete de herramientas para ayudar a conservar agua en su hogar. Si usted gusta información acerca de cómo puede ahorrar dinero e ayudar a las generaciones del futuro, visítenos en el 300 Norte de la Calle "D", Quinto Piso de la Alcaldía, o vaya a nuestra pagina de Internet en el www.sbcitywater.org.



Toni Callicott
President



B. Warren Cocke
Commissioner



Judith W. Battey
Commissioner



Norine I. Miller
Commissioner



Dr. Louis A. Fernández
Commissioner

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 Feldheim 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.

About The Calendar

We had such a positive response to last year's Consumer Confidence Report that we are doing it again this year and our theme is California-friendly, water-smart landscaping. The photos of drought-tolerant plants used in this calendar are provided courtesy of the Western Municipal Water District and were taken at their water conservation garden, *Landscapes Southern California Style*. We wish to thank them for their generosity and cooperation. Each month also refers you to a website where you can learn more about water-smart landscaping along with a water conservation tip. If you like what you see and want to learn more, join us at a water-smart landscaping class. We offer the class in three sessions to cover landscape design basics, plant selection to get the right plant for the right spot, and water management techniques. If you are interested, call (909) 384-5558 or go to the Water Department website at www.sbcitywater.org, click on SB Access Online and go to Water Smart Landscaping Classes in the Frequently Asked Questions section.

About Your Water Department

SBMWD served in excess of 48,000 acre feet of water (15.6 billion gallons) to our service area. This means that the city used an average of 250 gallons of water per person each day for both residential and commercial purposes. All of our water is produced from 54 groundwater wells. We have more than 122 million gallons of water storage in 39 covered reservoirs. These reservoirs 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.



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 Feldheim, 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.

Sobre Este Calendario

El formato de nuestro Reporte de Confianza Para Los Consumidores del año pasado tuvo tanto éxito, que decidimos volver a utilizar un calendario. Este año nuestro tema son las plantas nativas a California y jardines que promueven la conservación del agua. Las fotos mostradas en este calendario fueron proveídas por cortesía del Distrito Municipal de Agua del Oeste (Western Municipal Water District). Todas estas fotos fueron tomadas en su jardín exposición, llamado Paisajes al Estilo del Sur de California (*Landscapes Southern California Style*), el cual promueve la conservación de agua. Queremos agradecer su cooperación y generosidad. Cada mes de este calendario los remite a una página de Internet donde puede aprender más acerca de diseño de jardines que conservan agua y consejos para conservar esta misma. Si le gusta lo que ve y quiere aprender aun más, únase a nuestros esfuerzos e inscribbase en nuestro curso de diseño de jardín promoviendo la conservación de agua. Este curso se ofrece en tres partes, las cuales cubren diseño básico, selección de plantas – la planta correcta para el espacio correcto, y gestión de técnicas de riego. Si esta interesado en asistir a una de estas clases, llámenos al (909) 384-5558 o visite nuestra página de Internet en el www.sbcitywater.org.

Sobre Su Departamento de Agua

El Departamento Municipal de Agua de la Ciudad de San Bernardino, suministro más de 48,000 pies-acres (15.6 billones de galones) de agua a nuestra área de servicio. La cantidad promedia usada por persona en la ciudad es equivalente a 250 galones de agua al día, para uso residencial y comercial. Todo nuestro suministró es producido en 56 pozos de agua subterránea. Tenemos más de 122 millones de galones de agua almacenados en 39 presas cubiertas. Las presas nos permiten satisfacer la demanda de agua durante las horas de mayor uso en los días calientes del verano y almacenar agua en casos de emergencia y para proteger contra incendios. Utilizamos más de 560 millas de una red de suministro de agua para abastecer las necesidades de agua de la ciudad.



Photo provided by WMWD

Crape Myrtle
Lagerstroemia indica
Grows to 30 feet
Prefers full sun
Flowers can be red, pink, purple, or white
Blooms in Summer

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					



August 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
Please visit the California Urban Water Conservation Council website at www.h2ouse.org . It offers virtual tours of demonstration gardens, plant lists, and water conserving tips.		1 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	2	3	4 Independence Day City Hall Closed	5
6	7 City Council Meeting	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	16	17	18	19
20	21 City Council Meeting	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Got Runoff?

If it's Summer in San Bernardino...it's hot! And because of the soaring temperatures, lawns need watering to stay green. But if the water is running off the lawn, it's being wasted.

If your lawn is green, and you have runoff, cut back your watering time. The lawn is getting enough water and the run off is simply wasted water. If the lawn looks like it isn't getting enough water and there is still runoff, your soil can't absorb the water fast enough. In this case, replace your current watering cycle(s) with more frequent, shorter cycles. This will allow water from the first cycle to soak in before the second cycle starts but still provides the lawn with the water it needs. To do this, follow these steps:

- 1) Start the sprinklers and let them run just to the point where there is runoff. Note the time it took to reach this point and set your timer for this amount of time.
- 2) Set additional cycle(s) to run a few hours later for the same duration.

