

City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department



July 2012 – June 2013 Calendar
Includes 2011 Consumer Confidence Report



Información en Español

Water Conservation

In 2008, a state law known as SBx7-7 was approved. It requires California to achieve a 20% reduction in overall water use by the year 2020. We can only achieve this goal by working together with you, our customers. By installing high efficiency appliances and fixtures indoors and using water efficient irrigation systems and drought tolerant landscaping outdoors, you can maximize your water efficiency, reduce your water bill and help us meet our goal.

About The Calendar

This year's theme is water conservation, as seen through the eyes of our children. The artists whose posters are displayed in this calendar are from our service territory. They range in age from kindergarten to eighth grade, all attend a local elementary or middle school and they all share a common interest in water conservation. Their understanding of the significance of water and the role it plays from a local to a global perspective bodes well for their future. We hope you enjoy their creativity and their vision as much as we do.

Cover: Rose N. 4th grade, Vermont Elementary



Toni Callicott
President



B. Warren Cocke
Commissioner



Norine I. Miller
Commissioner



Dr. Louis A. Fernandez
Commissioner



Wayne Hendrix
Commissioner

Conservación Del Agua

En el 2008, la ley estatal conocida como SBx7-7 fue aprobada. Ésta requiere que, para el año 2020, el consumo de agua total sea reducido por el 20%. Esta meta solamente se podrá lograr trabajando junto con ustedes, nuestros clientes. Al instalar electrodomésticos de alta eficiencia dentro de sus casas, utilizar sistemas de riego hidrológicamente eficientes y arquitectura paisajista resistente a la sequía fuera de sus casas, usted no solamente podrá maximizar su eficiencia hidrológica, si no también reducir su factura de agua y ayudarnos a lograr nuestra meta.

Sobre Este Calandario

La preservación del agua vista a través de los ojos de nuestros niños es el tema de este año. Los artistas cuyos carteles están expuestos en este calendario son de nuestro territorio de servicio. Todos estos niños asisten a nuestras escuelas primarias o secundarias locales. Además, cada uno comparte un interés común en la conservación del agua. Su entendimiento de la importancia del agua y el papel que hace desde una perspectiva local hasta una global predice un buen futuro para ellos. Esperamos que disfruten de su creatividad y visión tanto como nosotros.



Stacey R. Aldstadt
General Manager

“Our greatest natural resource is the minds of our children”
Walt Disney

Your Comments Are Welcome

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

About Your Water Department

In 2011, SBMWD served in excess of 49,452 acre feet of water (16.1 billion gallons) to approximately 188,931 people in our service area. This means that the city uses an average of about 233 gallons of water per person each day for both residential and commercial purposes. All of our water is produced locally from 55 groundwater wells. We have more than 115 million gallons of water storage in 43 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. In order to deliver this water to you, we operate and maintain more than 716 miles of water mains that reach homes and businesses throughout the city.

Sus Comentarios Son Bienvenidos

El Departamento Municipal de Agua de la Ciudad de San Bernardino fue formado por Carta Constitucional Municipal y es gobernado por un Consejo de Comisionados de Agua. El Consejo de Agua se reúne el primer y tercer martes de cada mes. Las reuniones se llevan a cabo en el Salón de Juntas del Departamento en el quinto piso de la Alcaldía Municipal. El público es bienvenido a asistir a estas reuniones. Las agendas de las reuniones se exhiben en el primer piso del vestíbulo de la alcaldía, en la biblioteca central de Feldheim, y también se pueden encontrar en la página de 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 al (909)384-7210.

Sobre Su Departamento Del Agua

En el 2011, el Departamento Municipal de Agua de la Ciudad de San Bernardino, suministro más de 49,452 pies-acres (16.1 billones de galones) de agua a nuestra área de servicio. La cantidad promedia usada por persona en la ciudad es equivalente a 233 galones de agua al día, para uso residencial y comercial. Todo nuestro suministro es producido en 55 pozos de agua subterránea. Tenemos más de 115 millones de galones de agua almacenados en 43 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 716 millas de una red de suministro de agua para abastecer las necesidades de agua de la ciudad.



Saving Water Saves Money!



June 2012

Su	M	T	W	T	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

2012

August 2012

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

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2 City Council Meeting	3 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	4 Independence Day City Hall Closed	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	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	Water when the sun is down to avoid evaporation and when it's not windy. Let the grass grow one inch taller in hot weather, the taller blades prevent water evaporation.			

Did you know?

About seventy percent of the Earth's surface is covered with water. Ninety-seven percent of the water on the Earth is salt water and humans cannot drink this water. Two percent of the water on earth is glacier ice at the North and South Poles. Less than one percent of all of the water on earth is fresh water that we can actually use.



