

YOUR 2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Trusted, Quality Service Since 1905



CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT
300 N. "D" STREET, SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92418 | PHONE: 909.384.5141



RELIABILITY IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY

The City of San Bernardino is fortunate to have a secure source of water that has provided for its residents for more than a century. With careful stewardship, this source will continue supporting them into the future.

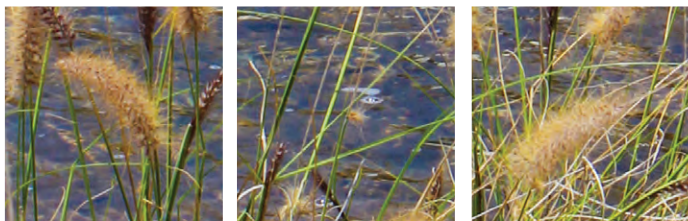
Rain and snowmelt from the San Bernardino Mountains flows into the ancient Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin in the San Bernardino Valley, where it supplies high-quality drinking water that meets 100 percent of the City's needs. As the caretaker of this precious and valuable resource, the San Bernardino Municipal Water Department (SBMWD) must adapt to challenges such as drought, population growth and regulatory requirements to provide our community with the dependable service they have trusted since 1905.

SBMWD has taken numerous strides to address these hurdles and position itself for the coming years. In addition to providing our customers with the resources and information they need to use water efficiently, the Department is pursuing projects that facilitate water reuse and improve existing infrastructure to boost the reliability of our system and your water service. As an example, SBMWD has proposed a recycled water project to capture and treat about 22 million gallons of wastewater per day that would otherwise be discharged down the Santa Ana River. Instead, the highly treated water would be injected into the ground to replenish the Bunker Hill Basin and provide a sustainable supply even in dry years.

SBMWD also uses imported supplies from the State Water Project (SWP) to further replenish the Basin. By recycling, we will help minimize those more expensive and less reliable imports and further cement San Bernardino's water independence.

The Department maintains a complicated supply network that includes 750 miles of pipeline and more than 44,000 customer connections. To that end, SBMWD is making seismic retrofits to its reservoirs to protect water quality and firefighting capabilities in the event of a devastating earthquake. In addition, new water mains in the service area will increase reliability and accommodate growth.

Details about these projects are available in this Consumer Confidence Report, along with information on the quality of water delivered by SBMWD and how it compares to state and federal health standards. SBMWD remains committed to providing reliable water supplies and quality service for the community, where we have been a trusted partner since 1905. We encourage you to connect with us – we value questions, feedback and input from our community.



Yours in service,

Stacey Aldstadt

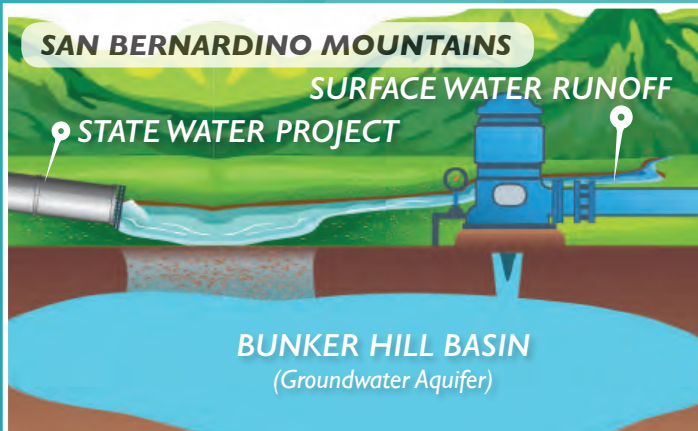
Stacey R. Aldstadt
General Manager

ABOUT YOUR WATER DEPARTMENT

In 2015, we served more than 32,500 acre feet of water (10.6 billion gallons) to approximately 198,000 people in our service area. This means that the city uses an average of about 150 gallons of water per person each day for both residential and commercial purposes.



10.6 billion gallons of water were produced in 2015



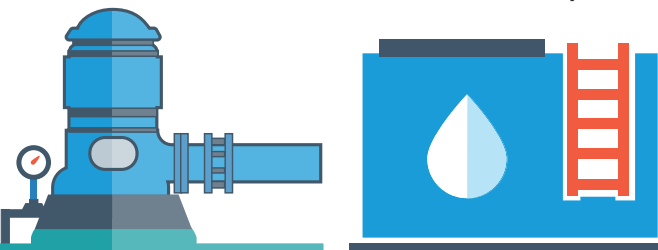
Water supply consists of 100% groundwater from the Bunker Hill Basin. The basin is mostly replenished naturally through surface water runoff. When available, SWP water also provides basin replenishment. In the future, recycled water will also replenish the basin.

