

City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department

Trusted, Quality Service Since 1905



The Future Of Our Water

July 2010 - June 2011 Calendar
Includes 2009 Water Quality Report
Información en Español

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

The logo of the City of San Bernardino Water Department is a circular seal. It features a landscape with a mountain, a river, and trees. The text "CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO" is written around the top half of the circle, and "WATER DEPT." is written around the bottom half.

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San Bernardino, CA 92423

North 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 (909) 384-5095 and ask to be added to our mailing list.

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 Customer Assistance Program offers qualified residents a \$5.00 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.

SBMWD invites you to participate in our Water Conservation Program of rebates and water-smart landscaping classes. Residential customers can get a rebate of \$50 when they install an ultra-low flush or high-efficiency toilet in a home built in or before 1992. Toilets installed before 1992 use 3.5 to 7 gallons of water for every flush. Today's toilets use 1.6 gallon 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 water, we host free landscaping classes. The classes 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

The Future of Water

According to the World Health Organization, “Water scarcity affects one in three people on every continent of the globe. The situation is getting worse as needs for water rise along with population growth, urbanization and increases in household and industrial uses.”

Why should I care about water supply? Why should I pay attention to how our community plans for wastewater treatment? Once the tap opens or the toilet flushes, who cares what happens?

For a majority of people on this planet, these questions aren’t just annoying, do-gooder concerns. For a majority of people on this planet, the answers to these questions are the difference between life and death. For a majority of people on this planet, the scarcity of water is an every day, in-your-face, survival issue.

These are common questions for many Californians and we’re no different. We have grown so accustomed to water on demand, that it’s hardly a thought - you turn on your tap and there it is clean, clear and safe. However, our fresh water is a limited resource and without care and planning it can run out.

California is scattered with ghost towns whose fates were determined when their water dried up. Or even more commonly found, communities that have the potential to grow and prosper, but whose growth is stunted by a lack of a reliable water supply.

In San Bernardino, we are fortunate to have a local aquifer with good quality, clean water. But without balanced planning for the future, we will face increased obstacles as our community grows and we work hard to maintain (and improve) our quality of life.



Stacey R. Aldstadt
General Manager

El Futuro de Agua

Según la Organización de Salud Mundial, una de cada tres personas en cada continente del mundo, es afectada por escasez de agua. Esta situación sigue empeorando pues la demanda del agua continua aumentando de acuerdo a los aumentos en población, incrementación de urbanización lo cual causa incrementos en usos residenciales e industriales.

¿Porque me importa a mí el suministro de agua? ¿Porque debo de tomar en cuenta los planes de mi comunidad para el tratamiento de aguas negras? ¿A quién le importa que suceda cuando se abre el grifo o se tira algo por el retrete?

Para la mayoría de personas de la planeta, estas preguntas no son solo preocupaciones irritantes de buenos samaritanos. Para la mayoría de personas del mundo, las respuestas a estas preguntas son la diferencia entre la vida y la muerte. La escasez de agua para estas personas, es asunto de supervivencia, el cual enfrentan a diario.

Estas son preguntas comunes para muchos Californianos y nuestra comunidad también se las debería preguntar. Estamos tan acostumbrados a tener agua, que no parece tener mucha importancia – prendemos el grifo y ahí está limpia y segura para consumir. Pero hay que mantener en cuenta que nuestro suministro de agua fresca es limitado y si no somos cuidadosos y no planificamos para el futuro se nos puede acabar.

A lo largo de California se encuentran varios pueblos fantasmas dispersos. El destino de estos fue determinado cuando su suministro de agua se seco.

Más común aun son comunidades que tienen potencial para crecer y prosperar pero su crecimiento es interrumpido por su falta de un suministro fiable de agua.

En San Bernardino, somos afortunados en tener una cuenca local con agua limpia y de alta calidad. Pero sin planificación balanceada para el futuro, tendremos que enfrentar varios obstáculos mientras nuestra comunidad sigue creciendo. Nosotros seguiremos trabajando arduamente para mantener y mejorar la calidad de vida en nuestra comunidad.



Your Comments Are Welcome!

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

Sus Comentarios Son Bienvenidos

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

About Your Water Department

In 2009, SBMWD served in excess of 42,277 acre feet of water (13.8 billion gallons) to approximately 180,315 customers. This means that the city used an average of about 209 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 42 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 695 miles of water mains to homes and businesses throughout the City.

Sobre Su Departamento de Agua

En el 2009, el Departamento Municipal de Agua de la Ciudad de San Bernardino, suministro más de 42,277 pies-acres (13.8 billones de galones) de agua a nuestra área de servicio. La cantidad promedia usada por persona en la ciudad es equivalente a 209 galones de agua al día, para uso residencial y comercial. Todo nuestro suministró es producido en 55 pozos de agua subterránea. Tenemos más de 122 millones de galones de agua almacenados en 42 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 695 millas de una red de suministro de agua para abastecer las necesidades de agua de la ciudad.



Toni Callicott
President



B. Warren Cocke
Commissioner



Norine I. Miller
Commissioner



Dr. Louis A. Fernández
Commissioner



Wayne Hendrix
Commissioner



Trusted, Quality Service Since 1905

For more than 100 years, the San Bernardino Municipal Water Department (SBMWD) has delivered safe, clean and reliable drinking water at rates lower than the state average.

SBMWD is committed to continuing its tradition of dependable service; however, we face new demands from a growing population and statewide drought conditions. Each month, learn about the Future of Our Water.