Eliminate Evaporation Through Natural Mulch for Water Conservation ∞∞∞



July 2012

Su	M	T	W	T	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

2012

September 2012

Su	M	T	W	T	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
<i>Use mulch in the garden and around shrubs and plants to prevent moisture from evaporating. Using a drip irrigation system is the most efficient and economical way to water your plants and trees</i>			1	2	3	4
5	6 <i>City Council Meeting</i>	7 <i>Board of Water Commissioners Meeting</i>	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20 <i>City Council Meeting</i>	21 <i>Board of Water Commissioners Meeting</i>	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

*"When the well is dry,
we know the worth of
water."*

—Benjamin Franklin





August 2012

Su	M	T	W	T	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

2012

October 2012

Su	M	T	W	T	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 our free Fall water-smart landscaping class. This short, three hour class will give you the basics on how to create a personalized landscape design, how to select the appropriate drought tolerant plants and how to design and build a water saving drip irrigation system. Call us at 909/384-5141 to reserve your seat. The class is very popular!						1
2	3 <i>Labor Day</i> City Hall Closed	4 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting City Council Meeting	5	6	7	8
9 Grandparents Day	10	11	12	13	14	15
16 Rosh Hashanah	17 City Council Meeting	18 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	19	20	21	22 First Day of Autumn
23	24	25 Yom Kippur	26	27	28	29
30						

Did you know?

The Egyptians were the first people to record methods for treating water. These records date back more than 1,500 years. The most common ways of cleaning water were by boiling it over a fire, heating it in the sun, or by dipping a heated piece of iron into it.





September 2012

Su	M	T	W	T	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

2012

November 2012

Su	M	T	W	T	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	

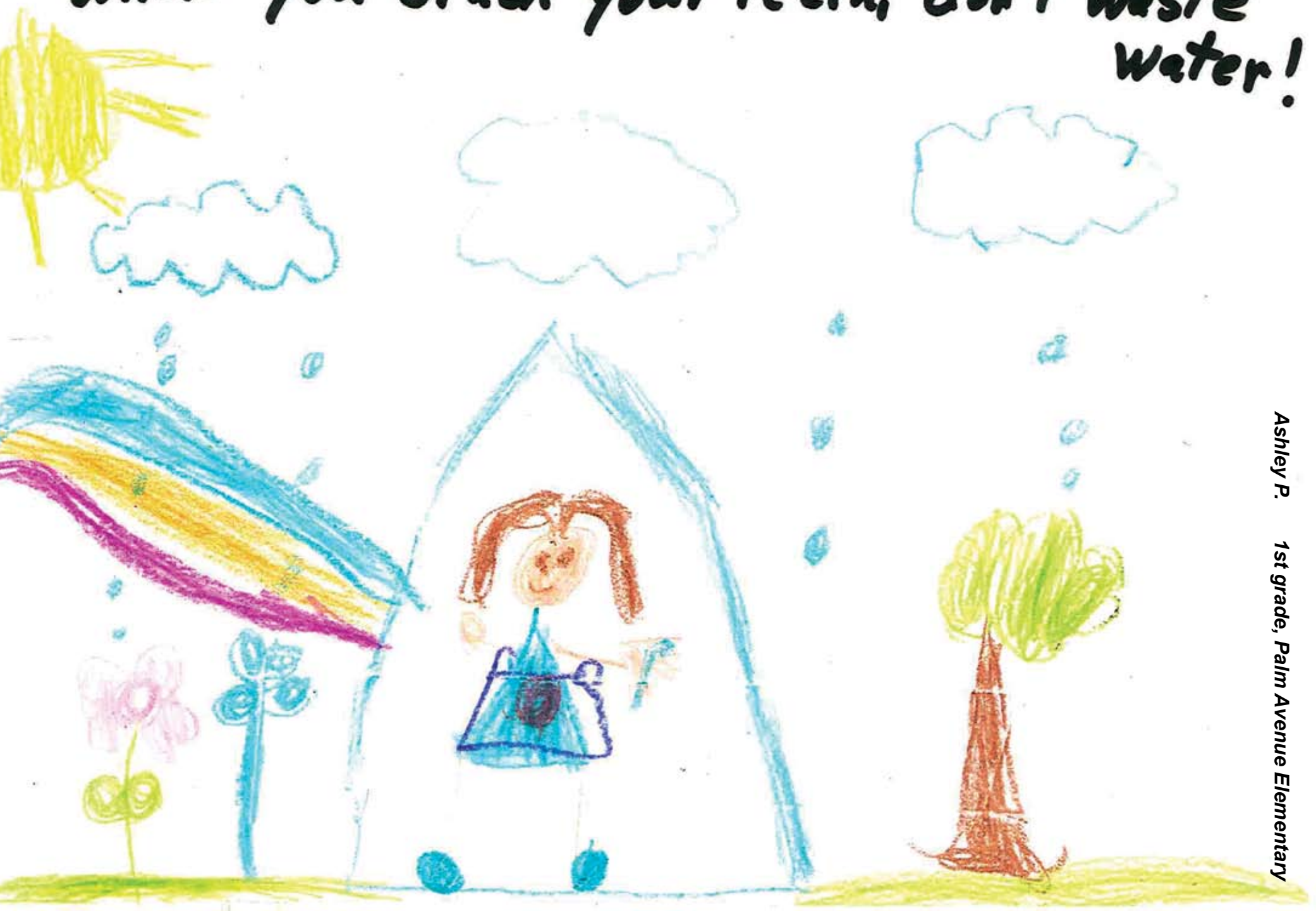
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 <i>City Council Meeting</i>	2 <i>Board of Water Commissioners Meeting</i>	3	4	5	6
7	8 <i>Columbus Day</i>	9	10	11	12	13
14	15 <i>City Council Meeting</i>	16 <i>Board of Water Commissioners Meeting</i>	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31 <i>Halloween</i>	<i>October and November are the best months for planting California Native plants. These plants require substantially less water, and are normally very low maintenance</i>		

