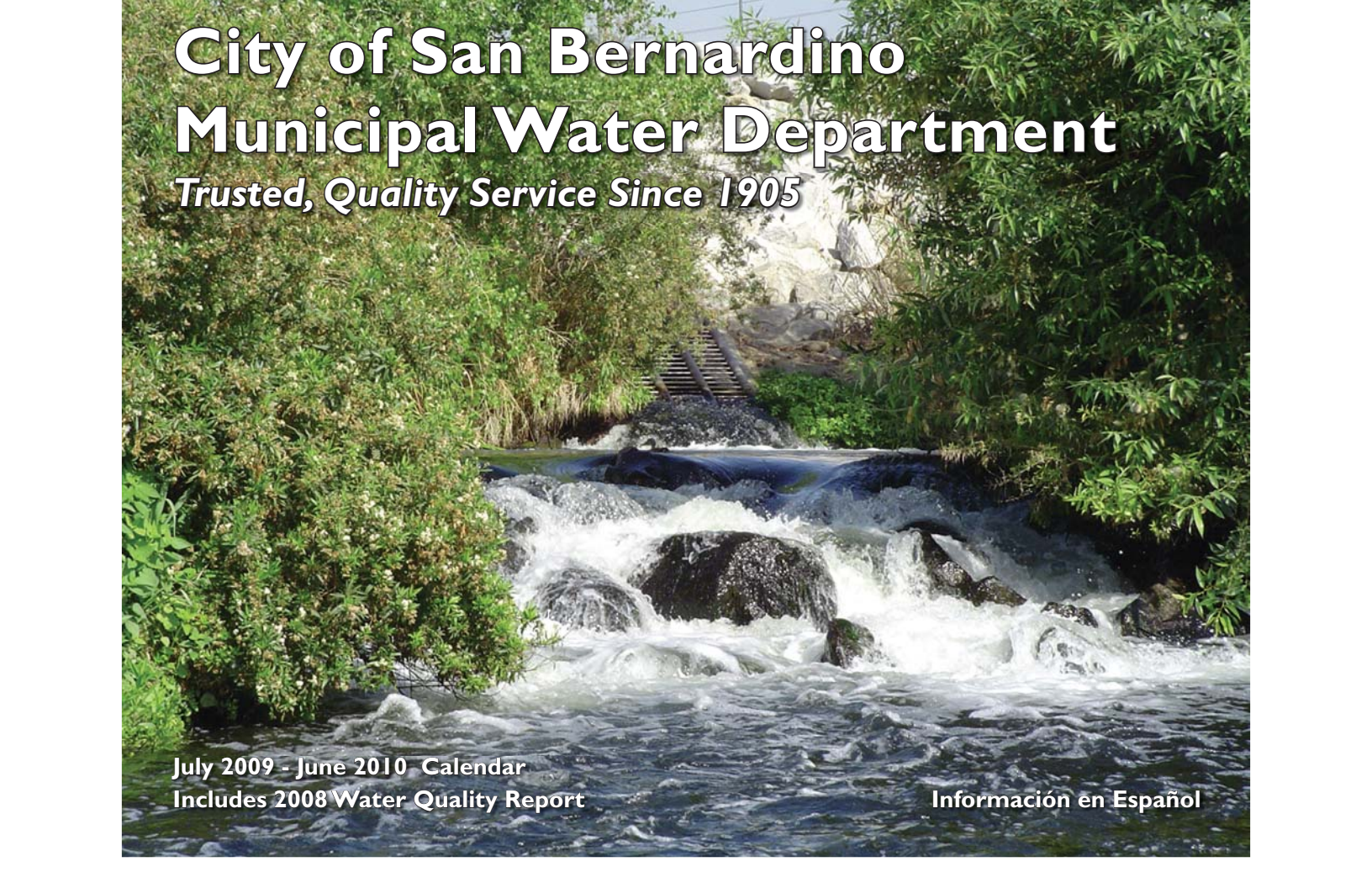




City of San Bernardino

Municipal Water Department

Trusted, Quality Service Since 1905

July 2009 - June 2010 Calendar
Includes 2008 Water Quality Report

Información en Español

A Message from the General Manager

RECYCLING IS COOL! We've been doing it for years. Actually, we've been doing it for millions of years. That's how long the water on our planet has been recycling. The pattern: water on the planet evaporates, moving up into the atmosphere, then rain falls back down on earth, and the cycle goes on. "There is no new water." That's another way to put it. We live in a desert. People use water and we have more and more people. "There is no new water." So, what do we do when supplies of water become scarce? Recycling, just like Mother Nature.

The San Bernardino Municipal Water Department is planning to make sure that you, your grandchildren and their grandchildren will always have enough clean, safe water. Our Clean Water Factory will take recycled water, purify it and use it to replenish our underground water supply. Watch our progress!

