



San Bernardino Municipal
Water Department's
2010 Consumer
Confidence Report

Your Comments Are Welcome!

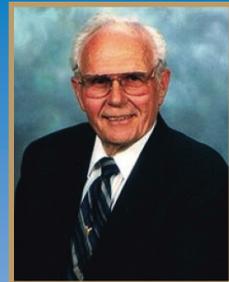
The City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department's (SBMWD) governing Board of Water Commissioners meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in the Water Department's Boardroom, on the fifth floor of City Hall. The public is always welcome to attend. Meeting agendas are posted in the first floor lobby of City Hall, the Feldheim Central Library, and on our website at 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.

If you have comments about this report, please send them to San Bernardino Municipal Water Department, P.O. Box 710, San Bernardino, CA 92402, or go to <http://user.govoutreach.com/sanbernardino/faq.php>, and click on "Submit Request" to send a comment.

SBMWD Board of Water Commissioners



Toni Callicott
President



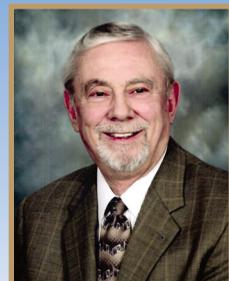
B. Warren Cocke
Commissioner



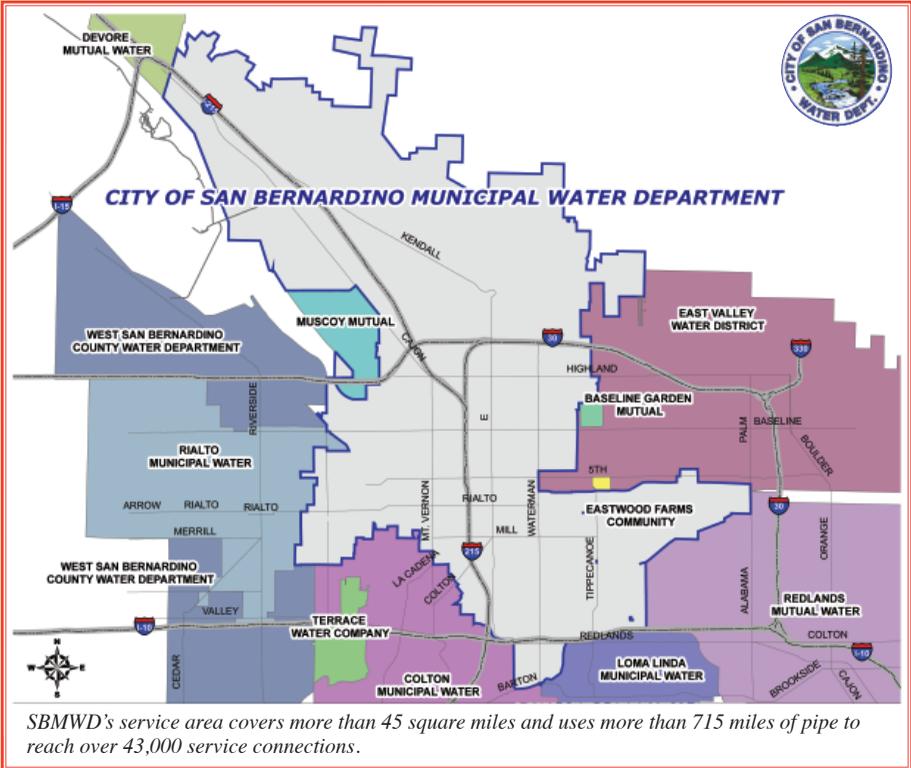
Wayne Hendrix
Commissioner



Norine I. Miller
Commissioner



Dr. Louis A.
Fernandez
Commissioner



About Your Water Department



Stacey Aldstadt
General Manager

In 2010 SBMWD provided in excess of 47,821 acre feet of water (15.6 billion gallons) to approximately 188,931 people in our service area. This means that the city uses an average of about 226 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 715 miles of water mains that reach homes and businesses throughout the city.



Workers add to the miles of pipeline used to move water throughout the city.

Water in an Emergency

Recent disasters in the news have underscored the importance of emergency preparedness. Your Water Department would like to remind you to store at least three days worth of drinking water for use in an emergency. This emergency supply should see you through all but the worst emergencies. So how much water does it take to make a three day supply? The minimum that most health experts recommend is $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of water per person daily, while some emergency response experts recommend as much as 14 gallons. The smaller amount reflects the amount of drinking water needed under normal circumstances while the larger amount includes cooking and personal hygiene needs. Factors that you may need to consider include re-hydrating after heavy exertion, water for those with special health needs, and even water for pets. Weighing all of these factors then makes the decision about how much water to store a personal decision.

How Should I Store My Emergency Water?