By having shorter cycles, it allows water from the first cycle to soak in before the second cycle begins, but still provides the lawn with the amount of water it needs.





Pacific Coast Iris
Iris douglasiana
Grows to 2 - 3 feet
Prefers full to partial shade
Purple flowers bloom in the Spring

Photo provided by WMWD

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		

AUGUST

2008

September 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
The “Nifty 50” California Friendly® plant list is one of the resources at The Water Conservation Garden at Cuyamaca College web site. The list is broken down alphabetically by common and botanical name, and also has illustrations of many of the plants. The web site also provides information on the water conservation garden and its activities. For more information, visit www.thegarden.org .					1	2
3	4 City Council Meeting	5 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18 City Council Meeting	19 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

Don’t Be A Drip

A dripping faucet or toilet isn’t just annoying, it’s wasteful. A typical faucet leak can cause 15 to 20 gallons of valuable water to go down the drain each day. A running toilet, 30 to 50 gallons.

Fixing a leaky faucet entails turning the water off and taking the faucet apart to examine the stem, washer, and washer seats for faulty items. If a faulty item is found, then replace the damaged part and reassemble the unit. For detailed information on faucet repair visit www.doityourself.com/stry/h2repairvalve.

Leaking toilets may need floats adjusted or stoppers replaced. For details on how to repair a running toilet visit www.doityourself.com/stry/repairtoilet.

You may also be eligible for a \$50 rebate if you replace your toilet with a new ultra-low flush model that only uses 1.6 gallons per flush. For more information about our toilet rebate program, please call (909) 384-5141.



Desert Willow
Chilopsis linearis ‘Warren Jones’
Grows to 25 feet
Prefers full sun
White/Purple flowers bloom Spring through Fall



Photo provided by WMWD

August 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						

SEPTEMBER
2008

October 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 Labor Day City Hall Closed	2 City Council and Board of Water Commissioners Meetings First Day of Ramadan	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15 City Council Meeting	16 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	17	18	19	20
21	22 First Day of Autumn	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30 Rosh Hashanah	The Rancho Santa Ana Botanical Garden has a wonderful website at www.rsabg.org . The site has a page dedicated to gardening with drought-tolerant California natives, along with pages on other plants, booklets, how-to guides, and general information about the Garden.			

Small Steps, Big Savings

Sometimes it’s the little things that add up to big savings. Installing small devices on your faucets and showers will reduce your daily water usage. Best of all, the Water Department provides them in a kit for **FREE!**

Inside each kit is an easy-to-install low-flow shower head, a new water-conserving kitchen aerator, and a bathroom sink aerator. Aerators mix air with the water flowing out of the faucet. This reduces the amount of water used, yet provides a better flow for washing and rinsing.

Supplies are limited and are available on a first-come-first-served basis to SBMWD residential customers only. For more information, call (909) 384-5095.



Cone Flower
Echinacea pupurea
Grows to 3 - 4 feet
Prefers full sun
Flower color varies with species
Blooms in late Summer



Photo provided by WMWD

September 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				

OCTOBER

2008

November 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
Sunset Magazine has always provided a wealth of outdoor living information to its readers. Many of the articles, including information on gardening and water conserving ideas, can now be found at their website, www.sunset.com/garden .			1	2	3	4
5	6 City Council Meeting	7 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	8	9 Yom Kippur	10	11
12	13 Columbus Day (Observed)	14	15	16	17	18
19	20 City Council Meeting	21 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31 Halloween	

Planting Time for Californians

Late October to early November is the best time to plant California Native plants. The weather is cooler and moister, but the soil is still warm. This gives young plant roots a good environment to get established.

California Natives are more than just cactus and succulents. Fuchias, sage, manzanita, and ceanothus are just a few native varieties that are attractive, colorful, and are still drought-tolerant.

The Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden has a plant sale the first weekend in November and has many knowledgeable people who can help select the right plants for you. The non-profit organization is located at 1500 North College Avenue, off of Foothill Boulevard in Claremont. For more information, call the Garden at (909) 625-8767.





Blanket Flower
Gaillardia grandiflora
Grows to 2 - 4 feet
Prefers full sun

Photo provided by WMWD

Multicolored flowers bloom Summer through Fall

October 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	

NOVEMBER

2008

December 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
The Western Municipal Water District, who provided pictures for this calendar, has useful landscaping information at the "Conserve and Educate" section of their website, www.wmwd.com . The site offers general water conservation information, articles for educators and water wise landscaping guides. They also have a wonderful demonstration garden called "Landscapes Southern California Style" located at 450 E. Alessandro Boulevard in Riverside.						1
2	3 City Council Meeting	4 Election Day Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	5	6	7	8
9	10 Veteran's Day (Observed) City Hall Closed	11	12	13	14	15
16	17 City Council Meeting	18 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30				Thanksgiving City Hall Closed	City Hall Closed	

Spring Forward, Fall Back

It's that time of year again. Time to set back the clocks. The ones on your microwave, TVs, stove and, yes, your irrigation controller. Because if your morning shower on daylight savings time coincides with your lawn watering on standard time, neither of you will be getting the water pressure you need.