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 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.

About Your Water Department

In 2008, SBMWD served in excess of 44,954 acre feet of water (14.6 billion gallons) to approximately 173,000 customers. This means that our customers used an average of about 231 gallons of water per person each day for both residential and commercial purposes. All of our water is produced from 55 groundwater wells. We have more than 122 million gallons of water storage in 38 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.



Toni Callicott
President



B. Warren Cocke
Commissioner



Norine I. Miller
Commissioner



Dr. Louis A. Fernández
Commissioner



Wayne Hendrix
Commissioner

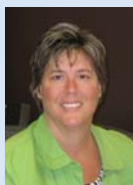
About the Calendar

Recycled water is the theme of the calendar for this year's Consumer Confidence Report. Communities across Southern California, the United States and around the world use recycled water in a myriad of ways that help reduce the amount of treated drinking water used for purposes other than drinking. This year's calendar shows how water is recycled. Uses range from landscape irrigation to agricultural applications to groundwater recharge. Each month also refers you to a website where you can learn more about recycled water along with a water conservation tip. For more information, call (909) 384-5558 or go to the Water Department website at www.sbcitywater.org, and then click on "SB Access Online" to ask a question.

When talking about recycled water, it is important to understand the Earth's water cycle, which the General Manager mentioned above. The cycle begins in the ocean where water evaporates into the atmosphere. Once evaporated, water vapor begins to condense and form clouds. Winds push some of these clouds over land where they drop their moisture back to earth in the form of rain or snow.

Rain and melted snow run off to become surface water in streams, rivers and lakes. Some of the water percolates into the ground to become ground water in an aquifer. Our aquifer, called the Bunker Hill Basin, was formed by ancient earthquakes that tilted huge portions of the bedrock deep in the Earth to form the sides and bottoms of the basin. These bedrock formations prevent the groundwater from flowing away underground back to the Pacific Ocean.

SBMWD pumps the water from the aquifer, treats it and delivers it to our customers for their use. Afterwards, the water that enters the city's sewer system is delivered initially to our Water Reclamation Plant. There the water begins the three-step process that cleanses it to near-drinking water quality. The recycled water is discharged into the Santa Ana River where it eventually makes its way back to the Pacific Ocean, thus continuing the water cycle.



Stacey R. Aldstadt
General Manager

Mensaje De La Gerente General

¡Reciclar es muy buena idea! Nuestro planeta lo ha hecho por millones de años. La pauta: agua en el planeta se evapora, sube a la atmósfera, y descendiendo en forma de lluvia de nuevo a la tierra. Otra manera de explicarlo es "No hay agua nueva." Nosotros vivimos en un desierto. La gente usa agua y cada año hay más y más gente. "No hay agua nueva." ¡Que iremos hacer cuando nuestros suministros se escaseen? Reciclar, igual que la Madre Naturaleza.

El Departamento Municipal de Agua de San Bernardino planea asegurarse que usted, sus nietos y los nietos de ellos siempre tengan suficiente agua limpia y segura. Nuestra Fábrica de Agua Limpia llevará agua reciclada, la purificará y la usará para reaprovisionar nuestro suministro de agua subterránea. ¡Observe nuestro progreso!

Sus Comentarios Son Bienvenidos

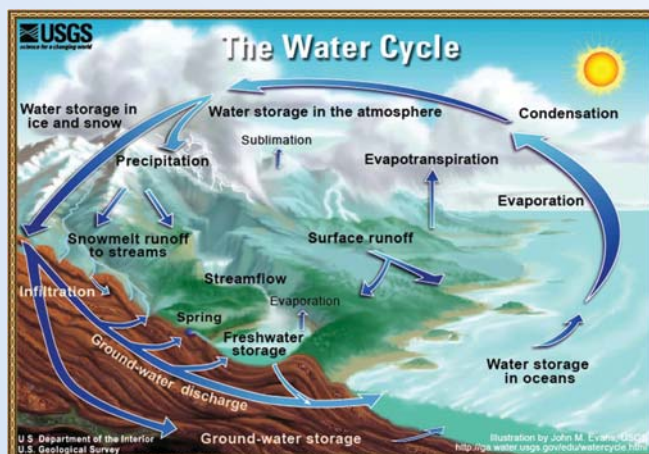
El Departamento Municipal de Agua de la Ciudad de San Bernardino fue formado por Carta Constitucional Municipal y es gobernado por un Consejo de Comisionados de Agua. El Consejo de Agua se reúne el primer y tercer Martes de cada mes. Las reuniones se llevan a cabo en el Salón de Juntas del Departamento 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 L. Ohama, Gerente General Adjunta (Deputy General Manager) al (909)384-7210.