4 Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) water treatment plants

2 air unit treatment plants

55 groundwater wells

38 active storage reservoirs/tanks



126 million gallons of water storage capacity



All of our water is produced locally from 55 groundwater wells. We have more than 126 million gallons of water storage in 38 covered reservoirs. These reservoirs enable us to meet our peak-hour water demand on hot summer days, and to provide water storage for emergencies and fire protection. In order to deliver this water to you, we operate and maintain more than 750 miles of water mains that reach homes and businesses throughout the city.



44,000+ connections



2 wastewater treatment plants



750 miles of pipeline in service area



CALIFORNIA DROUGHT



EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

Due to historic statewide drought conditions, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted emergency regulations and has directed SBMWD to reach conservation goals to reduce water use as compared to 2013. The community's efforts to date have been remarkable, as the Department remains in compliance with 25% reduction through May 2016. The drought emergency regulations will remain in effect through January 2017.

In response to the State mandated requirements, the SBMWD Board of Water Commissioners implemented Stage IIA of the Department's Water Supply Shortage Contingency Plan. In addition to mandatory water reduction for all customers, Stage IIA lists several water restrictions aimed at fighting the drought and meeting the Department's conservation goal.

Stage IIA Water Restrictions:



Irrigation is permitted only before 8:00 a.m. and after 6:00 p.m.



Irrigation will only be allowed on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays each week



No watering of outdoor landscape that may cause excessive runoff



All leaks shall be corrected within 72 hours



No irrigation for 48 hours after measurable rainfall



No washing down driveways, sidewalks, or other hardscapes



Washing of vehicles is not permitted except using hoses with an automatic shut-off device, or at a commercial car washing facility



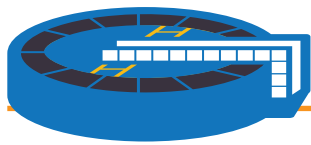
No use of fountains that use potable water, unless the water is recirculated



CONSERVATION IN OUR COMMUNITY

SBMWD is working hard to provide you, our customer, with the tools and resources you need to become more water efficient. For more information about water conservation related programs and incentives available to you, please visit conserve.sbmwd.org or call (909) 384-5141 today!

WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY



CLEAN WATER FACTORY FACTS



8 billion gallons of water produced



11 local government agencies benefitting from the Clean Water Factory

Beneficial Uses:

- Groundwater basin recharge
- Domestic water supplies
- Irrigation uses

Location: Existing water treatment facilities in industrial area

THE CLEAN WATER FACTORY

PIONEERING RECYCLED WATER USE IN SAN BERNARDINO

Manufacturing new water is pretty much impossible. In fact, roughly the same amount of water has existed since the dinosaurs roamed Earth! But we can – and should – reuse what we have right here at home.

That's why the City has proposed the Clean Water Factory, the most advanced recycled water project in our region. The project would capture and treat upwards of 22 million gallons of wastewater each day and treat it to a standard ready to use in our homes and yards!

This is made possible by both man-made and natural processes. The wastewater will first go through intense treatment, including highly technical reverse osmosis and ultraviolet light treatment, at the Factory. It will then undergo natural treatment by percolating back into local groundwater basins. This will make it clean and ready for consumption. The project will also treat other sources of water and pump it directly to customers for irrigation uses.

The Clean Water Factory will fundamentally shift how our region uses – and reuses – water. It has gone through years of intense environmental review and is nearing final approval.

PROVIDING WATER, SAVING SPECIES

CITY PARTNERS ON REGIONAL HABITAT PLAN

The City of San Bernardino is a key partner and funder of the proposed Upper Santa Ana River Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). The purpose of the HCP, which is done in concert with dozens of partners and agencies, is to provide specific protections for more than 22 sensitive species, including the Santa Ana Sucker fish, while also permitting continued and expanded water reliability operations. It truly is a win-win for species and our local residents.



A WIN-WIN FOR SPECIES AND WATER RELIABILITY

22 Species Currently Protected (*including the Santa Ana Sucker fish*)

4000+ Acres Protected

20+ Water Agencies Involved

9 Watersheds Covered

Note: The HCP is proposed & numbers are preliminary.