While you're setting your controller back, consider shortening the irrigation time. Plants don't need as much watering during the cooler and wetter weather of Fall and Winter. In some cases, you can turn the sprinklers off completely in certain sections of your yard.

Finally, you've probably heard that it's a good idea to change the batteries in your smoke detectors when the time changes. If your irrigation controller uses batteries, it's probably a good idea to change those too.





Manzanita
Archtostaphylos manzanita
Height varies with species
Prefers full sun
White or pink flowers bloom from late Winter to Spring

Photo provided by WMWD

November 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						

DECEMBER

2008

January 2009						
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 City Council Meeting	2 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15 City Council Meeting	16 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	17	18	19	20
21 First Day of Winter	22 Hanukkah	23	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	San Diego County Water Authority has articles on xeriscaping, a landscape calculator, and information about weather-based controllers at www.sdcwa.org .		

Rebates...Get Your Rebates...

The Water Department offers rebates on specific items that help conserve water. These items include ultra-low flush toilets and sprinkler controllers.

Residential customers can receive a \$50 rebate if they replace their old toilets with a new ultra-low flow model. Older toilets, those installed before 1992, use 3.5 to 7 gallons per flush. The newer ultra-low flush ones use only 1.6 gallons per flush. The Water Department offers two rebates per residence.

Those who install sprinkler controller devices, such as rain or soil moisture sensors, electric timers for the first time, or the new weather-based “smart” controllers can receive from \$35 to \$65. Used in unison, these devices will help use irrigation water more efficiently.

For more information and rebate applications, call (909) 384-5141, or visit the Water Department office located on the Fifth Floor of City Hall, 300 North D Street.

Note: Participants must submit their application for pre-approval prior to purchase to be eligible for rebate.





Photo provided by WMWD

Sea Lavender, Statice
Limonium perezii
Grows to 3 feet
Annual plant prefers full sun
Purple flowers bloom in Summer

December 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			

JANUARY

2009

February 2009						
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

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
The Center for Irrigation Technology at California State University, Fresno developed the Waterright website at www.waterright.org as an educational tool for irrigation water management. The site provides tutorials and irrigation scheduling programs for homeowners and commercial turf growers.				1 New Year's Day City Hall Closed	2	3
4	5 City Council Meeting	6 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19 Martin Luther King, Jr. Day City Hall Closed	20 City Council and Board of Water Commissioners Meetings	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

This Year, Resolve To...

Yes, it's 2009. A new year. Common New Year's resolutions are to exercise, lose weight, or be nice to the in-laws. Consider a new type of resolution; conserving natural resources. In this case, water.

Though not a life style change like dieting and exercise, water conservation means just that, a change in life style. If you've always washed your car with a running hose in the driveway, hosed the grass clippings off your sidewalk, or thrown trash into the toilet, it'll take a little adjusting to the change. But having a nozzle on the hose, using a broom, and using a waste-basket instead of the toilet all help to conserve water in the home.

There are many other water saving tips in this calendar. All of them will help conserve water, which also saves money on your water bill. Good luck with all your resolutions. Have A Happy New Year!





Jupiter’s Beard
Centranthus ruber
Perennial groundcover grows 1-3 feet high
Prefers half to full sun
Red, pink, or white flowers bloom in Summer.

Photo provided by WMWD

January 2009

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

FEBRUARY
2009

March 2009

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 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	4	5	6	7 Chinese New Year
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 Valentine’s Day
15	16 President’s Day City Hall Closed	17 City Council and Board of Water Commissioners Meetings	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25 Ash Wednesday	26	27	28

The comprehensive California Native Library can be found at the Theodore Payne Foundation’s web site. The organization’s mission is to promote the understanding and preservation of California native flora. The site also highlights the foundation’s garden, native plant nursery, special events, and other resources on native plants. The foundation also sells seeds and potted specimens of California Native species. For more information, visit www.theodorepayne.org.

Free Landscaping Class

To help our customers reduce their water usage without sacrificing the outdoor beauty of your home and to help you get your money’s worth out of every drop of water, SBMWD will be hosting a **FREE** Landscaping Class in the early Spring for the residents in our service area. These classes will be taught by local landscape professionals and are offered on a first-come-first-served basis.

The typical residential household uses about half of their water outside the house. Ways to conserve water include proper irrigation installation and maintenance, using California-friendly/drought-tolerant plants, and variations of landscape design.

Topics of the class will be decided by residents. If you have a preference for a particular topic, want more information, or to make a reservation, call (909) 384-5095.





Photo provided by WMWD

Matilija Poppy
Romneya coulteri
Grows to 8 feet
Prefers full sun
White flowers can be 9 inches wide
Blooms late Spring through Fall

February 2009

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

MARCH
2009

April 2009

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	2 City Council Meeting	3 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16 City Council Meeting	17 St. Patrick’s Day Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	18	19	20 First Day of Spring	21
22 World Water Day	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31 Cesar Chavez Day	The California Native Plant Society has a great website at www.cnps.org . Their mission is to increase understanding and appreciation of California’s native plants and to conserve them and their natural habitats. Check out their “Manual of California Vegetation”, an electronic version of their comprehensive guide to California plants.			