"Irrigation of the land with seawater desalinated by fusion power is ancient. It's called rain."

—Michael McClary



When you brush your teeth, don't waste
water!



October 2012						
Su	M	T	W	T	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

2012

December 2012						
Su	M	T	W	T	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
<i>Turn off the faucet while brushing your teeth and save water. Adjust your irrigation controller during the cooler seasons; reduce the number of days and duration time of each watering cycle.</i>				1	2	3
4 Daylight Savings Time Ends	5 City Council Meeting	6 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	7	8	9	10
11 Veterans Day	12 Veterans Day Observed City Hall Closed	13	14	15	16	17
18	19 City Council Meeting	20 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	21	22 Thanksgiving Day City Hall Closed	23 City Hall Closed	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

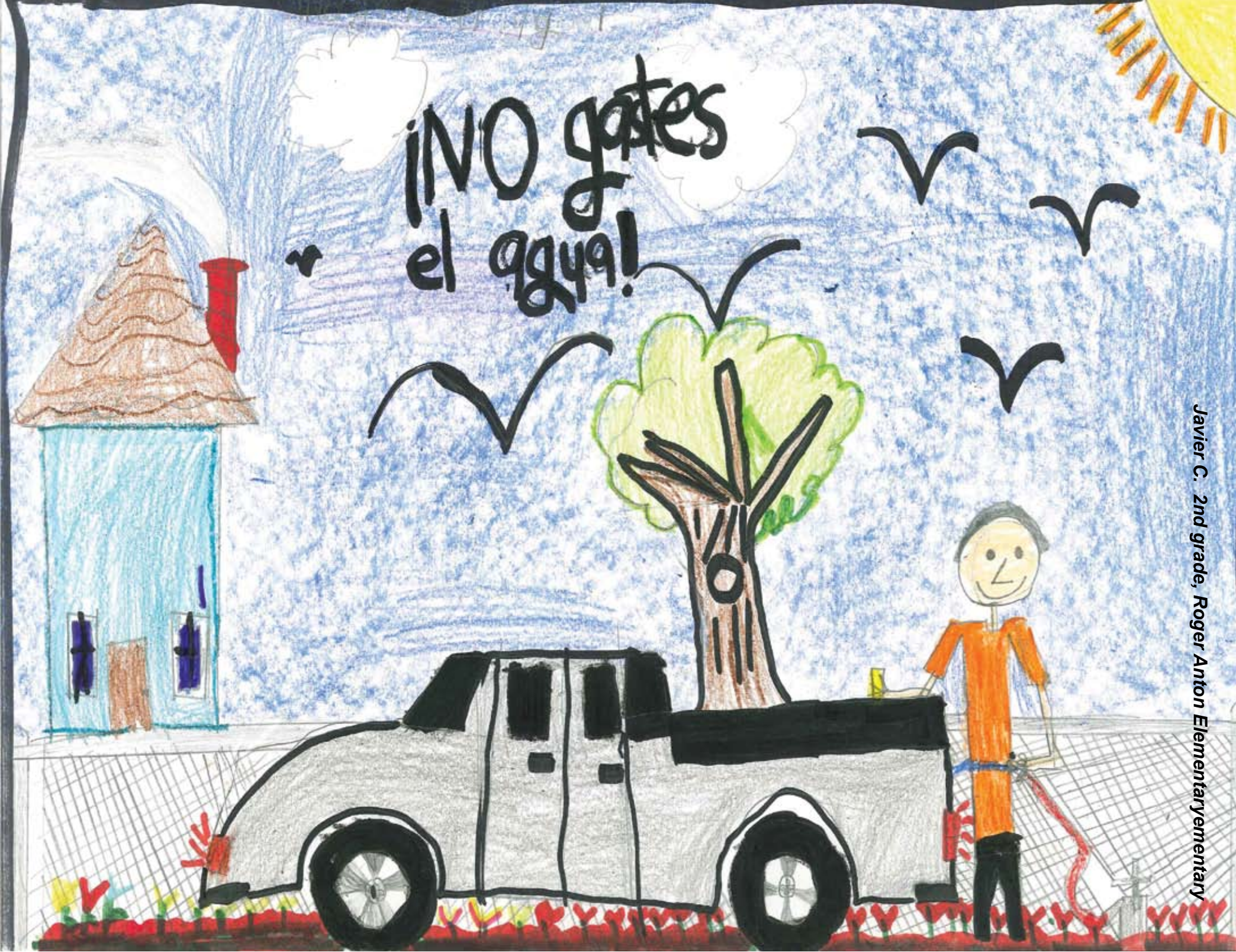
Did you know?