STATE WATER PROJECT

In 2015, SBMWD recharged 2.3 billion gallons of State Water Project water at recharge facilities along the foothills. This water replenishes the Bunker Hill Basin, the groundwater basin SBMWD relies on for 100% of its water supply. This is currently the only method and supply available to SBMWD for replenishment of the groundwater basin.

INFRASTRUCTURE RELIABILITY



In order to provide a safe and reliable water supply, SBWMD staff is continually working to maintain and improve its aging infrastructure to meet or exceed state and federal standards. This is in large part accomplished by identifying deficient areas in our drinking water system that require enhancement, rehabilitation, or replacement.

Some of the more critical system improvements that are currently in progress are:

RESERVOIR SEISMIC RETROFITS

In 2012, a seismic assessment was performed on approximately half of SBMWD's water supply storage reservoirs. This assessment identified 14 reservoirs that were found to be deficient and potentially vulnerable if a significant seismic event (earthquake) were to occur. Failure of a reservoir in such an event can result in water system pressure loss that can cause water quality issues and can significantly decrease the ability to fight structure fires. Given the extensive scope and cost to seismically retrofit all identified reservoirs, the work has been planned and budgeted over multiple years.

INTERMEDIATE ZONE 24" TRANSMISSION MAIN

The installation of an Intermediate Zone 24" pipeline will allow the demolition of an aging elevated storage reservoir by extending SBMWD's Intermediate Pressure Zone to include the IVDA Upper Pressure Zone. This project will also enhance SBMWD's water system by providing a more reliable water supply to the most eastern area of the system where significant development is anticipated.



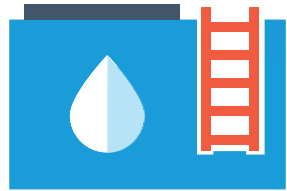
I-215/DEVORE INTERCHANGE TRANSMISSION MAIN REPLACEMENT

As part of a transportation project to alleviate highway traffic at the I-215 and I-15 interchange, Caltrans and the San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG) are constructing and rehabbing a road extending from Devore Road to Kenwood Avenue. This road alignment runs parallel to approximately 9,000 feet of existing steel pipeline that extends from SBMWD's Kenwood Well Field to SBMWD's Devore Plant. This existing pipeline is difficult to access, as it is mostly located in the Cajon Wash, where it is vulnerable during major storm events. SBMWD entered into a Utility Agreement with SANBAG to fund upsizing of the pipeline to 20-inch diameter and relocation of the pipeline from the wash to the road. Construction of the pipeline is in progress and is anticipated to be complete by the end of 2016.

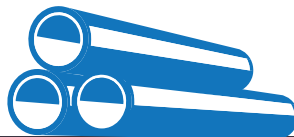


MAINTENANCE OVERVIEW

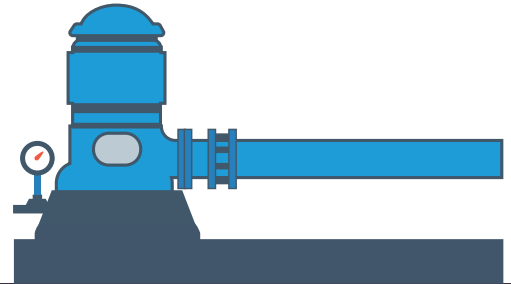
Routine maintenance of the water system is essential in ensuring a safe and reliable water supply.



15 planned seismic upgrades over 5 years



15 miles of pipeline replaced over 5 years



25 wells rehabilitated over 5 years

MAINTENANCE IN 2015



28 system gate valves replaced



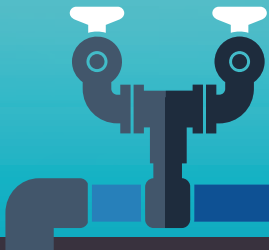
12 auto blow offs to improve quality



34 fire hydrant leaks repaired



7 reservoirs inspected & cleaned



37,000 samples collected



34 fire hydrants replaced

219 fire hydrants flushed to maintain quality

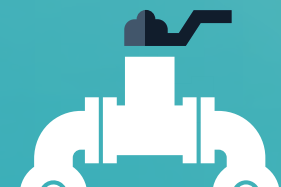


1,397 water meters replaced

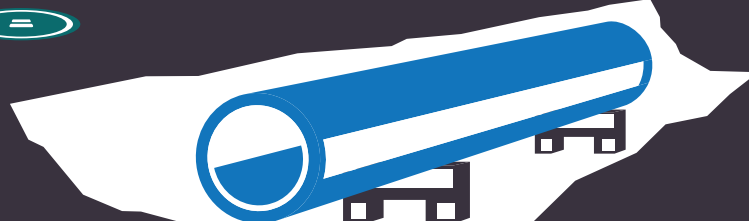
4,000 backflow devices tested & inspected



382 meter leaks repaired



97 service valve & system leaks repaired



106 water main leaks repaired



WATER QUALITY REPORT

INFORME DE CALIDAD DEL AGUA

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 2015 met all the required standards for drinking water. Throughout 2015, as we do each year, the Water Department took more than 37,000 water samples that we provided to our contract labs.