Sobre Su Departamento de Agua

En el 2008, el Departamento Municipal de Agua de la Ciudad de San Bernardino, suministro más de 44,954 pies-acres (14.6 billones de galones) de agua a nuestra área de servicio. La cantidad promedio usada por persona en la ciudad es equivalente a 231 galones de agua al día, para uso residencial y comercial. Todo nuestro suministro es producido en 55 pozos de agua subterránea. Tenemos más de 122 millones de galones de agua almacenados en 38 presas cubiertas. Las presas nos permiten satisfacer la demanda de agua durante las horas de mayor uso en los días calientes del verano, 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.

Sobre Este Calendario

Este año el tema de nuestro calendario es el agua reciclada. Varias comunidades en el sur de California y alrededor del mundo usan agua reciclada en un sin número de maneras. Lo cual ayuda reducir la cantidad de agua potable utilizada para propósitos que no incluyan su consumo. El calendario de este año demuestra el proceso de reciclaje de agua. Los usos para el agua reciclada varían desde el riego hasta aplicaciones agrícolas para recargar el agua subterránea. Cada mes de este calendario los remite una página de Internet donde puede aprender más acerca del agua reciclada y consejos para la conservación de agua. Para más información, llámenos al (909)384-5558 o visite nuestra página de Internet en el www.sbcitywater.org.



Cuando se habla del agua reciclada es importante entender el ciclo del agua, el cual es explicado por el mensaje de la gerente general arriba. El ciclo comienza en el los océanos donde el agua se evapora y sube a atmósfera. Una vez evaporada, el vapor del agua comienza a ser condensado hasta formar nubes. Vientos empujan estas nubes sobre la tierra donde estas liberan su humedad en forma de lluvia o nieve.

Desechos de lluvia y nieve derretida se quedan en la superficie de arroyos, lagos, y ríos. Parte de estas aguas se filtran a la tierra y en se convierten en agua subterránea localizada en depósitos subterráneos de agua. Nuestra cuenca, por nombre Bunker Hill, 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 Pacífico.

Nosotros bombeamos el agua de la cuenca, la tratamos y la suministramos para uso de nuestros clientes. Después, el agua que entra al sistema de aguas negras de la ciudad, es llevada a nuestra Planta de Reclamación de Agua. Aquí el agua empieza su proceso de purificación, el cual la purifica casi al punto de poder beberla. El agua reciclada, después es descargada en el Río de Santa Ana, donde eventualmente esta desemboca en el Océano Pacífico, así continuando el ciclo del agua.