People can survive several weeks without food, but only five to seven days without water.

Water makes up 83% of our blood, 70% of our brain and 90% of our lungs. Overall, 70% of the human body is made up of water.



¡NO gastes
el agua!



November 2012

Su	M	T	W	T	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

2012

January 2013

Su	M	T	W	T	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
<i>Turn off the water while you wash your car. Check household faucets and toilets for leaks. Even small ones add up in time to substantial water loss.</i>						1
2	3 <i>City Council Meeting</i>	4 <i>Board of Water Commissioners Meeting</i>	5	6	7	8
9 <i>First Day of Hanukkah</i>	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17 <i>City Council Meeting</i>	18 <i>Board of Water Commissioners Meeting</i>	19	20	21 <i>First Day of Winter</i>	22
23	24 <i>Christmas Eve City Hall Closed</i>	25 <i>Christmas Day</i>	26 <i>Kwanzaa</i>	27	28	29
30	31 <i>New Years Eve City Hall Closed</i>	<i>City Hall Closed</i>				

"Water is the driver of Nature."
—Leonardo da Vinci



Let's save water by using a broom to sweep the driveway!



December 2012

Su	M	T	W	T	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

2013

February 2013

Su	M	T	W	T	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
<i>Use a broom instead of a hose to clean your driveway and sidewalk and save water</i>		1 <i>New Years Day</i> City Hall Closed	2	3	4	5
6	7 City Council Meeting	8 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21 <i>Martin Luther King Jr. Day</i> City Hall Closed	22 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting City Council Meeting	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	<i>"If there is magic on the planet, it is contained in water"</i> - Loren Eisley	

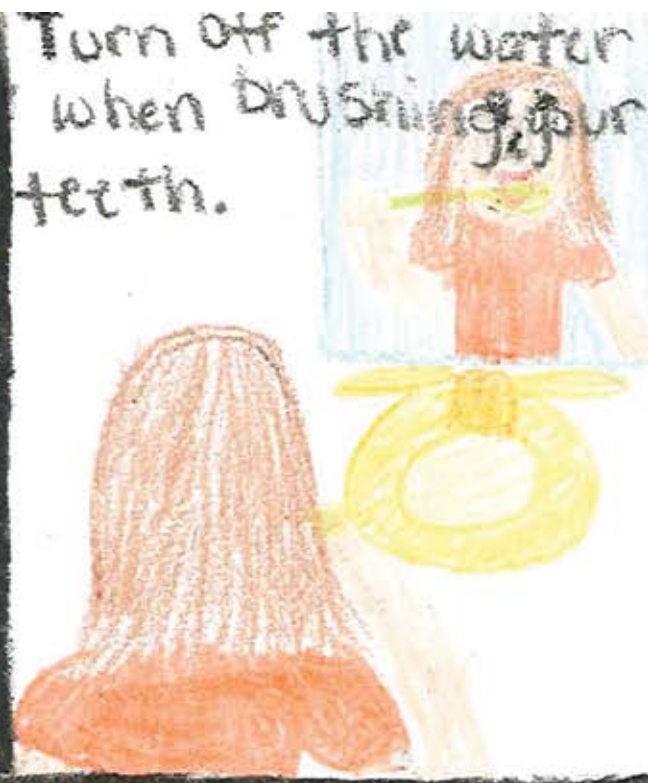
Did you know?

You can refill an eight ounce glass of water approximately 1,500 times for the same cost as a six-pack of soda.