These labs conducted more than 100,000 tests to identify all of the constituents in our drinking water, ensuring its quality. This report describes in detail the constituents 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 Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (State Board) 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 2015, we inform you about it 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 inform you, our customers, how much it will cost to install the treatment equipment, and how much it will increase the cost of your water. We do all of this in this report because consumers have a right to know what is in their drinking water. We believe that an educated consumer is more likely to help protect their drinking water sources and to understand the true costs of safe drinking water.

SOBRE ESTE INFORME

El Departamento Municipal de Agua de San Bernardino esta orgulloso en poderles reportar que toda el agua servida a nuestros clientes, en el año 2015 satisfizo todas las normas de calidad establecidas para el agua potable doméstica. Durante el 2015, tomamos más de 37,000 muestras para que nuestros laboratorios pudieran conducir más de 100,000 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 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. SBMWD also imports water from the State Water Project and spreads this water in local spreading basins to replenish our groundwater basin. Both natural and imported 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. The sand and gravel act as a filtering agent and help 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 also 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. This is done collaboratively with other suppliers through a groundwater basin management plan. In all, more than 600,000 residents of the greater Riverside-San Bernardino area depend on the basin for their water, making our jobs a tremendous responsibility.

SOBRE EL ABASTECIMIENTO DE AGUA 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 people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the 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 contamination 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 drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

REGULATIONS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Board 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).



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 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 arsénico, 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 corre de 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de utilizar.

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.

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 Board 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

In response to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), State Board 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.



UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 3)

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every five years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions.

The SBMWD completed two rounds of UCMR 3 monitoring in July 2013, and January 2014. Any detected metal, chlorate, hexavalent chromium, 1,4 dioxane, volatile organics, perfluorinated compounds, and hormones detected are summarized in the Table of Constituents.

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

Con Arrieta, Water Quality Control Officer – City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department
P O Box 710, San Bernardino, CA 92402 | 909-384-5925 | e-mail: ccr_comments@sbmwd.org

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

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.

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 sustible 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.

EL REGLAMENTO MONITOREO DE CONTAMINANTES NO REGULADOS

Las enmiendas de 1996 a la Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requieren que una vez cada cinco años, la U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) emitirá una nueva lista de no más 30 contaminantes no regulados a ser monitoreados por los public water systems (PWSs). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule – o el reglamento Monitoreo de Contaminantes No Regulados (UCMR) proporciona EPA y otras partes interesadas con los datos científicamente válidos sobre la presencia de contaminantes en el agua potable. Estos datos sirven como la localidad primaria de ocurrencia y la exposición de información que la agencia utiliza para desarrollar las decisiones regulatorias.

SBMWD completó dos ciclos de UCMR 3 monitoreados en 2013 julio y enero de 2014. Cualquier metal detectado, clorato, cromo hexavalente, 1,4-dioxano, compuestos orgánicos volátiles, compuestos perfluorados, y las hormonas detectadas se resumen en la Tabla de Constituyentes.

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

Con Arrieta, Water Quality Control Officer – City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department
P O Box 710, San Bernardino, CA 92402 | 909-384-5925 | e-mail: ccr_comments@sbmwd.org

Por favor, incluya su nombre, dirección y número de teléfono para que podamos responder a usted directamente.