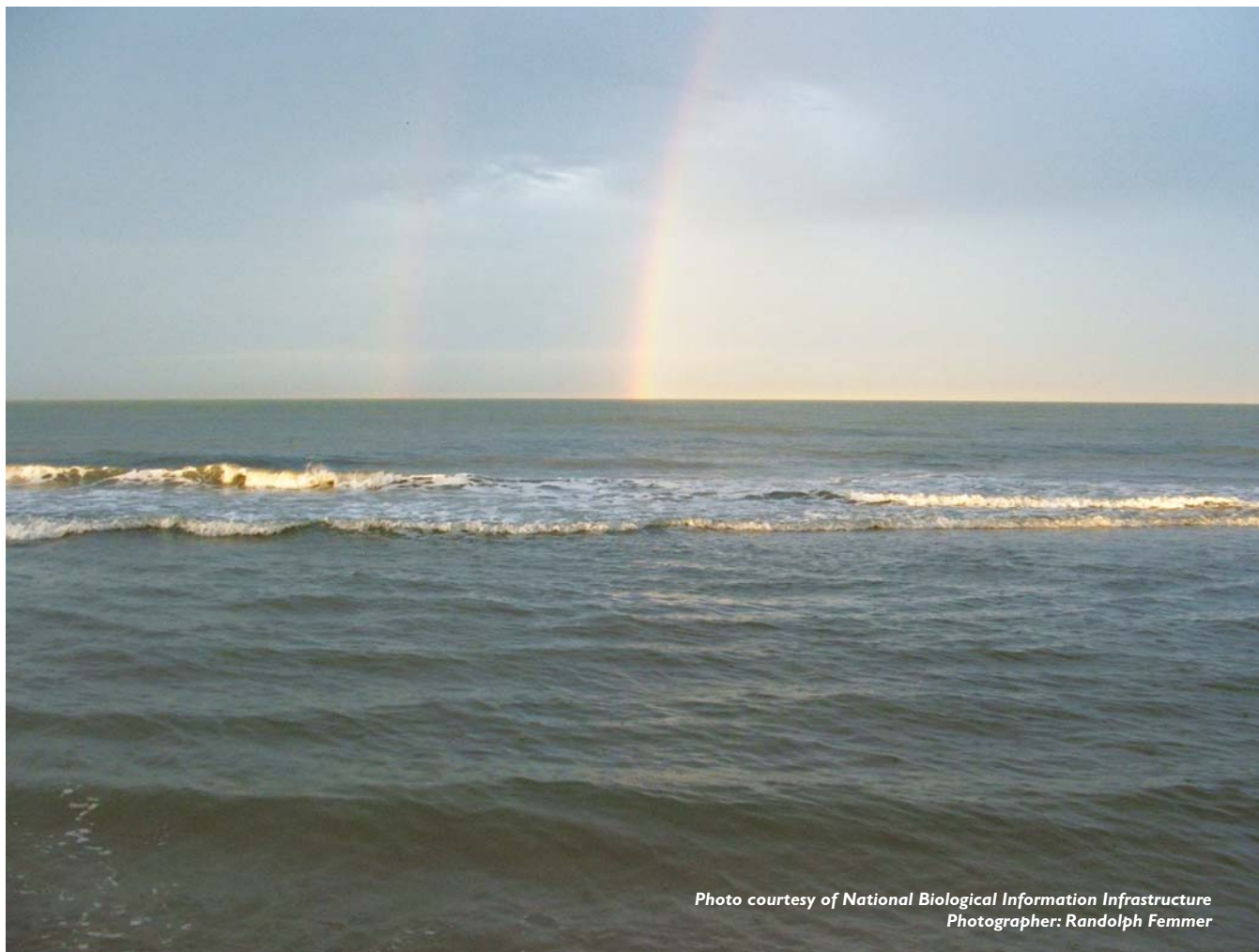


Photo courtesy of National Biological Information Infrastructure
Photographer: Randolph Femmer

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				

JULY
2009

August 2009

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

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
When using a garden hose, always use a nozzle with an automatic shut-off valve to save water. Use a broom to sweep driveways and sidewalks instead of washing them down with a hose.			1	2	3 Independence Day Observed City Hall Closed	4
5	6 City Council Meeting	7 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	8	9	10	11
12	13	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	

This double rainbow highlights the beginning of the water cycle by showing the water vapor, rain and clouds over the ocean. The sun's heat evaporates large amounts of ocean water, changing the water from a liquid to a vapor. As the water changes, all of the impurities are left behind in the ocean. The moisture then rises high into the atmosphere where it eventually collects and condenses into clouds.

Website of the Month
U.S. Geological Survey
<http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/watercycle.html>
The site gives an excellent description of the water cycle.





Photo: Los Angeles Times
Photo by Irfan Khan.

July 2009

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

AUGUST

2009

September 2009

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
Water your lawn and other landscaping early in the morning. This keeps the water from evaporating before it can reach thirsty roots. The best time to water is the hour before sunrise. Set lawn mower blades one notch higher. Longer grass means less evaporation. Replace your lawn and high water-using trees and plants with drought tolerant plants or California native species.						1
2	3 City Council Meeting	4 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17 City Council Meeting	18 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	19	20	21	22 First Day of Ramadan
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

This picture of a cool, rainy day in San Bernardino highlights two more parts of the water cycle: precipitation and percolation. Wind-driven clouds move over land where they drop their moisture in the form of rain or snow. Some of the precipitation percolates into the ground and refills or recharges the underground aquifer, replacing what we have taken out. SBMWD pumps the water from the aquifer, treats it, and then delivers it to our customers.

Website of the Month

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/kids/flash/flash_watercycle.html
 Contains a great animated webpage about the water cycle.





Photo by SBMWD

August 2009

Su	M	Tu	We	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 2009

October 2009

Su	M	Tu	We	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 Board of Water Commissioners Meetings	2	3	4	5
6	7 Labor Day City Hall Closed	8 City Council Meeting	9	10	11	12
13	14	15 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	16	17	18	19 Rosh Hashanah
20	21 City Council Meeting	22 First Day of Autumn	23	24	25	26
27	28 Yom Kippur	29	30	Installing aerators on faucets can save as much as one gallon of water per minute of use. Water-saving shower nozzles can save another two gallons for every minute you shower. Call SBMWD for information on free water-saving kits.		

All of the water that reaches the city's sewer system is sent to SBMWD's Water Reclamation Plant. Once there, we use basins like this one, called a clarifier, as part of the water recycling process. Each day, SBMWD's three-step water recycling process treats 28 million gallons of wastewater to make clean, reusable water. And we do all of this using ecologically friendly, physical and biological processes that reflect nature's own methods.

Website of the Month
Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
http://www.lacsd.org/about/wastewater_facilities/moresanj/default.asp
Provides a simple but clear description of the process used to recycle water.