We should drink six to eight glasses of water each day.



Conserving WATER is Easy as 1 2 3



Take 1 min. off your shower.

When washing dishes make two sinks. One for wash and one for rinse.

Hand wash your clothes to save water.



January 2013

Su	M	T	W	T	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

2013

March 2013

Su	M	T	W	T	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
<i>Run your washing machine and dishwasher only when they are full. Keep showers to a five minute limit. Check your toilets for leaks.</i>					1	2
3	4 City Council Meeting	5 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	6	7	8	9
10 Chinese New Year	11	12	13 Ash Wednesday	14 Valentines Day	15	16
17	18 Presidents Day City Hall Closed	19 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting City Council Meeting	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	<i>"I believe that water is the only drink for a wise man"</i> - Mark Twain	



"The frog does not drink up the pond in which he lives."
—Native American saying





Angela L. 3rd grade, Vermont Elementary

February 2013

Su	M	T	W	T	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

2013

April 2013

Su	M	T	W	T	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
Sign up for our free Spring water-smart landscaping class. This short, three hour class will give you the basics on how to create a personalized landscape design, how to select the appropriate drought tolerant plants and how to design and build a water saving drip irrigation system. Call us at 909/384-5141 to reserve your seat to this very popular class!					1	2
3	4 City Council Meeting	5 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	6	7	8	9
10 Daylight Savings Time Starts	11	12	13	14	15	16
17 St. Patrick's Day	18 City Council Meeting	19 Board of Water Commissioners Meeting	20 First Day of Spring	21	22 World Water Day	23
24 Palm Sunday	25	26 Passover	27	28	29 Good Friday	30
Cesar Chavez Day						
31 Easter						

Did you know?

The average person in the United States uses approximately 100 gallons of water each day. During medieval times a person used only five gallons per day.



Carlos



Wasting Water



March 2013

Su	M	T	W	T	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

2013

May 2013

Su	M	T	W	T	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 <i>City Council Meeting</i>	2 <i>Board of Water Commissioners Meeting</i>	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15 <i>City Council Meeting</i>	16 <i>Board of Water Commissioners Meeting</i>	17	18	19	20
21	22 <i>Earth Day</i>	23	24	25	26 <i>Arbor Day</i>	27
28	29	30	<i>April 22nd is Earth day, a day set aside to remember our planet. Taking care of our natural resources should be a year round commitment.</i>			

"Water sustains all."

—Thales of Miletus, 600 B.C.



Help our world and
Save water

Turn it off
while putting
on Shampoo

Save the
World!!