When Drips Are Good

Plants absorb most of their moisture through their roots, so it makes sense to water the soil and not the leaves. Drip irrigation does just that. Whether through soaker hoses or emitters, water is dripped onto the soil around the plant’s roots.

If you have rows of plants or a full bed, consider weaving soaker hoses through the vegetation. Soaker hoses leak water wherever they are laid, providing water for all plants in the area. The downside of soaker hoses is that they also water the weeds in the bed.

A more focused system is the use of emitters. Emitters are placed right in plant root zones and water drips just around the emitter. If the plants have a wide root zone, emitters can be spaced around the plant for better coverage. Emitters are best used to water individual plants rather than rows or beds.

Finally, hook up your system to a smart “weather based” controller and receive a rebate of up to \$65. For more information and to get a rebate application, call (909) 384-5141.



California Lilac
Ceanothus 'Dark Star'
Grows 4-6 feet tall and 6-8 feet wide
Prefers half to full sun
Clusters of fragrant, blue flowers appear
in the Spring.



Photo provided by WMWD

March 2009						
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				

APRIL

2009

May 2009						
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
The Forest Service’s Center for Urban Forest Research and the University of California’s Environmental Horticulture demonstrate ways that trees add value to homes and communities at their website www.cufr.ucdavis.edu .			1	2	3	4
5 Palm Sunday	6 City Council Meeting	7 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	8	9 Passover	10 Good Friday	11
12 Easter	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20 City Council Meeting	21 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	22 Earth Day	23	24 National Arbor Day	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Earth Day, Every Day

April 22 is Earth Day, a day set aside to remember our planet and find ways to protect it. Though Earth Day comes once a year, taking care of our natural resources is a year round task. Some things you can do to conserve water are:

- Run dishwashers and clothes washers only when full.
- Don’t waste water flushing trash down the toilet. Use toilets to flush human waste. Put everything else in the trash can.
- Use a broom instead of a hose to clean sidewalks.
- Turn water off when brushing your teeth.
- Use a self-closing nozzle on garden hoses.

“Make Every Day Earth Day!”





Photo provided by WMWD

African Daisy
Osteospermum
Grows to 2 feet
Prefers full sun

Flower colors vary and open only in sunlight
Blooms Spring through Summer

April 2009						
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		



June 2009						
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
California Urban Water Conservation Council offers a variety of information and services, including a Virtual Home Tour of the Water Saver Home, product news, publications, and technical resources at www.cuwcc.org . The Council’s goal is to integrate urban water conservation Best Management Practices into the planning and management of California’s water resources.					1	2
3	4 City Council Meeting	5 Cinco de Mayo Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	6 National Teacher’s Day	7	8	9
10 Mother’s Day	11	12	13	14	15	16 Armed Forces Day
17	18 City Council Meeting	19 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	Memorial Day City Hall Closed					

Controlling Your Water Use

Yards are more than just lawns. They can also have flower beds, shrubs, and trees. Each requires different amounts of watering, and your irrigation system can be adjusted to water all effectively and efficiently.

Use your irrigation controller to maximize your water savings by adjusting each station to fit the plants in that zone. For instance, your lawn may require three waterings a week for 10 minutes each time. If your vegetable beds are using a drip system, they might need watering three times a week for 30 minutes each time. And your shrubs might only need one soaking each week.

Start by cutting back each station by a few minutes and observing how the plants react. Adjust each station to the minimum amount of time required to keep your plants healthy and happy. This may take a little trial and error, but it may greatly reduce the amount of water you use.





California Fuchsia
Zauschneria californica
Grows to 2 feet
Prefers full sun
Tubular red flowers bloom in Summer

Photo provided by D&B Visions

May 2009						
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						



July 2009						
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 City Council Meeting	2 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	3	4	5 World Environment Day	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14 Flag Day	15 City Council Meeting	16 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	17	18	19	20
21 First Day of Summer Father's Day	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	Though drought-tolerant plants require less water, they still need watering. Drip irrigation delivers water to their roots where little is wasted to evaporation. Though the Water Department does not endorse the business or its products, good information on drip irrigation can be obtained at www.dripirrigation.com .			

Water Lawns in the Morning

Plants need water. But when is the best time to water? The simple answer is mornings. Why mornings? That’s a little more complex.

Once the sun comes up, temperatures start to rise. As it heats up, water starts to evaporate faster than it can sink into the soil and is wasted. As the day heats up, winds also begin to pick up. Wind not only accelerates evaporation, it can also blow sprinkler water away and onto sidewalks, buildings, and other hardscapes.

Watering in the evening avoids the chance of evaporation, but damp conditions can lead to disease. However, if it has been exceptionally hot and garden soil has dried out, a late afternoon, early evening watering may be necessary.