Photo by SBMWD

September 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			

OCTOBER

2009

November 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
Installing an ultra-low-flush toilet can save an average of five gallons of water per flush. Each person in a household flushes three times a day, on average, so this can mean big savings. SBMWD is offering a rebate to qualifying residents when you install an ultra-low-flush toilet. Call us for details.				1	2	3
4	5 City Council Meeting	6 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	7	8	9	10
11	12 Columbus Day	13	14	15	16	17
18	19 City Council Meeting	20 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31 Halloween

The ponds pictured here are actually the key to the third step in SBMWD's process to recycle water. Wastewater that has already completed the first two steps of the recycling process is released into the ponds and allowed to percolate into the earth. The earth itself then acts as a nearly perfect filter that removes remaining impurities from the water. SBMWD then uses several wells to recapture and test the water to ensure its quality. When we have completed all three steps, we discharge it into the neighboring Santa Ana River.

Website of the Month

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
<http://www.epa.gov/region09/water/recycling/>

Discusses water recycling and areas of the western United States using recycled water.





Photo by SBMWD

October 2009

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
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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

2009

December 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 Daylight Savings Time Ends	2 City Council Meeting	3 Election Day Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11 Veteran's Day (Observed) City Hall Closed	12	13	14
15	16 City Council Meeting	17 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26 Thanksgiving City Hall Closed	27 City Hall Closed	28
29	30	Use water smartly. Don't run the dishwasher until it is completely full. Set the washing machine for the right size load. Take shorter showers and turn off the water when brushing your teeth. The water savings will add up quickly.				

Much of the water in the Santa Ana River is from wastewater treatment facilities in San Bernardino and Riverside counties. Releasing this water into the Santa Ana River, as SBMWD is doing in this picture, may seem wasteful, but many communities down stream recycle this highly-treated water by using it to recharge their aquifers. They divert the river water to spreading basins where it percolates into the earth. These agencies use their wells to bring the water back to the surface where they treat it and then deliver it to the public.

Website of the Month
 Orange County Water District
<http://www.ocwd.com/Santa-Ana-Watershed/ca-29.aspx>
 Contains facts about the Santa Ana River





Photo courtesy of Dan Slater
www.nearfield.com/~dan/index.htm

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

2009

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
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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
Check your faucets and toilets for leaks. You can also use your water meter to detect leaks.		1 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	2	3	4	5
6	7 City Council Meeting	8	9	10	11	12 Hanukkah
13	14	15 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	16	17	18	19
20	21 First Day of Winter City Council Meeting	22	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	Read your water meter. Don't use any water for two hours. Check the meter again. If the readings are different, you have a leak.	

Recycled water has many uses. This picture shows recycled water in the Santa Ana River flowing through Featherly Park in northern Orange County where it supports several native species of fish, birds and wildlife. Recycled water is most often used for non-potable applications such as irrigating parks, school grounds, sports fields and landscaping where people live and play, reducing the demand on drinking water.

Website of the Month
 Australia Recycled Water
<http://www.recycledwater.com.au/>
 Learn about Australia's innovative uses for recycled water.





Photo courtesy of D&B Visions
Photographer: Don Woo

December 2009						
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	31		

JANUARY 2010

February 2010						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
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7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19	22	23	24	25	26	27
28						

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
A leaking toilet can waste 200 gallons per day. Test for a leaking toilet by adding food coloring to the tank. If color appears in the bowl after 30 minutes, your toilet is leaking. To see if you can repair this yourself go to http://www.wikihow.com/Fix-a-Running-Toilet or http://www.doityourself.com/scat/repairing for help.					1 New Year's Day City Hall Closed	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 Martin Luther King, Jr. Day City Hall Closed	19 City Council and Board of Water Commissioners Meetings	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

By the time the Santa Ana River reaches the Pacific Ocean in Newport Beach, its water has been diverted, treated and piped into various water systems a number of times. After the water finally reaches the ocean it will evaporate and start the water cycle all over again. It is important to remember that the water cycle has been repeating itself for millions of years, so our own use of recycled water is nothing new.

Website of the Month
National Weather Service
<http://www.weather.gov/education.php>
Site contains links to weather education and outreach sites.





Photo courtesy of Eastern Municipal Water District

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 2010

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
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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			

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 Chinese New Year Valentine's Day	15 President's Day City Hall Closed	16 City Council and Board of Water Commissioners Meetings	17 Ash Wednesday	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	The Water Department offers classes in the Spring and Fall on drought tolerant and California-friendly landscaping techniques and technology. We also offer rebates on sprinkler controllers and moisture sensors. For more information, call (909) 384-5141.					