Save some for the

Fishes

Make the
World
a better
place

Caring + help

Have a heart and
Make a difference

Please

please
help

Marielena G. 5th grade, Vermont Elementary

Marielena
4-26-12
Vermont



April 2013

Su	M	T	W	T	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

2013

June 2013

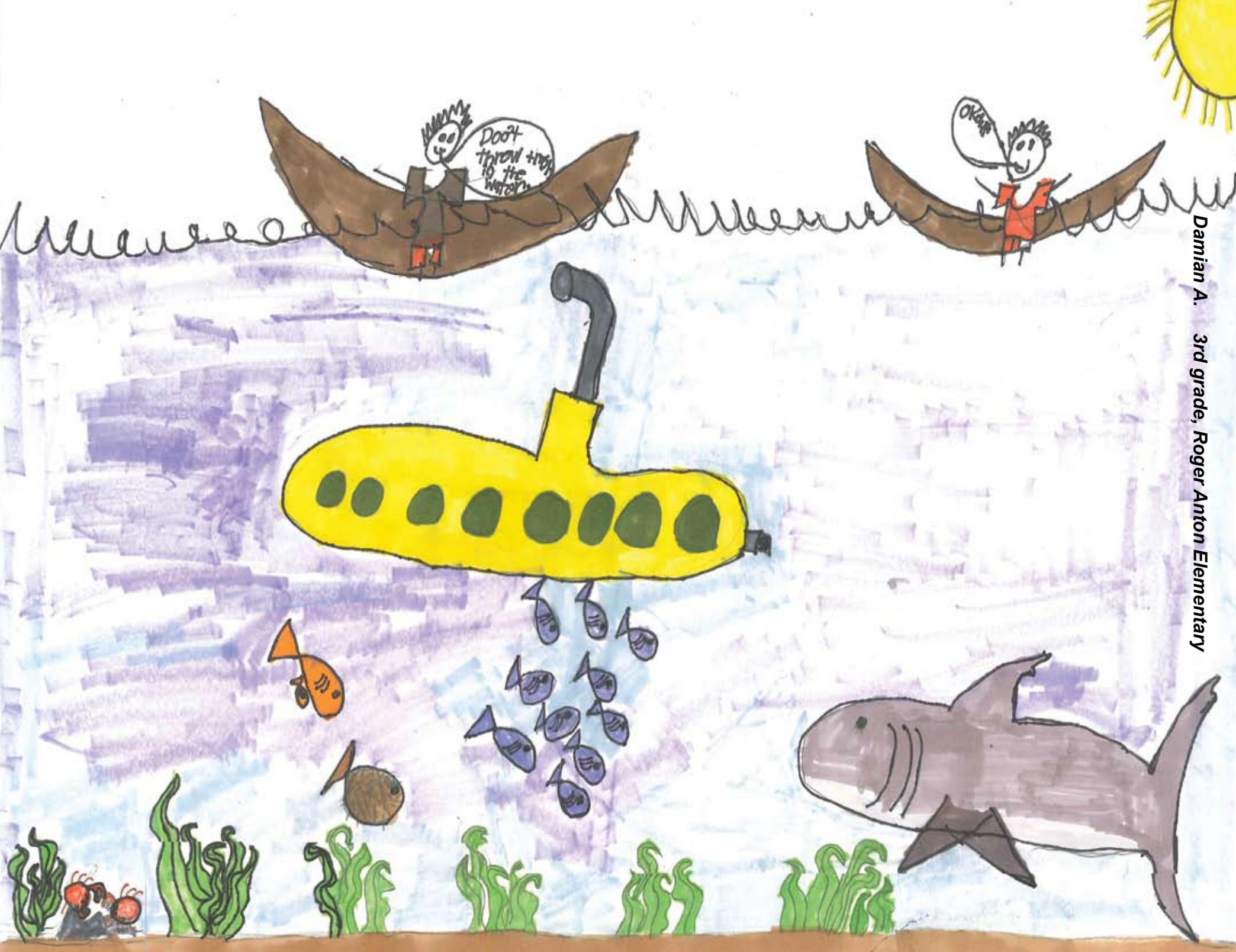
Su	M	T	W	T	F	Sa
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<i>Avoid watering on windy days. You want to water your lawn and garden, not the sidewalk.</i>			1	2	3	4
5 <i>Cinco De Mayo</i>	6 <i>City Council Meeting</i>	7 <i>Board of Water Commissioners Meeting</i>	8	9	10	11
12 <i>Mother's Day</i>	13	14	15	16	17	18 <i>Armed Forces Day</i>
19	20 <i>City Council Meeting</i>	21 <i>Board of Water Commissioners Meeting</i>	22	23	24	25
26	27 <i>Memorial Day</i> <i>City Hall Closed</i>	28	29	30	31	

Did you know?

Landscaping accounts for more than half the water Californians use at home during the warm months. Showers account for another 18% and toilets use about 20%.





Don't
throw things
in the
water

OK

Damian A. 3rd grade, Roger Anton Elementary

May 2013						
Su	M	T	W	T	F	Sa
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

JUNE

2013

July 2013						
Su	M	T	W	T	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
<i>Be water smart. By installing high efficiency appliances and fixtures indoors and using water efficient irrigation systems and drought tolerant landscaping outdoors, you can maximize your water efficiency, and reduce your water bill. Our comprehensive water conservation rebate program can help. Please call 909/384-5141 for more information or visit our web-site at: www.sbcitywater.org</i>						1
2	3 <i>City Council Meeting</i>	4 <i>Board of Water Commissioners Meeting</i>	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14 <i>Flag Day</i>	15
16 <i>Father's Day</i>	17 <i>City Council Meeting</i>	18 <i>Board of Water Commissioners Meeting</i>	19	20	21 <i>First Day of Summer</i>	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

*"When you drink the water, remember the spring."
– Chinese proverb*



The City of San Bernardino's 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

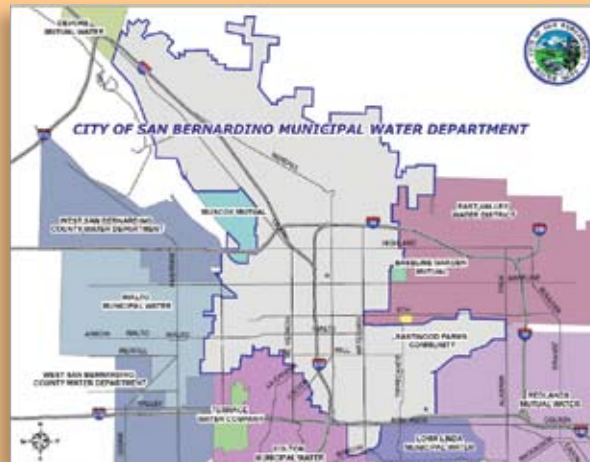
Departamento Municipal de Agua de San Bernardino Reporte de Confianza para los consumidores de agua del año 2011.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