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			

JULY
2010

August 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				

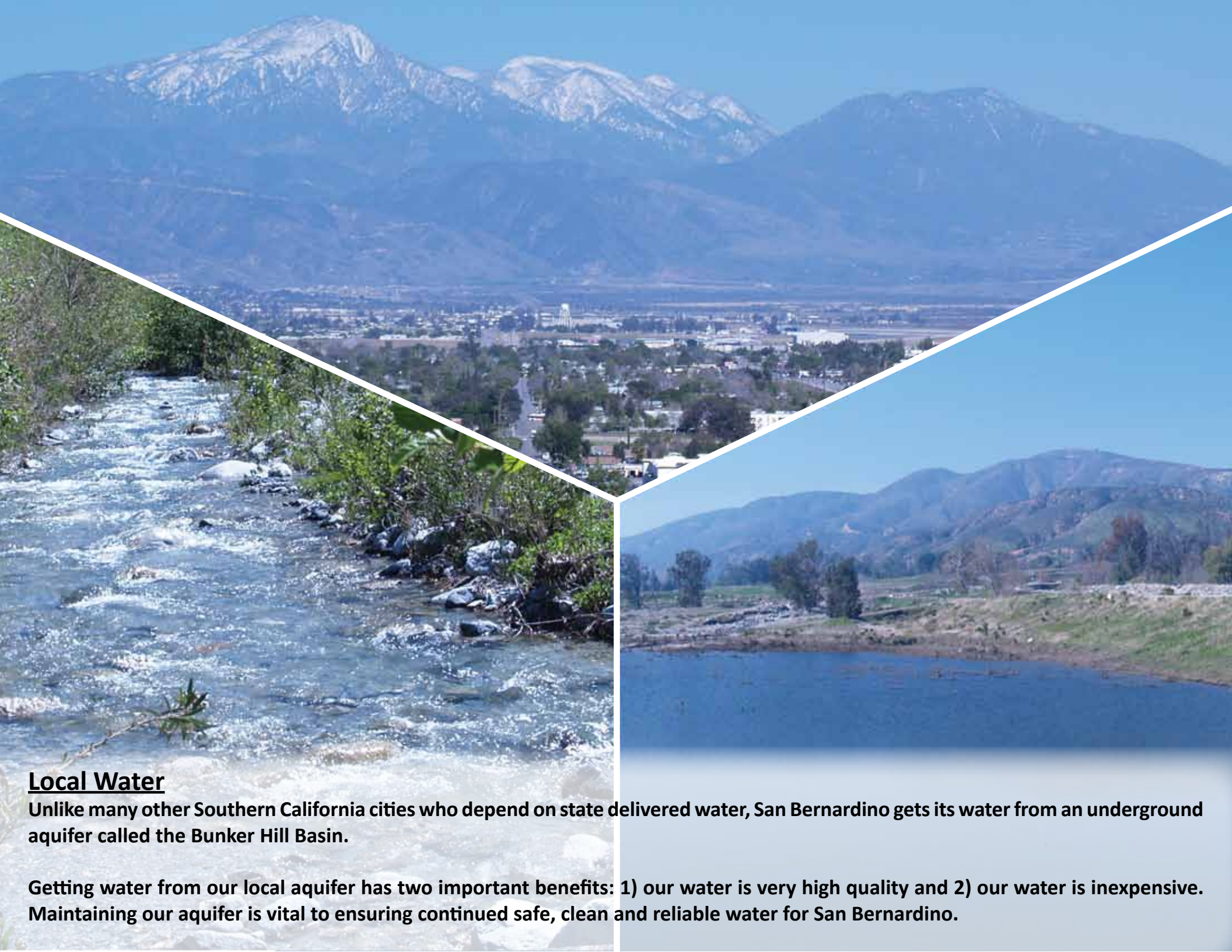
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
The San Bernardino Municipal Water Department has FREE leak detector tablets to help you determine if your toilet is leaking. Call us for more information at (909) 384-5095.				1	2	3
4 Independence Day	5 Independence Day Observed City Hall Closed	6 City Council and Board of Water Commissioners Meetings	7	8	9	10
11	12	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

Are You Water Wise?

- Water Trivia**
How often should you check your toilet for leaks?
- a. Only after installation
 - b. Once a year
 - c. Every 2-3 months
 - d. Never

Water Trivia Answer:
c. Every 2-3 months





Local Water

Unlike many other Southern California cities who depend on state delivered water, San Bernardino gets its water from an underground aquifer called the Bunker Hill Basin.

Getting water from our local aquifer has two important benefits: 1) our water is very high quality and 2) our water is inexpensive. Maintaining our aquifer is vital to ensuring continued safe, clean and reliable water for San Bernardino.

July 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

AUGUST
2010

September 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
1	2 City Council Meeting	3 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11 First Day of Ramadan	12	13	14
15	16 City Council Meeting	17 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	Notes:			

Are You Water Wise?

Water-Saving Tip
The average amount of water used to wash down a driveway is 35 gallons. Use a broom instead of a garden hose to clean your driveway and sidewalks whenever possible.

Did you know?
Our natural aquifer was formed by ancient earthquakes. Rain and snowmelt seep underground from local mountains and replenish the water that is pumped out of the Basin.



Meeting Future Water Demands

Even during the current economic downturn, our region’s population continues to grow and this impacts our water supply. To prepare for future demands, the San Bernardino Municipal Water Department is exploring options to increase our local supply of water.



August 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				

SEPTEMBER

2010

October 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
Sign up for a FREE water-smart landscaping class by calling SBMWD at (909) 384-5095.			1	2	3	4
5	6 Labor Day City Hall Closed	7 City Council and Board of Water Commissioners Meetings	8	9 Rosh Hashanah	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18 Yom Kippur
19	20 City Council Meeting	21 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	22	23 First Day of Autumn	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	Notes:	

Are You Water Wise?