The man-made wetlands shown here were designed for recycled water treatment, the enhancement of wildlife, recreation and public education. Wetlands are a natural filtration system that remove some of the impurities in wastewater. These wetlands process one million gallons of secondary treated water into usable recycled water each day.

Website of the Month

The University of Minnesota
<http://www.extension.umn.edu/distribution/naturalresources/DD7671.html>

Describes constructed wetlands used for water recycling.





Photo courtesy of D&B Visions
Photographer: Don Woo

February 2010

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
19	22	23	24	25	26	27
28						

MARCH

2010

April 2010

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

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 City Council Meeting	2 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	3	4	5	6
7 Daylight Savings Time Begins	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15 City Council Meeting	16 St. Patrick's Day Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	17	18	19	20 First Day of Spring
21	22 World Water Day	23	24	25	26	27
28 Palm Sunday	29	30	31 Cesar Chavez Day Passover	Don't water the sidewalk. Water your landscape in multiple cycles; each with reduced minutes, spaced one hour apart. This allows water to soak into the soil, avoiding runoff.		



All recycled water flows through its own delivery system of purple pipes and valves, as seen in the inset photo. The North Golf Course in Sun City, pictured above, uses recycled water from the Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) for irrigation.

Website of the Month
Tucson Water in Arizona
<http://www.ci.tucson.az.us/water/reclaimed.htm>
Provides answers to many recycled water questions.





Photo courtesy of D&B Visions
Photographer: Don Woo

March 2010

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 2010

May 2010

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
Check your evaporative (swamp) cooler for leaks in the pan and hoses. Also make sure the pads and belts are in good condition and that the water fills to the right level without overflowing. This can make your cooler more effective while saving both water and electricity.				1	2 Good Friday	3
4 Easter	5 City Council Meeting	6 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19 City Council Meeting	20 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	21	22 Earth Day	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30 National Arbor Day	

Water that has received the full three-step recycling process can be used on food crops. Recycled water has been used for a number of years to irrigate crops in California and this use is growing. Crops irrigated with properly treated recycled water include potatoes, lettuce, carrots, tomatoes, strawberries, sugar beets, grain crops, citrus, and avocado.

Website of the Month

State of Florida
<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/reuse/>
View information from one of the nation's leaders in recycled water usage.





Photo by SBMWD

April 2010						
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
15	26	27	28	29	30	

MAY 2010

June 2010						
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
When you install new landscape plants, remember to use a thick layer of mulch around the plants and on bare soil surfaces. This reduces evaporation, promotes plant growth and reduces weeds. Water your lawn only when it needs it. Step on your grass. If it springs back when you lift your foot, it doesn't need water.						1
2	3 City Council Meeting	4 National Teacher's Day Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	5 Cinco de Mayo	6	7	8
9 Mother's Day	10	11	12	13	14	15 Armed Forces Day
16	17 City Council Meeting	18 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	19	20	21	22
26	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31 Memorial Day City Hall Closed					

Landscape irrigation is a popular application for recycled water. The Teahouse at the Japanese Gardens, located in Van Nuys, is a showcase for this use. The Japanese-style garden covers 6.5 acres and they, as well as the surrounding park and sports fields, are irrigated with recycled water from the neighboring Tillman Water Reclamation Plant.

Website of the Month
City of Los Angeles Public Works
Go to http://www.lasewers.org/treatment_plants/tillman/index.htm
See many more photos of the garden and take an on-line tour of the plant.





Photo courtesy of the
Water Replenishment District
of Southern California

May 2010						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
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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 2010

July 2010						
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
Do you have irregular-shaped brown spots in the lawn? Don't increase the watering time if the rest of the lawn is still green.		1 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	2	3	4	5 World Environment Day
6	7 City Council Meeting	8	9	10	11	12
13	14 Flag Day	15 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	16	17	18	19
20 Father's Day	21 First Day of Summer City Council Meeting	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	The brown spots may mean that you have pests like grubs or beetle larva that attack the lawn's roots. More water may actually make the pests spread. See a lawn care specialist for assistance.		

This sunset is over the San Gabriel River Spreading Grounds in eastern Los Angeles County. Here, highly treated water from nearby wastewater treatment plants percolates into the earth to be further purified by time and dilution in a natural process known as geopurification. Since 1962, over 1.4 million acre feet (4.6 billion gallons) of recycled water has been returned to the aquifer to add to the drinking water supplies for this area. When it is pumped out of wells for delivery to consumers, this high quality water meets or exceeds all drinking water standards.