SBMWD is proud to announce that all of the water we served in 2011 met all the required standards for drinking water. Throughout 2011, the Water Department took more than 12,500 water samples that we provided to our contract labs. These labs conducted more than 90,000 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 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 2011, 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 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

El Departamento Municipal de Agua de San Bernardino esta orgulloso en poderles reportar que toda el agua servida a nuestros clientes, en el año 2011 satisfizo todas las normas de calidad establecidas para el agua potable doméstica. Durante el 2011, tomamos más de 12,500 muestras para que nuestros laboratorios pudieran conducir

más de 90,000 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 Pública 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. 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.

ABOUT OUR WATER SOURCE

The water that we serve 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 sides and bottoms of the basin. These bedrock formations prevent the groundwater from flowing away underground to the Pacific Ocean.

Rain and melting snow from the local mountains replace the water we take out of the basin, replenishing our water supply. On rare occasions, the department imports water from the State Water Project to replenish our basin. This water percolates through the ground to be captured and stored in the Bunker Hill Basin.

It is estimated 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 through the implementation of 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.

SOBRE EL ABASTECIMIENTO DE AGUA SUBTERRANEA

El agua que proveemos a nuestros clientes viene de un depósito de agua subterráneo natural llamado Bunker Hill Ground Water 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.

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 calcula 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. 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.

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 persons should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED INFORMATION

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires additional health information based on finding contaminants at a certain level within a utility sample. Although we have met all of the state MCLs for nitrate, arsenic, and lead 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 USEPA 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.

LEAD: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. SBMWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in your drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> or call 1-800-426-4791.

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 trasplantes de órganos, personas con HIV/SIDA, o otros trastornos del sistema inmunológico, algunos ancianos, y bebés podrían estar a riesgo de contraer infecciones. Estas personas deberían consultar con su médico 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.

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 y arsenic, 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 bebés de menos de 6 meses de edad. Tales niveles en agua potable pueden interferir con la capacidad de cargar oxígeno 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 oxígeno 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.

PLOMO: Niveles elevados de plomo, si existen, podrían causar serios problemas de salud especialmente para mujeres embarazadas y Niños pequeños. La presencia de plomo en el agua potable es causada por materiales y componentes asociados con las líneas de servicio y la tubería de la casa. El Departamento Municipal de Agua de la Ciudad de San Bernardino toma mucho orgullo en suministrarle agua potable de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en los componentes de su plomería. Usted puede minimizar el riesgo de ser expuesto al plomo dejando que el agua de su grifo corra de 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de utilizar.

REGULATIONS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The California Department of Public Health regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottle water that provide the same protection for public health. The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that 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 that 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).

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).

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 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.

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 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.

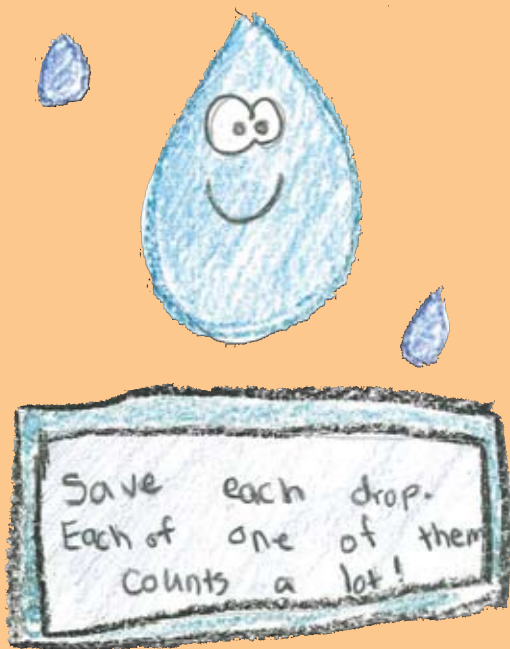
Es razonable esperar que el agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, contenga por lo menos pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua presente un riesgo a su salud. Puede obtener más información sobre los contaminantes y los posibles efectos a su salud llamando a la Línea de Agua Potable Segura (Safe Drinking Water Hotline) de la USEPA al (800)426-4791.

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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

In response to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), California Department of Public Health Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management developed a program, called the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program (DWSAP), to assess the vulnerability of drinking water sources to contamination. The San Bernardino Municipal Water Department completed our DWSAP in 2002, and continues to update the plan as needed. The DWSAP 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.



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.

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.