For more information on efficient watering and lawn care, visit: <http://www.american-lawns.com/lawns/watering.html>.



The City of San Bernardino’s 2007 Consumer Confidence Report

Departamento Municipal de Agua de San Bernardino Reporte de Confianza para los Consumidores de Agua del Año 2007

Este Informe contiene información muy importante.

Para recibir una copia de este documento en Español, por favor llamenos al (909) 384-5095.

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 2007 met all of the required standards for drinking water.

In 2007, we took over 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 served and how much of each constituent was present. The California Department of Public Health 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. We also describe any additional treatment technology that might be used to eliminate the contaminants if any MCL or MCLG was exceeded. 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 what you pay for water. We do all of these things 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 and are 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. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) have guidelines for appropriate ways to reduce the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. Guidelines are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

REGULATIONS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State of California Department of Health Services (CDPH) 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. You can get more information about this from the FDA’s Office of Plant and Dairy Foods and Beverages. Their telephone number is (301) 436-2023.

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, occur naturally 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, can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants can occur naturally or can 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 Department of Public Health (CDPH) 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (USEPA’s) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 microorganisms.



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 2007 satisfizo todas las normas de calidad establecidas para el agua potable domestica.

Durante el 2007, 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 así 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 de Salud Publica de California establece y regula los niveles máximos de contaminantes (MCLs). En ciertos casos, existen Metas Federales de Máximo Nivel de Contaminante (MCLGs), 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 MCLs o MCLGs fueron excedidos, también revelamos la tecnología de tratamiento que fue empleada para eliminar los contaminantes. Leyes Estatales también requieren que avisemos 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 más probable que este 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 bebés podrían estar a riesgo de contraer infecciones. Estas personas deberían consultar con su medico sobre el agua potable. Las pautas de la Agencia Federal de Protección Ambiental (USEPA/Control de Enfermedades) sobre las maneras apropiadas para reducir el riesgo de infección por Cryptosporidio y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles por medio de la línea telefónica para agua potable segura (Safe Drinking Water Hotline) al 1-800-426-4791.

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 (CDPH) prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proporcionada por los sistemas públicos de agua. La Administración Federal de Alimentos y Drogas (FDA) establece regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de contaminantes contenidos en el agua embotellada, las cuales deben proveer la misma protección para la salud pública. Si desea más información a cerca de estas regulaciones, puede contactar a la Oficina de Plantas, Comidas Lácteas, y Bebidas, de la FDA llamando al (301) 436-2023.

Las fuentes de nuestra agua potable (del grifo o embotellada) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, cuencas y pozos. Cuando el agua pasa por la superficie de la tierra o por el suelo, los minerales que ocurren naturalmente y en algunos casos los materiales radioactivos, son disueltos. Al mismo tiempo, puede recoger sustancias que son resultado de presencia de animales y actividades humanas. Los contaminantes que pueden estar presente en las fuentes de agua incluyen: Contaminantes microbianos, tales como el virus y la bacteria, los cuales pueden resultar a causa de plantas de tratamiento de aguas negras, sistemas sépticos, y operaciones agrícolas de ganado y fauna. Contaminantes inorgánicos, tales como sales y metales, los cuales 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 agrícola. 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 o también a causa de gasolineras, escurrimiento urbano de agua, o de sistemas sépticos. Contaminantes radioactivos, pueden ocurrir naturalmente o pueden ser el resultado de la producción petrolera y gas o de actividades mineras.

Para asegurar que el agua del grifo es segura para beber, la Agencia Federal de Protección Ambiental (USEPA) y el Departamento de Servicios de Salud de California (CDPH) prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua suministrada por sistemas de agua públicos. Estas regulaciones también establecen límites en los contaminantes contenidos en el agua embotellada, los cuales deben proveer la misma protección para la salud pública. El estado de California establece las Metas de Salud Publica (PHGs) para el agua potable. Aunque las PHGs aun no sean aplicables 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 más información sobre los contaminantes y los posibles efectos a su salud llamando a la Línea de Agua Potable Segura (Safe Drinking Water Hotline) de la USEPA al 1-800-426-4791.

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 la bacteria y el virus. 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 Public Health (CDPH) 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.

WATER TREATMENT

A portion of the Bunker Hill Basin has been contaminated by historic discharges of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) known as trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE). In partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and under the auspices of a Superfund Project, the Water Department has undertaken a project to clean up this contamination.

The project to remove this contamination from the Bunker Hill Basin is funded by a legal settlement reached with the help of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. The project will cost approximately \$69 million over the project’s 50-year lifetime. Because of the settlement, this project will not affect the cost of your drinking water.

The project’s primary method of removing these compounds involves passing contaminated water through a series of large vessels, each containing 20,000 pounds of granular activated carbon. Operating in pairs, the vessels can treat up to 750 gallons of water per minute. This process removes the TCE and PCE from the water, leaving it safe to drink.