Water Trivia

What is this scrambled word?
pgxiscanier

Hint: A type of landscaping that uses drought tolerant or California native plants.

Did you know?

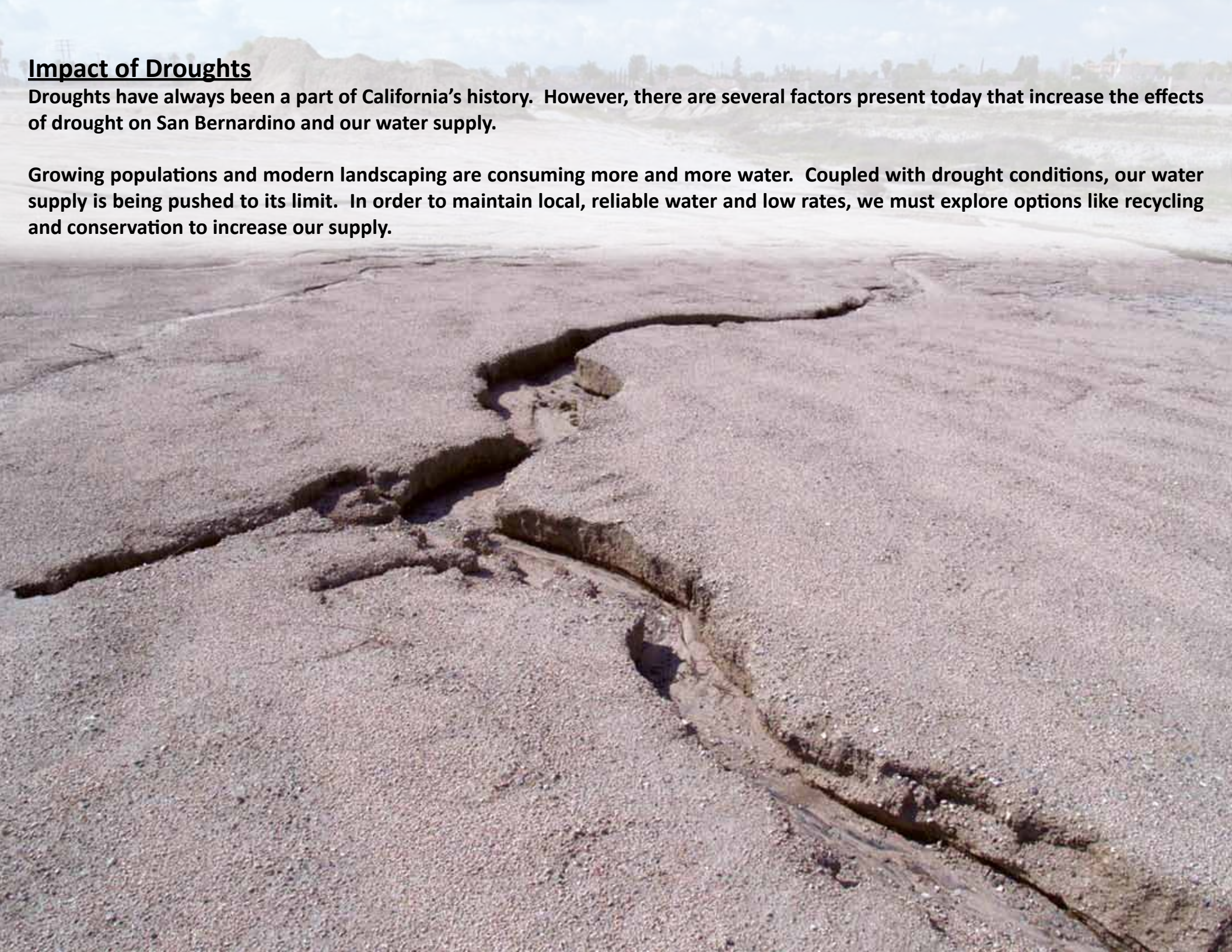
Plants adapted to local conditions grow better and require less maintenance, water, fertilizers, and pesticides. Consult your local nursery or check out the many online resources for information about the best plants for your yard.

Water Trivia Answer:
xeriscaping

Impact of Droughts

Droughts have always been a part of California’s history. However, there are several factors present today that increase the effects of drought on San Bernardino and our water supply.

Growing populations and modern landscaping are consuming more and more water. Coupled with drought conditions, our water supply is being pushed to its limit. In order to maintain local, reliable water and low rates, we must explore options like recycling and conservation to increase our supply.



September 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		

OCTOBER
2010

November 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
Fall is the best time to plant California friendly plants. Plants will establish themselves during the rainy season and will not need as much water come spring.					1	2
3	4 City Council Meeting	5 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	6	7	8	9
10	11 Columbus Day	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 Halloween						

Are You Water Wise?

Did you know?
Standard sprinklers can emit water at a faster rate than some soils can absorb, leading to runoff and waste.

To prevent runoff, set your sprinklers to run for 2-3 short cycles spaced about one hour apart, instead of one long cycle. This allows water to seep into the soil, which will in turn promote healthy root growth.



Planning for Water Shortages

California is preparing for the fourth year of drought. Our water supply has not been replenished like in years past. We need to protect our water supply for San Bernardino residents and prepare for another dry year.

The San Bernardino Municipal Water Department is planning for water shortages by promoting conservation and exploring options for increasing water supply, because investing in water supports our community, protects jobs, and enhances our quality of life.



October 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						

NOVEMBER
2010

December 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
	1 City Council Meeting	2 Election Day Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	3	4	5	6
7 Daylight Savings Time Ends	8	9	10	11 Veteran's Day City Hall Closed	12	13
14	15 City Council Meeting	16 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25 Thanksgiving City Hall Closed	26 City Hall Closed	27
28	29	30	The San Bernardino Municipal Water Department offers FREE water saving kits to residential customers. Each kit includes a low-flow showerhead, faucet aerators, and dye tablets.			