Website of the Month
Orange County Water District
<http://www.gwrsystem.com/about/index.html>
Describes how OCWD uses recycled water to recharge aquifer and replace their drinking water using their Ground Water Replenishment System



The City of San Bernardino's 2008 Consumer Confidence Report

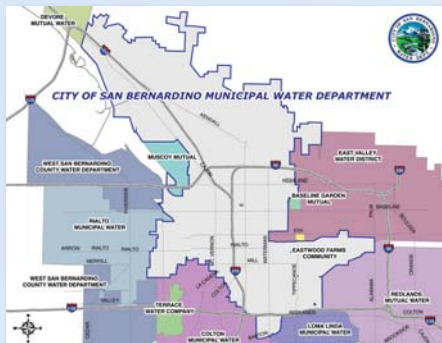
La ciudad del informe de la calidad del agua de la publicación anual del San Bernardino 2008

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department (SBMVD) is proud to announce that all of the water we served in 2008 met all of the required standards for drinking water. Throughout 2008, as we do each year, the SBMVD took more than 6,000 water samples that we provided to our contract labs. These labs conducted more than 30,000 tests to identify all of the constituents in our drinking water, ensuring its quality. This report describes in detail the constituents we found in the drinking water we served and how much of each constituent was present. Some of these constituents are naturally occurring while others are man-made. The State of California Department of Public Health regulates some of these constituents, both natural and man-made, 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 year 2008, we tell you so in this report. If any MCL or MCLG was exceeded, we also describe treatment technology that 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 because 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.



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 2008 satisfizo todas las normas de calidad establecidas para el agua potable domestica.

Durante el 2008, 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. Ciertos de estos constituyentes ocurren naturalmente mientras que otros son 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 límites 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.

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).

CLORO EN EL AGUA

¿Por qué 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.

REGULATIONS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (DPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same 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 applications, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/ Centers for Disease Control 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).

REGULACIONES

Para asegurar que el agua que sale del grifo sea segura para beber, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos (USEPA) y el Departamento de Salud Pública de California (DPH) prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proporcionada por los sistemas públicos de agua. El DPH también 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 presentes 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 petróleo 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.

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 (800)426-4791.

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 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.

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.



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 Pacífico.

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 Río 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 imponer, 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.

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 (USEPA) 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 costo aproximado del proyecto es \$70 millones; este será adjudicado durante los 50 años de vida del proyecto. Gracias a una resolución legal, este proyecto no afectará 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 30,000 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.

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 (USEPA) and under the auspices of a Superfund Project, the Water Department has undertaken a project to clean up this contamination. The project will cost approximately \$70 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 30,000 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 contaminants from your drinking water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

In response to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the State Department of Public Health Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management developed a program, called the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program, to assess the vulnerability of drinking water sources to contamination. The San Bernardino Municipal Water Department completed our DWSAP in 2002, and it is available in our offices at San Bernardino's City Hall, 300 North D Street, on the fifth floor. Based on this assessment, we have concluded that our sources of drinking water are most vulnerable to historical contamination from industrial operations. Industrial activities in the last century left certain volatile organic compounds in the earth that have now contaminated portions of the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin. Your drinking water is treated to remove such contaminants before it is delivered to you.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED INFORMATION

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires additional health information based on finding contaminants at a certain level within a utility sample. Although we have met all of the state MCLs 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 water meets the federal and state 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. El Departamento Municipal de Agua de San Bernardino completo el programa DWSAP durante el año 2002, y está disponible en nuestra oficina localizada en el quinto piso de la Alcaldía de San Bernardino, 300 Norte Calle "D." Con los resultados de esta evaluación, hemos concluido que nuestro abastecimiento de agua es más susceptible a contaminación histórica de actividades industriales. Las actividades industriales del último siglo han dejado ciertos compuestos orgánicos volátiles en la tierra que ahora han contaminado porciones de la Cuenca Subterránea Bunker Hill. Su agua potable es tratada para extirpar este tipo de compuestos antes de su suministro.

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.

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
E-mail: ccr_comments@sbcity.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 por favor comuníquese con George H. Castillo, Gerente de Servicios Administrativos (909) 384-5195 o envíe sus comentarios o preguntas por correo electrónico a: ccr_comments@ci.san-bernardino.ca.us. Por favor incluya su nombre, dirección y número de teléfono para poder responderle directamente.

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 (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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.
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. The PHGs are not currently enforceable; however, we have included them in this report.
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. MRDLGs 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.
TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT): 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 SBMWVD's water system.

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 físico-química, biológica, o radiológica que existe en el agua.
ESTÁNDAR PRIMARIO DE AGUA POTABLE: Los MCLs y MRDLs para contaminantes que afectan la salud. Esto incluye sus requisitos de monitoreo, reportación, y tratamiento de agua.
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 son 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 y aun no son impuestas pero los hemos incluido en este reporte.
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).
TÉCNICA DE TRATAMIENTO (TT): 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 SBMWVD.