ABOUT OUR WATER SOURCE

The water that we serve to our customers comes from a natural underground aquifer called the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin. This basin was formed by ancient earthquakes that tilted huge portions of the bedrock deep under the surface of the earth to form the basin. These bedrock formations prevent the groundwater from flowing away underground to the Pacific Ocean.

Rain and melting snow from the local mountains help replace the water we take out of the basin, replenishing our water supply. Under some circumstances, we import water through the State Water Project to replenish our basin, as do other agencies that use the basin. This water percolates through the ground to be captured and stored in the Bunker Hill Basin.

Estimates say that there is as much as 1.6 trillion gallons of water in the basin. This water fills all of the pores and open spaces in between grains of sand and gravel that also fill the basin. This sand and gravel acts as a filtering agent and helps to give us the high quality water that we enjoy. This valuable natural resource significantly reduces the need to import water from Northern California or from the Colorado River, as many other cities in Southern California must do. This keeps our rates relatively low and helps to keep our water quality high.

We share the water in the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin with more than 20 other local public and private water suppliers. All of these water suppliers have developed long-term plans to protect the quality of water in the basin and to protect the watershed. It is now one of our highest priorities to follow and update these plans as the Inland Empire’s population and water needs change. We believe that this will be done by implementing a comprehensive, enforceable groundwater basin management plan. In all, more than 600,000 residents of the greater Riverside-San Bernardino area depend on the basin for their water, making our jobs a tremendous responsibility.

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 the state MCL for nitrate, 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 EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

PROGRAMA DE EVALUACIÓN DE FUENTES DE AGUA

En respuesta al Acto Federal de Agua Potable Segura (SDWA), La división de Agua Potable y Manejo del Ambiente del Departamento de Servicios de Salud de California (CDPH) 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) el cual colabora con agencias locales, estatales y federales para asegurar el mantenimiento de la protección de las aproximadamente 16,000 fuentes de agua potable en California. 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 consiste el las actividades de control alrededor de las fuentes de agua para prevenir la contaminación y planificación 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 prácticas de industrias locales, y educación publica.

El Departamento Municipal de Agua de San Bernardino es participe en conjunto ha otros proveedores de agua en el sistema de la Cuenca de Bunker Hill en un programa DWSAP conjunto el cual es patrocinado por la Asociación de Recursos de la parte Superior del Rio de Santa Ana (USAWRA). USAWRA es una asociación voluntaria de productores de la Cuenca de Bunker Hill. La creencia de miembros de la USAWRA incluyendo al Departamento Municipal 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 obtener 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 tal como impactara ha otras agencias de USAWRA.

TRATAMIENTO DEL AGUA

Una porción de la Cuenca de Bunker Hill, ha sido contaminada por vertidos de compuestos orgánicos volátiles (VOCs) conocidos como tricloroetileno (TCE) y tetracloroetileno (PCE). En colaboración con la Agencia Federal de Protección Ambiental y bajo el auspicio de un Proyecto de Fondo Mayor, el Departamento Municipal de Agua de San Bernardino ha iniciado un proyecto para limpiar esta contaminación.

El proyecto para remover esta contaminación de la Cuenca de Bunker Hill es patrocinado por una resolución legal alcanzada con la ayuda de la Agencia Federal de Protección Ambiental. El costo aproximado del proyecto es \$69 millones; este será adjudicado durante los 50 años de vida del proyecto. Gracias a esta resolución legal, este proyecto no afectara el costo de su agua potable.

El método principal de extirpación de estos compuestos, consiste en pasar el agua contaminada por una serie de buques los cuales contienen 20,000 libras de granulado de carbón activado. Estos buques funcionan en pares, que pueden tratar 750 galones de agua por minuto. Este proceso extirpa el TCE y PCE del agua, convirtiéndola en agua segura para beber.

SOBRE EL ABASTECIMIENTO DE AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA

El agua que proveemos a nuestros clientes viene de un depósito de agua subterráneo natural llamado Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin. Esta cuenca fue formada por temblores que inclinaron grandes porciones de roca profunda bajo la superficie de la tierra para formar los lados y el suelo de la cuenca. Esta formación de roca previene que el flujo del agua llegue al suelo del Océano Pacifico.

Nuestro abastecimiento de agua subterránea constantemente es reabastecido por la nieve derretida y por el escurrimiento de las lluvias que provienen de las montañas locales. Bajo ciertas circunstancias, importamos agua por parte del Proyecto de Agua Estatal (State Water Project) para reabastecer nuestra cuenca, lo cual también hacen otras agencias que usan la cuenca. Esta agua se filtra al suelo y es almacenada en la cuenca.

Se estima que existen aproximadamente 1.6 trillones de galones de agua en la cuenca. Esta agua llena todos los poros y espacios entre granos de tierra y piedras que también llenan la cuenca. La tierra y piedra ayuda a filtrar el agua de alta calidad que disfrutamos. Este valioso recurso natural libera a nuestra ciudad de los costos de importar agua del norte de California o del Rió Colorado, como lo tienen que hacer muchas otras ciudades del sur de California. Esto mantiene nuestras tarifas bajas y ayuda mantener nuestra calidad de agua.