Are You Water Wise?

Water Trivia
How much water is saved by shortening your shower by one minute?

a. 1-3 gallons
b. 3-5 gallons
c. 5-8 gallons

Water Trivia Answer:
c. 5-8 gallons





Maintaining Our Water System

The San Bernardino Municipal Water Department (SBMWD) uses 55 wells to extract water that can be up to 1,200 feet below the surface. Water is then stored in 42 reservoirs and tanks that hold over 122 million gallons of water. From there, more than 695 miles of water mains deliver nearly 14 billion gallons of water each year. Behind all this are the dedicated SBMWD employees, whose hard work maintains the high quality of our local water and keeps it flowing year-round.

November 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				

DECEMBER
2010

January 2011

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					

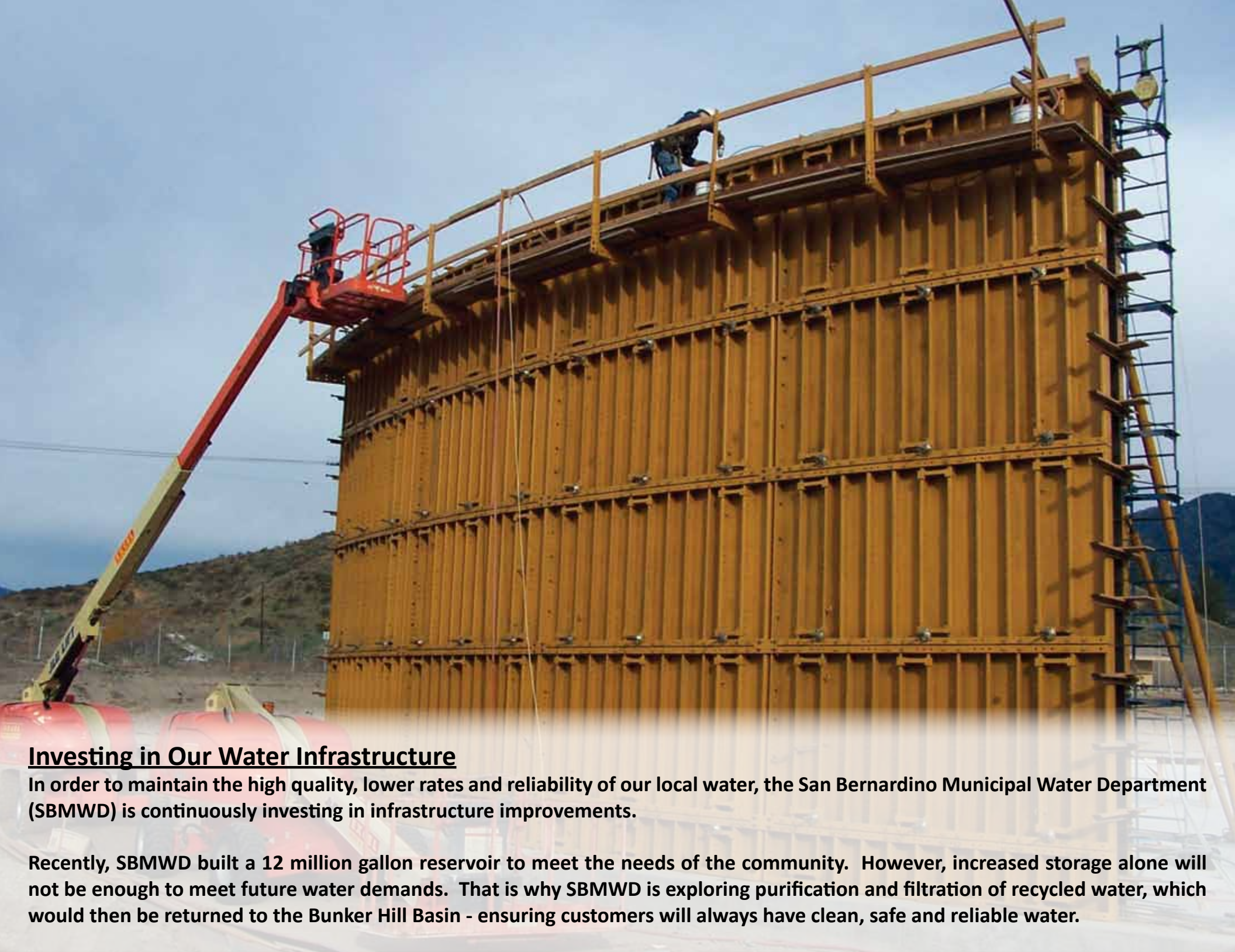
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Notes:			1	2 Hanukkah	3	4
5	6 City Council Meeting	7 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20 City Council Meeting	21 First Day of Winter Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	22	23 City Hall Closed	24 Christmas Eve City Hall Closed	25 Christmas Day
26 Kwanzaa Begins	27	28	29	30 City Hall Closed	31 New Year's Eve City Hall Closed	

Are You Water Wise?

Did you know?
The average household can save 7,900 gallons or more of water per year by replacing their old toilet with a low-flow model.

Calendar Reminder
Call us at (909) 384-5095 for information on our Toilet Rebate program.





Investing in Our Water Infrastructure

In order to maintain the high quality, lower rates and reliability of our local water, the San Bernardino Municipal Water Department (SBMWD) is continuously investing in infrastructure improvements.