Important Definitions

NS: No Standard established

PPM or **mg/L:** parts per million, or milligrams 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 = Non-Detect

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

NOTE: PPM, or mg/L, is parts per million, or milligrams per liter, and PPB, or ug/L, is parts per billion, or micrograms per liter. 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]	SBMWD Average	Range (Low - High)	Violation	Typical Source
ORGANIC CONTAMINANT							
cis-1,2 dichloroethylene (c-1,2-DCE) (ug/L)	2005 - 2008	6	100	ND	ND - 0.70	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ug/L)	2005 - 2008	5	0.06	ND	ND - 2.40	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ug/L)	2005 - 2008	5	0.80	ND	ND - 0.80	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
INORGANIC CONTAMINANT							
Arsenic (ug/L)	2005 - 2008	10	0.004	ND	ND - 5.90	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Aluminum (mg/L)	2005 - 2008	1	0.60	ND	ND - 0.064	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2005 - 2008	2	1	0.51	0.27 - 1.20	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as NO3 (mg/L)	2007 - 2008	45	45	28.22	3.40 - 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 - 2008	15	NS	3.32	1.34 - 12.28	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2004 - 2008	5	0.019	ND	ND - 1.20	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2007 - 2008	20	0.43	3.51	1.33 - 5.58	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]	SBMWD Average	Range (Low - High)	Violation	Typical Source
CHEMICAL DISINFECTANT							
Chlorine (mg/L)	2008	[4]	[4]	0.73	0.20 - 2.50	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCT							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ug/L)	2008	80	NS	2.78	ND - 7.60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliform Bacteria (Present/Absent)	2008	MCL: presence of coliform bacteria in > 5% of monthly samples	(0)	Absent	Absent - 1.41%	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)	0.30	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							
Aluminum (ug/L)	2005 - 2008	200	NS	ND	ND - 64	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	2007 - 2008	500	NS	20.33	4.40 - 54	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Corrosivity (Non-Corrosive)	2005 - 2008	Non-Corrosive	NS	0.47	0.00 - 0.91	No	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2005 - 2008	1600	NS	565.55	305 - 750	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (mg/L)	2007 - 2008	500	NS	57.87	16 - 210	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2007 - 2008	1000	NS	357.62	180 - 542	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2008	5	NS	0.15	0.05 - 3.00	No	Soil Runoff
Odor - Threshold (units)	2008	3	NS	1.0	1.0 - 2.0	No	Naturally - occurring organic materials

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL (AL) [MRDL] [NL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	SBMWD Average	Range (Low - High)	Violation	Typical Source
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UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT

Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12) (ug/L)	2008	[1000]	NS	1.81	ND - 8.20	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
Chromium, hexavalent (CrVI) (ug/L)	2001 - 2008	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)	2001 - 2008	[50]	NS	3.53	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

ADDITIONAL MONITORING

Hardness (as CaCO ₃) (mg/L)	2007 - 2008	NS	NS	250.23	114 - 319	N/A	Naturally-occurring
Sodium (mg/L)	2007 - 2008	NS	NS	21.34	13 - 52	N/A	Naturally-occurring

Conservation Programs

Water conservation is critical to ensure that we will have enough water both now, and in the future. To help our customers, SBMWD offers free water-smart landscaping classes, rebates for new low-flush toilets and residential irrigation control systems, and free in-home water conservation kits.

Landscape irrigation can use up to half of the total water used at any residence. Our water-smart landscaping classes will help you learn how to design, install and maintain a yard that is functional, attractive, and water efficient. The classes cover the basics of landscape design, drought-tolerant plant selection and water-management techniques.

Residential customers living in homes built before 1992 may be using toilets that use as much as 7 gallons of water per flush. If your home was built before 1992, you may be eligible for a \$50 rebate when you purchase and install a new water-efficient toilet. These toilets use as little as 1.28 gallons of water per flush, saving thousands of gallons of water each year.

An irrigation controller can reduce the amount of water used on lawns and gardens while ensuring that the landscaping still receives adequate hydration. SBMWD offers rebates based on the type of controller installed. For first-time installation of an electronic timer, we offer a rebate of \$45.00. For adding rain or soil moisture sensors to an existing controller, we offer a rebate of \$35.00. If a new weather-based, or "smart controller" is installed, we offer a rebate of up to \$65.00.

SBMWD also offers free in-home water conservation kits. Included in each kit are several tools such as water-conserving shower heads and aerators. Pick one up at our office located on the 5th Floor of City Hall, 300 North "D" Street, San Bernardino. Limit one per residence.

You can obtain more information about any of our water conservation programs by visiting our website at www.sbciywater.org, or you can call us at (909) 384-5095.

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
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