Compartimos la cuenca subterránea con más de 20 abastecedores de agua públicos y privados. Todos los abastecedores de agua han desarrollado planes de largo plazo para proteger la calidad de agua en la cuenca y para proteger la tierra que almacena nuestra agua potable. Es una de nuestras prioridades más importantes ponernos al corriente de estos planes más ahora que cambia la población y necesidades de agua de nuestra comunidad. Nosotros creemos que esto puede ser realizado con la implementación de un plan comprensivo con capacidad de enforce para la operación de la cuenca. En total, más de 600,000 residentes de la gran área de Riverside-San Bernardino dependen de la cuenca para recibir su agua, lo cual convierte nuestro trabajo en una tremenda responsabilidad.

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 cargar oxigeno en la sangre 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 cortos periodos de tiempo a causa de aguas lluvias o actividad agrícola. **ARSÉNICO:** Mientras su agua potable encuentra el estándar actual de la Agencia Federal de Protección Ambiental (USEPA) para el arsénico, contiene niveles mínimos de este mismo. El estándar equilibra la comprensión actual de efectos posibles de salud contra los costos de quitar el arsénico del agua potable. El Departamento de Servicios de Salubridad de California continua investigando los efectos de la salud de niveles mínimos de arsénico, el cual es un mineral capaz de causar cáncer en altas concentraciones y es ligado a otros efectos de la salud tales como daño a la piel y problemas circulatorios.

If you have any questions, please contact:

George H. Castillo, Administrative Services Manager
City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department
P.O. Box 710

San Bernardino, CA 92402

Phone: (909) 384-5141 / Fax: (909) 384-7211

or go to www.sbcitywater.org, click on SB Access Online
and go to “Water” in the Frequently Asked Questions section.

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

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 Public Health 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 CDPH.

Si usted tiene cualquier pregunta sobre la información contenida en este informe por favor comuníquese con George H. Castillo, Gerente de Servicios Administrativos (909) 384-5141, o visite nuestra página de Internet en el www.sbcitywater.org. Por favor incluya su nombre, dirección y número de teléfono para poder responderle directamente.

TERMINOS Y DEFINICIONES

El estado nos deja monitorear los 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.

TÉRMINOS A SABER

CONTAMINANTE: Cualquier sustancia o materia fisico-química, biológica, o radiológica que existe en el agua.

ESTÁNDAR PRINCIPAL DE AGUA POTABLE: Las pautas del Departamento de Servicios de Salud de California (CDPH) que gobiernan los niveles máximos de contaminantes permitidos en su agua potable para asegurar que no tengan efectos dañinos en su salud.

ESTÁNDAR SECUNDARIO DE AGUA POTABLE: Las pautas secundarias de agua potable no serán excedidas en el agua suministrada al público porque estos 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 se han fijado para que se aproximen al los PHGs (o MCLGs) en cuanto es posible utilizando la mejor tecnología de tratamiento disponible. MCLs secundarios son fijados para proteger el olor, sabor, 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 una 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 cual no existe ningún riesgo de salud. Los MRDLGs son fijados por la Agencia Federal de Protección Ambiental.

NIVEL DE ACCIÓN REGLAMENTARIO (AL): La concentración de un contaminante que cuando es excedida, causa que se ponga en acción el tratamiento e 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 Título 22, Capítulo 15, será reportado al Departamento de Servicios de Salud de California (CDPH).

Important Definitions

- **NS:** No Standard established
- **PPM or mg/L:** parts per million, or milligram per liter
- **PPB or ug/L:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
- **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **µS/cm** = measure of electric current
- **AL** = Action level
- **NL** = Notification Level

- **ND** = No Detect
- **NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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).