Recently, SBMWD built a 12 million gallon reservoir to meet the needs of the community. However, increased storage alone will not be enough to meet future water demands. That is why SBMWD is exploring purification and filtration of recycled water, which would then be returned to the Bunker Hill Basin - ensuring customers will always have clean, safe and reliable water.

December 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	

JANUARY
2011

February 2011

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
Notes:						1 New Year's Day
2	3 City Council Meeting	4 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17 Martin Luther King, Jr. Day City Hall Closed	18 City Council and Board of Water Commissioners Meetings	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Are You Water Wise?

Water-Saving Tip
Try to fill every load to its fullest capacity before running the washing machine. If you can't wait, be sure to adjust the water level to minimize water waste.

Did You Know?
Unlike most Southern California cities, our natural underground aquifer, the Bunker Hill Basin, significantly reduces the need to import water from Northern California and the Colorado River.





Water Equals Jobs

Many Southern California communities are dependent on imported water. Our local water is one of San Bernardino’s greatest assets and makes our community a more attractive place for businesses to locate. Our local water supplies mean independence, high quality water and lower rates for our customers.

Investing in our water infrastructure, like the recent construction of our 12 million gallon reservoir, also creates employment in our community.

January 2011

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

2011

March 2011

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 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	2	3 Chinese New Year	4	5
6	7 City Council Meeting	8	9	10	11	12
13	14 Valentine’s Day	15 Board of Water Commissioners Meetings	16	17	18	19
20	21 President’s Day City Hall Closed	22 City Council Meeting	23	24	25	26
27	28	Keep showers to 5 minutes or less in length. Use water-saving shower heads. Also, remember to check your toilet for leaks. These actions can save up to 1900 gallons of water per month.				

Are You Water Wise?

Water Trivia

About how much water is saved when you turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth?

a. 0.5 gallon
b. 2 gallons
c. 5 gallons

Water Trivia Answer:
b. 2 gallons



Water that Exceeds the Highest Standards

Providing our customers with safe and clean water is the San Bernardino Municipal Water Department’s highest priority. Our water exceeds state and federal drinking water standards.

February 2011

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
2011

April 2011

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

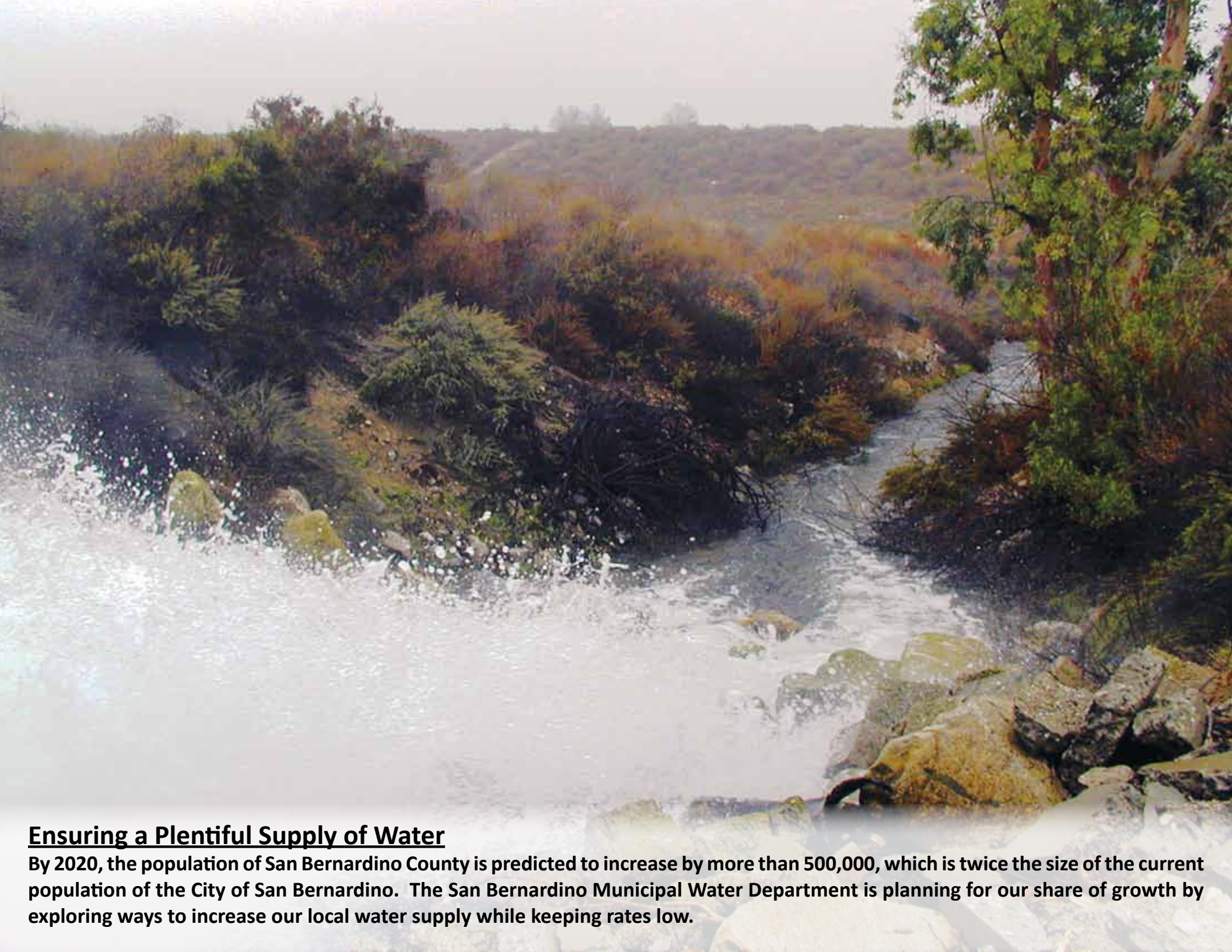
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Notes:		1 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	2	3	4	5
6	7 City Council Meeting	8	9 Ash Wednesday	10	11	12
13 Daylight Savings Time Begins	14	15 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	16	17 St. Patrick's Day	18	19
20 First Day of Spring	21 City Council Meeting	22 World Water Day	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31 Cesar Chavez Day		

Are You Water Wise?