	UNITS	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AVERAGE VALUE	RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	VIOLATIONS	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
PRIMARY REGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE (C-1,2-DCE)	µg/L	2014-2015	6	100	ND	ND - 0.67	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (PCE)	µg/L	2014-2015	5	0.06	ND	ND - 1.96	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
TRICHLOROETHYLENE (TCE)	µg/L	2014-2015	5	1.7	ND	ND - 0.80	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	ng/L	2013-2014	5000	3000	21.1	ND - 100	No	Halogenated alkane; extraction and degreasing solvent; used in manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay and glass products; fumigant
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
ALUMINUM	mg/L	2014-2015	1	0.6	ND	ND - 0.12	No	Erosion of natural deposits
ARSENIC	µg/L	2014-2015	10	0.004	ND	ND - 4.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
TOTAL CHROMIUM	µg/L	2014	50	(100)	1.36	ND - 2.9	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	µg/L	2014	10	0.02	ND	ND - 3.6	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	mg/L	2014	2	1	0.61	0.3 - 1.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE AS NO3	mg/L	2015	45	45	16.24	ND - 42.0	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE AS NITROGEN	mg/L	2015	10	10	3.63	ND - 6.20	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIONUCLIDES								
GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	pCi/L	2001-2015	15	(0)	2.43	ND - 6.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
URANIUM	pCi/L	2007-2015	20	0.43	3.33	ND - 4.58	No	Erosion of natural deposits
CHEMICAL DISINFECTANT								
CHLORINE	mg/L	2015	[4]	[4]	0.63	0.2 - 1.8	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCT								
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	µg/L	2015	80	NS	7.4	1.6 - 9.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	µg/L	2015	60	NS	1.1	ND - 4.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	Present/ Absent	2015	MCL: if more than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	Absent	Absent - 0.7%	No	Naturally present in the environment
AT-THE-TAP MONITORING								
COPPER - SITES COLLECTED: 65 / SITES EXCEEDING AL: 0	mg/L	2015	(1.3)	0.3	90th Percentile = 0.19	ND - 0.60	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD - SITES COLLECTED: 65 / SITES EXCEEDING AL: 0	µg/L	2015	(15)	0.2	90th Percentile = ND	ND - ND	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS USED ABOVE

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.

	UNITS	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AVERAGE VALUE	RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	VIOLATIONS	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
SECONDARY REGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
AESTHETICS								
CHLORIDE	mg/L	2015	500	NS	22.15	4.0 - 51.0	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
CORROSIVITY (NON-CORROSIVE)	Non-Corrosive	2014	Non-Corrosive	NS	0.28	0.0 - 0.61	No	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
IRON	µg/L	2014-2015	300	NS	ND	ND - 350	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	µS/cm	2014	1600	NS	577.92	330 - 800	No	Substances that form ions when in water
SULFATE	mg/L	2015	500	NS	58.63	24 - 140.0	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	mg/L	2015	1000	NS	362.86	210 - 460	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
TURBIDITY	NTU	2015	5	NS	ND	ND - 0.92	No	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT [NL]								
DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (FREON 12)	mg/L	2014 - 2015	[1]	NS	0.00165	ND - 0.00510	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.
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 3)								
1,4-DIOXANE	µg/L	2013-2014	[1]	NS	0.02	ND - 0.12	No	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
CHLORATE	µg/L	2013-2014	[800]	NS	52.6	ND - 170	No	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide
CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE	ng/L	2013-2014	NS	NS	41.6	ND - 170	No	Chlorofluorocarbon; occurs as a gas, and used as a refrigerant, as a low-temperature solvent, and in fluorocarbon resins, especially tetrafluoroethylene polymers
MOLYBDENUM	µg/L	2013-2014	NS	NS	2.81	1.8 - 5.0	No	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent
STRONTIUM	µg/L	2013-2014	NS	NS	385	160 - 740	No	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
VANADIUM	µg/L	2013-2014	[50]	NS	3.04	2.0 - 4.6	No	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst
ADDITIONAL MONITORING								
HARDNESS (AS CaCO3)	mg/L	2015	NS	NS	251.6	120 - 350	N/A	Naturally-occurring
SODIUM	mg/L	2015	NS	NS	20.88	13.0 - 58.0	N/A	Naturally-occurring

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.

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 µg/L: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.

PPT or ng/L: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

µS/cm: measure of electric current

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's Hotline	(800) 222-3463

WATER DEPARTMENT

General	(909) 384-5141
Customer Service	(909) 384-5095
Water Quality	(909) 384-5139

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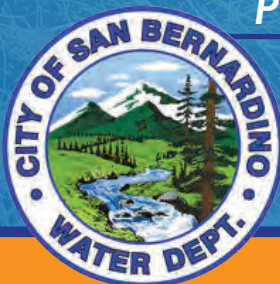
The City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department (SBMWD) was formed by the City Charter and is governed by an appointed Board of Water Commissioners. The Water Board meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month. The meetings are held in the Boardroom at 399 Chandler Place, San Bernardino CA, 92408. 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.

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CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT
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