Regulated by Primary Drinking Water Standards (in order to protect against possible adverse health effects)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL (AL) [MRDL] [NL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Average Value	Range (Low - High)	Violation	Typical Source
ORGANIC CONTAMINANT							
cis-1,2 dichloroethylene (c-1,2-DCE) (ug/L)	2005 - 2007	6	100	ND	ND - 0.60	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ug/L)	2005 - 2007	5	0.06	ND	ND - 2.90	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ug/L)	2005 - 2007	5	0.80	ND	ND - 0.80	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
INORGANIC CONTAMINANT							
Arsenic (ug/l)	2005 - 2007	10	0.004	ND	ND - 9.10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Aluminum (mg/L)	2005 - 2007	1	0.60	ND	ND - 0.07	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2005 - 2007	2	1	0.47	0.23 - 1.30	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as NO3 (mg/L)	2007	45	45	26.44	2.10 - 43.00	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIONUCLIDES							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2001 - 2007	15	NS	3.23	ND - 14.51	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2004 - 2007	5	NS	ND	ND - 1.20	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2007	20	0.43	2.94	1.60 - 4.20	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated by Primary Drinking Water Standards (in order to protect against possible adverse health effects)							
Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL (AL) [MRDL] [NL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Average Value	Range (Low - High)	Violation	Typical Source
CHEMICAL DISINFECTANT							
Chlorine (mg/L)	2007	[4]	[4]	0.71	0.20 - 1.80	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCT							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ug/L)	2007	80	NS	2.53	ND - 6.20	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliform Bacteria (Present/Absent)	2007	MCL: presence of coliform bacteria in > 5% of monthly samples	(0)	Absent	Absent - 0.72%	No	Naturally present in the environment
AT-THE-TAP MONITORING							
Copper (mg/L) No. of sites collected: 54 No. of sites exceeding AL: 0	2006	(1.3)	0.17	90th Percentile = 0.27	ND - 0.52	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Regulated by Secondary Drinking Water Standards (in order to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water)							
AESTHETICS							
Turbidity (NTU)	2007	5	NS	0.16	ND - 3.80	No	Soil Runoff
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2005 - 2007	1600	NS	561.15	274 - 814	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2007	1000	NS	362.47	188 - 522	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	2007	500	NS	18.94	4.70 - 40.00	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	2007	500	NS	63.85	17 - 320	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Corrosivity (Non-Corrosive)	2005, 2007	Non-Corrosive	NS	0.74	0.04 - 1.20	No	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Aluminum (ug/L)	2005 - 2007	200	NS	ND	ND - 73	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL (AL) [MRDL] [NL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Average Value	Range (Low - High)	Violation	Typical Source
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT							
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12) (ug/L)	2007	[1000]	NS	1.74	ND - 7.30	No	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 valves. Prior to 1979, frequently used as an aerosol propellant for cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, insecticides, paints, adhesives, and cleaners
Boron (ug/L)	2005	[1000]	NS	ND	ND - 600	No	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
Chromium, hexavalent (CrVI) (ug/L)	2005	NS	NS	ND	ND - 4.90	No	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
Vanadium (ug/L)	2005	[50]	NS	3.57	ND - 11.40	No	Naturally occurring; 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
Perchlorate (ug/L) Wells exceeding MCL of 6 ug/L were taken offline October 2007 following implementation of MCL by CDPH.	2005 - 2007	[6]	NS	ND	ND - 8.10	No	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
ADDITIONAL MONITORING							
Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	2007	NS	NS	249.31	120 - 320	N/A	Naturally-occurring
Sodium (mg/L)	2007	NS	NS	24.33	13 - 110	N/A	Naturally-occurring

Conservation Programs

SBMWD invites you to participate in our Water Conservation Program which consists of rebates and water-smart landscaping classes. A rebate of \$50.00 is available to residential customers when they install an ultra-low flush or high-efficiency toilet in a home built before 1992. Toilets installed before 1992 use 3.5 to 7 gallons of water for every flush. Toilets sold today use 1.6 gallons or less per flush and can save their owners thousands of gallons of water each year while still flushing as well as older models. We are offering up to two toilet rebates per residence to replace older toilets.

Up to half of the water used at a residence is used for landscaping. Sprinkler controllers can reduce the amount of water used on lawns and gardens and make sure that you are still watering your landscaping efficiently. SBMWD customers can get a rebate of \$35 for adding rain or soil moisture sensors to an existing controller, \$45 for the first time installation of an electronic timer, or up to \$65 for installing a new weather-based or “smart” controller.

To help you reduce the water used in your yard without sacrificing the beauty of your home and to help you get your money’s worth out of every drop of SBMWD water, we host free landscaping classes taught by local landscape professionals that cover landscape design, plant selection and water management with how-to-demonstrations.

You can get a toilet or sprinkler controller rebate application at our website at www.sbcitywater.org, pick one up at our offices on the 5th Floor of City Hall at 300 N D Street, or call (909) 384-5095 and have one mailed to you. If you want to attend one of our landscaping classes, call us at 384-5095 or go to the Water Department website at www.sbcitywater.org, click on SB Access Online and go to Water Smart Landscaping Classes in the Frequently Asked Questions section.

We also offer free home water conservation kits. Each kit includes a water-smart shower nozzle, aerators for the kitchen and bathroom sinks and a toilet bag. These tools all help you reduce the water you use inside the home. Pick up a kit at our office on the 5th Floor of City Hall.

To qualify for either program, you must be either the residential customer of record or a property owner within our SBMWD service area and be pre-approved for any rebates prior to purchase.

Customer Service Assistance Program

Do you feel like you need a little help with your water bill? SBMWD’s Consumer Assistance program offers qualified residents a \$5 reduction in their monthly water bill. If you are not participating in any other low-income utility-assistance program, live in a single family residence and can provide documentation of low income status, you may qualify for assistance. To learn more, come see us at our offices on the 5th floor of City Hall at 300 North D Street, or call us at (909) 384-5095.

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..... (909) 580-1800
- California Missing Children Hotline ... (800) 222-FIND or (800) 222-3463
- Water Department
 - General (909) 384-5141
 - Customer Service..... (909) 384-5095



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

PRESORT STD
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 126
San Bernardino, CA
92423

ECR WSS
Postal Customer

TIME DATED MATERIAL