Water Saving Tip
An effective and inexpensive way to reduce your water use is by installing a low-flow faucet aerator. Call SBMWD at (909) 384-5095 for your free bathroom sink aerator today!

Did You Know?
Our Water Quality Control Technicians collect over 6,000 samples throughout the year. Over 30,000 tests are performed on these samples to assure our customers receive the highest quality drinking water possible.





Ensuring a Plentiful Supply of Water

By 2020, the population of San Bernardino County is predicted to increase by more than 500,000, which is twice the size of the current population of the City of San Bernardino. The San Bernardino Municipal Water Department is planning for our share of growth by exploring ways to increase our local water supply while keeping rates low.

March 2011

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
2011

May 2011

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
Notes:					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 Palm Sunday	18 City Council Meeting	19 Passover Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	20	21	22 Good Friday Earth Day	23
24 Easter	25	26	27	28	29 National Arbor Day	30

Are You Water Wise?

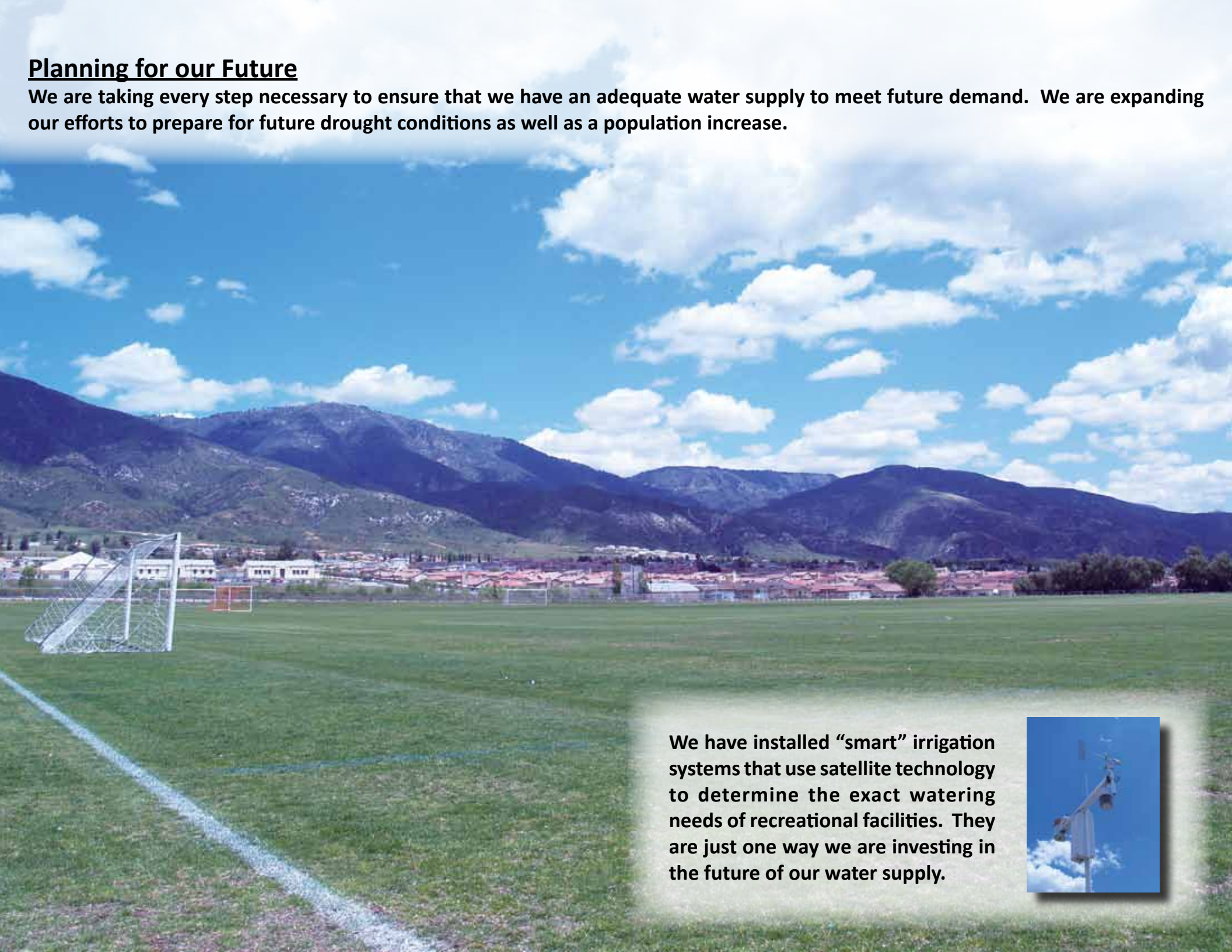
Calendar Reminder
The San Bernardino Municipal Water Department offers rebates as much as \$65 for purchasing a smart sprinkler controller. Call us at (909) 384-5095 for more information about our rebate programs.

Water-Saving Tip
Consider placing a barrel under your gutter to catch rainwater that can be used for plants and even pets. Barrels are an inexpensive way to save water given to us by nature.



Planning for our Future

We are taking every step necessary to ensure that we have an adequate water supply to meet future demand. We are expanding our efforts to prepare for future drought conditions as well as a population increase.