If you have questions regarding the information in this report, please contact:

George Castillo, Administrative Services Manager
City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department
PO Box 710
San Bernardino, CA 92402
Voice: (909) 384-5141 / Fax: (909) 384-7211
e-mail: Castillo_ge@sbcitywater.org

Please include your name, address, and phone number.

Si usted tiene cualquier pregunta sobre la información contenida en este informe por favor comuníquese con:

George Castillo, Gerente de Servicios Administrativos
City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department
PO Box 710
San Bernardino, CA 92402
Voice: (909) 384-5141 / Fax: (909) 384-7211
e-mail: Castillo_ge@sbcitywater.org

Por favor incluya su nombre, dirección y número de teléfono

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. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):

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

Public Health Goal (PHG):

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):

The 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 California Department of Public Health.

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.

No Standard (NS):

No standard has been established as a guideline for a contaminant.

NL:

Notification Level

ND:

Non-Detect

NTU:

Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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

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).

2011 Consumer Confidence Report Table of Constituents

Esta informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

				Local Groundwater			
Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL (AL) [MRDL] [NL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Average Value	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Typical Source
Regulated by Primary Drinking Water Standards (in order to protect against possible adverse health effects)							
Organic Contaminants							
cis-1, 2 dichloroethylene (c-1, 2-DCE) (ug/L)	2011	6	100	ND	ND - 0.53	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE in groundwater contamination
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ug/L)	2011	5	0.06	ND	ND - 3.40	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ug/L)	2011	5	1.7	ND	ND - 1.0	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ug/L)	2011	10	0.004	ND	ND - 7.60	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (mg/L)	2011	2	1	0.48	0.3 - 1.40	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as NO ₃ (mg/L)	2011	45	45	16.85	3.2 - 31.0	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2001-2011	15	NS	3.4	ND - 13.16	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2007-2011	20	0.43	4.3	1.60 - 17.32	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chemical Disinfectants							
Chlorine (mg/L)	2011	[4]	[4]	0.66	0.2 - 2.4	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ug/L)	2011	80	NS	3.94	0.8 - 11.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ug/L)	2011	60	NS	ND	ND - 7.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Microbiological							
Total Coliform Bacteria (Present/Absent)	2011	MCL: If more than 5% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	Absent	Absent - 0.73%	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	(1.3)	0.3	90 th 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							
Chloride (mg/L)	2011	500	NS	19.92	3.40 - 51.0	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Corrosivity (Non-Corrosive)	2011	Non-Corrosive	NS	0.35	0.0 - 0.68	No	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2011	1600	NS	553.1	300 - 650	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (mg/L)	2011	500	NS	48.73	14.0 - 94.0	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2011	1000	NS	351.67	210 - 440	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2011	5	NS	0.02	ND - 2.30	No	Soil Runoff
Unregulated Contaminant							
Dichlorodiflouromethane (Freon 12) (mg/L)	2011	[1]	NS	0.00189	ND - 0.00610	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.
Additional Monitoring							
Hardness (as CaCO ₃) (mg/L)	2011	NS	NS	234.38	110 - 300	N/A	Naturally occurring
Sodium (mg/L)	2011	NS	NS	12.54	14.0 - 47.0	N/A	Naturally occurring

Emergency Numbers

Police-Fire-Medical Emergencies Only.....911
Poison Control.....(800) 222-1222
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline.....(800) 273-8255
Emergency Mental Health Hospital Services...(909) 580-1800
California Missing Children Hotline.....(800) 222-3463
Water Department :
General.....(909) 384-5141
Customer Service.....(909) 384-5095



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

PRESORT STD
U. S. Postage

PAID

Permit No. 126
San Bernardino, CA
92402

SBMWD WATER CONSERVATION REBATE PROGRAM

Qualified water customers can receive substantial rebates for the purchase of water-saving devices inside and outside the home.

Inside the home: \$100 for a high-efficiency (HE) toilet. \$200 for a HE clothes washing machine, \$200 for a HE dishwasher, and \$15 for low-flow shower heads. Outside the home: \$150 for a weather based, smart irrigation controller, \$80 for standard controllers, up to \$150 for HE sprinkler nozzles; up to \$200 for drought tolerant plants. Up to \$100 for a drip irrigation system, and up to \$200 if a customer installs mulch/gravel with their drip system.

Rules and restrictions apply, so please visit our website at www.sbcitywater.org or call (909) 384-5141 for program qualifications.

FREE WATER-SMART LANDSCAPING CLASSES

To help our customers reduce their water use without sacrificing the outdoor beauty of their home, we host free Landscaping Classes every Spring and Fall. These classes will cover landscape design, how to build a drip irrigation system, and California Friendly/drought tolerant plant selection. If interested, please call (909) 384-5141 or go to our website at www.sbcitywater.org.