We have installed “smart” irrigation systems that use satellite technology to determine the exact watering needs of recreational facilities. They are just one way we are investing in the future of our water supply.



April 2011						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

MAY
2011

June 2011						
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
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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 National Teacher’s Day Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	4	5 Cinco de Mayo	6	7
8 Mother’s Day	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16 City Council Meeting	17 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	18	19	20	21 Armed Forces Day
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30 Memorial Day City Hall Closed	31	Landscaping can use up to 50% of an average home’s water use. Placing mulch around flowers, shrubs and trees helps keep the soil moist by reducing evaporation. Keep mulch a few inches away from tree trunks and plant stems to prevent rot.			

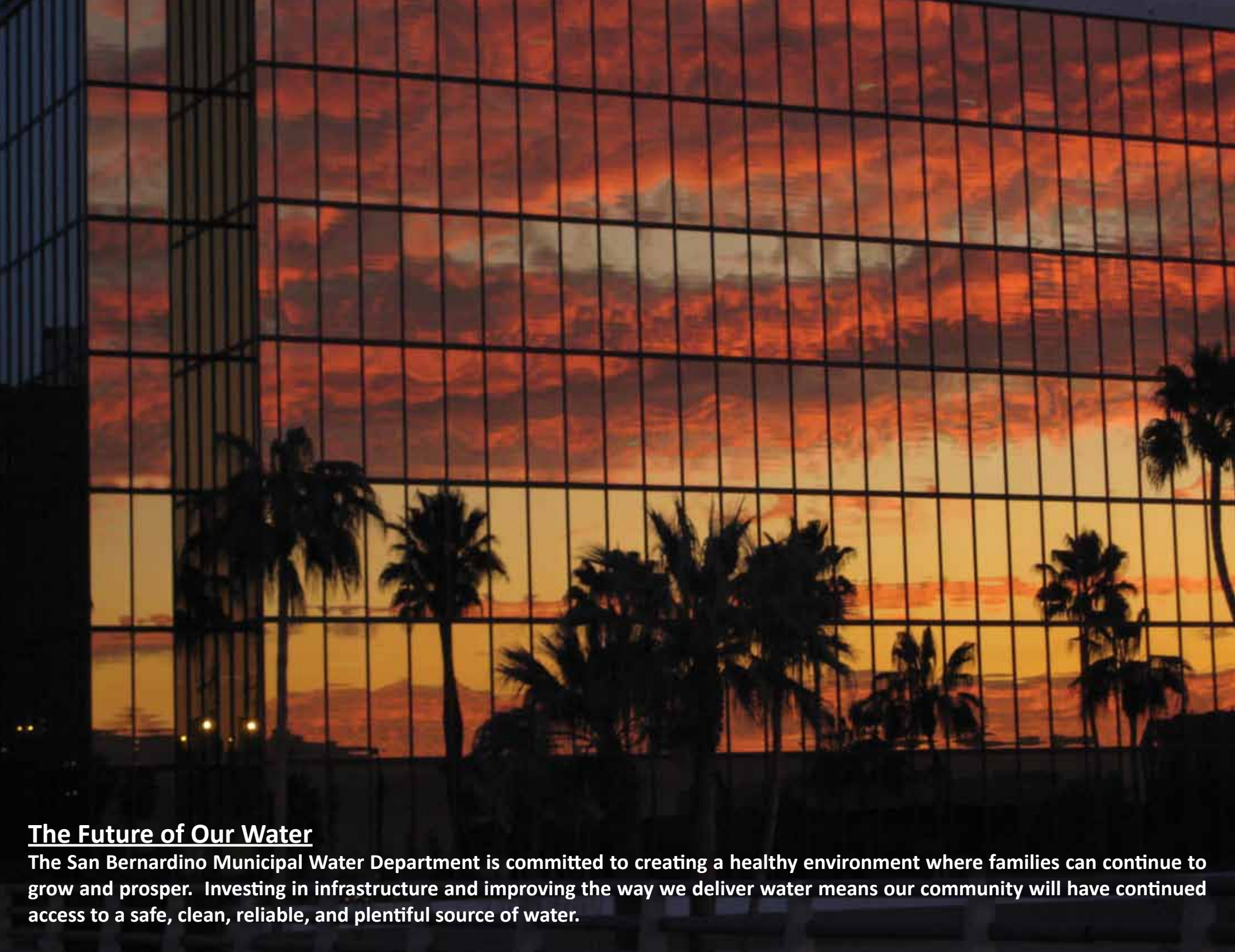
Are You Water Wise?

Water Trivia
Watering before 9:00 a.m. and/ or after 6:00 p.m. helps save how much water?

a. None
b. 10 gallons
c. 25 gallons

Water Trivia Answer
c. 25 gallons





The Future of Our Water

The San Bernardino Municipal Water Department is committed to creating a healthy environment where families can continue to grow and prosper. Investing in infrastructure and improving the way we deliver water means our community will have continued access to a safe, clean, reliable, and plentiful source of water.

May 2011

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
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22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JUNE
2011

July 2011

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

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Notes:			1	2	3	4
5 World Environment Day	6 City Council Meeting	7 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	8	9	10	11
12	13	14 Flag Day	15	16	17	18
19 Father's Day	20 City Council Meeting	21 First Day of Summer Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Are You Water Wise?

Calendar Reminder
Call us at (909) 384-5095 to learn about our residential toilet rebate program. If qualified, you will receive a rebate of \$50 for installing new water-saving toilets.

Did You Know?
Low flow toilets use approximately 1.6 gallons per flush, though there are some models that use even less. The most efficient style today is the “dual flush” model.



The City of San Bernardino’s 2009 Consumer Confidence Report

La ciudad del informe de la calidad del agua de la publicación anual del San Bernardino 2009

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 (SBMWD) is proud to announce that all of the water we served in 2009 met all of the required standards for drinking water. Throughout 2009, as we do each year, the SBMWD 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 (DPH) 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 2009, 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.

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).

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 U.S. Food and Drug Administration’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 by-products 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).

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 2009 satisfizo todas las normas de calidad establecidas para el agua potable domestica.

Durante el 2009, 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. Algunos de estos constituyentes ocurren naturalmente mientras que otros son causados por presencia de animales y actividades humanas. 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 porque nuestros 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.

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.

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 substancias que son resultado de presencia de animales y actividades humanas.

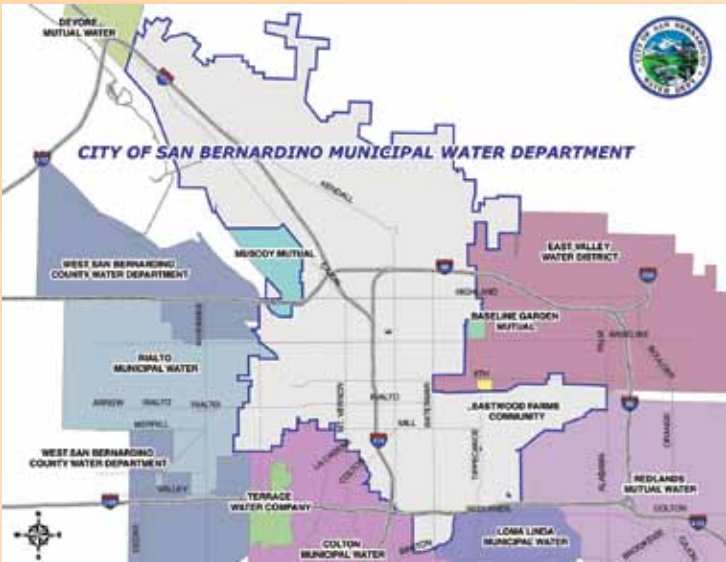
Los contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en las fuentes de agua incluyen:

- 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 petróleos o también a causa de gasolineras, escurrimiento urbano de aguas lluvias, 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 Cryptosporidio 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 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 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.

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 agreement, 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 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 drinking 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.

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 ayudan 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 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 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.

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 cual se llama Evaluación y Protección de las Fuentes de Agua Potable (DWSAP). 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. Los niveles de Nitrato pueden incrementar rápidamente por periodos cortos de tiempo a causa de lluvia o actividades agrícolas.

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 USEPA 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

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) 384-5141 o envíe sus comentarios o preguntas por correo. 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 Highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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 SBMWD’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 SBMWD.

Important Definitions

NS: No Standard established / Norma no establecida

PPM or **mg/L:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter / : Partes por millón, o miligramo por litro

PPB or **ug/L:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter / Partes por billones, o microorganismos por litro

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) / Picocurias por litro (una medida de radiación)

µS/cm: measure of electric current / Unidad de corriente eléctrica

AL:Action level / Nivel de Acción

NL: Notification Level / Nivel de Notificación

ND: Non-Detect / No Detectado

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units / Unidades de Turbiedad Nefelométricas

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)	2008 - 2009	6	100	ND	ND - 0.68	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ug/L)	2008 - 2009	5	0.06	ND	ND - 3.50	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ug/L)	2008 - 2009	5	1.70	ND	ND - 0.77	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
INORGANIC CONTAMINANT							
Arsenic (ug/L)	2008 - 2009	10	0.004	ND	ND - 8.10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Aluminum (mg/L)	2008	1	0.60	ND	ND - 0.064	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	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)	2009	45	45	19.5	2.20 - 30.00	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 - 2009	15	NS	3.38	1.34 - 12.28	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2004 - 2009	5	0.019	ND	ND - 1.20	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2007 - 2009	20	0.43	2.77	0.36 - 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)	2009	[4]	[4]	0.71	0.30 - 2.00	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCT							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ug/L)	2009	80	NS	3.07	ND - 9.40	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ug/L)	2009	60	NS	ND	ND - 6.00	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliform Bacteria (Present/Absent)	2009	MCL: presence of coliform bacteria in > 5% of monthly samples	(0)	Absent	Absent - 1.42%	No	Naturally present in the environment
AT-THE-TAP MONITORING							
Copper (mg/L) No. of sites collected: 52 No. of sites exceeding AL: 0	2009	(1.30)	0.30	90th Percentile = 0.19	ND - 0.34	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)	2008	200	NS	ND	ND - 64	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	2008 - 2009	500	NS	19.16	3.60 - 54	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Corrosivity (Non-Corrosive)	2008 - 2009	Non-Corrosive	NS	0.46	0.00 - 0.80	No	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Odor - Threshold (units)	2008	3	NS	1.0	1.00 - 2.00	No	Naturally - occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2008	1600	NS	566.04	305 - 750	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (mg/L)	2008 - 2009	500	NS	55.98	4.10 - 250	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2008 - 2009	1000	NS	355.58	190 - 530	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2009	5	NS	ND	ND - 3.50	No	Soil Runoff
Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL (AL) [MRDL] [NL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	SBMWD Average	Range (Low - High)	Violation	Typical Source
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT							
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12) (ug/L)	2009	[1000]	NS	1.44	ND - 5.70	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, and welding
Vanadium (ug/L)	2001 - 2008	[50]	NS	3.49	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 CaCO3) (mg/L)	2008 - 2009	NS	NS	228.46	100 - 290	N/A	Naturally-occurring
Sodium (mg/L)	2008 - 2009	NS	NS	20.83	13 - 47	N/A	Naturally-occurring