Bottled water should be kept in a cool, dark place. Consider keeping bottled water in dark plastic bags or a box that will keep light out, discouraging the growth of germs over time. This also makes it easier to carry, so don't over fill the bag or box! Some people may feel the need to store more water and choose containers ranging from 5 to 50 gallons. For supplies that don't need to be mobile, use translucent or solid color containers that have been thoroughly cleaned and keep them in a cool, dark place. Do not store your water containers near fuel cans, paint or other hydrocarbon-based substances because the vapors can penetrate the water containers and may add an unpleasant chemical taste to the water.



Whether you store just a case or two of bottled water for an emergency, or if you set back a couple of 55-gallon barrels, or something in between, it will pay off when disaster strikes.

How Long Can Water Be Stored?

The original quality of the water stored, the temperature at which it is stored, and how much light it is exposed to, top the list of things that affect water's shelf life. Some people opt for the convenience of bottled water, some of which has the shelf life on the label. Others choose to store tap water, a less expensive option. Your tap water arrives at your faucet with a minimum amount of chlorine in it as a disinfectant, and has been exposed to minimal light making its quality high. According to websites like www.theepicenter.com, when correctly following storage guidelines, your tap water can be stored for up to six months without difficulty.

Sources of Water in an Emergency

If needed, you can use the water from your hot water heater. Turn off the water supply valve at the top of the tank and turn off the gas or electricity (do not turn the gas or electricity back on until the water intake valve is opened and the tank is full). You can also dip water from the flush tank (not the bowl!) of your toilets. If you live in a multi-level home, open a faucet upstairs and then drain the pipes from a faucet at the lowest level of the house. If you have a swimming pool, you can use that water for hygiene purposes – but don't drink it because its high chlorine content can make one quite ill.

During the massive "Old Fire" wild fires in 2003, emergency water supplies in San Bernardino took on new, increased significance as thousands of people suddenly became homeless. Not only did SBMWD meet the demands for water in the emergency, the Department also continued to meet the normal daily demand for water in the portions of our service area unaffected by the fire. —Photos attributed to Chris Doolittle, of Highland, California.



How Do I Purify Water for Drinking During an Emergency?



Most camping/hiking water filters are as easy to use as a bicycle pump.

There are several ways to purify water in an emergency. The simplest is to filter the water through several coffee filters, paper towels, or a clean cloth and then boil it for no less than 10 minutes. Another method is to strain it as described above and, using an eye dropper, add two drops of bleach per quart (or liter) for clear water (four drops for cloudy water), mix thoroughly and let stand for 30 minutes.

Water filters used by hikers and campers that effectively remove bacteria from drinking water can be used at home for emergencies. Look for a filter of one micron or smaller. Remember that some of these filters have limited number of uses and require care and maintenance. Water purification tablets are also available that are quite effective. These

measures only kill bacteria and germs, but cannot remove chemical contaminants from the water.

In an emergency the Water Department will issue assessments and warnings about your drinking water telling you when the water is safe to drink, when to boil the water before using, or when not to use the water at all. Your Water Department has well-developed emergency response plans in case of disaster so that your supply of drinking water can be restored as quickly as possible. Even with the Water Department's plans, everyone should take precautions to ensure their ability to weather a disaster.

Saving Money for an Emergency

Everyone knows that it is important to set aside some money in case of an emergency, but in these times, that may be easier said than done. The Water Department has several programs that may help you save money by reducing your water bill without affecting your quality of life.

Rebates

The Water Department has updated its rebate program for purchases of water-saving appliances. Replacing thirsty dishwashers, washing machines, and toilets can save up to a third of your water bill. Rules and restrictions apply to the rebate program, so visit the Conservation Page at our website to see if you qualify.

Residential customers can get rebates for the purchase of water-saving devices inside and outside the home. We offer an \$85 rebate for the purchase and installation of up to two high-efficiency toilets (using 1.2 gallons of water per flush or less). We also offer a rebate of \$200 for the purchase of a high-efficiency clothes washing machine, \$85 for a high-efficiency dishwasher, and \$15 for new low-flow shower



As with many household appliances, modern-looking washing machines are not necessarily "high-efficiency" machines. Talk to your dealer about any new appliance purchase to learn how to tell the difference.

heads (up to two per household). For water savings outside the home we offer a rebate of \$15 for evaporative cooler repair kits to help your swamp cooler run more efficiently and use less water. We offer rebates up to \$65 for electronic sprinkler controllers. The department also offers a 10% rebate (up to \$100) on the purchase and installation of drought tolerant plants that replace water-needy landscaping. The Department also offers a 20% rebate up to \$50 for the purchase and installation of high-efficiency sprinkler nozzles similar to Rain Bird's U-series or RN-series of nozzles. Remember to visit our website or call to get more details about these rebates.

Water-Smart Landscaping Classes

The Water Department offers a Water-Smart Landscaping class available to both residential and commercial customers. In this three-hour class we discuss three aspects of do-it-yourself landscaping to save water. First, we cover the basics of landscape design to meet individual needs and spaces. Then we discuss irrigation management techniques and technology to get the most out of every drop of water. Finally, we cover how to go about picking just the right plant for just the right place.

Other Ways to Save Money

There is an on-going debate about the quality of bottled water versus tap water. Your tap water is thoroughly tested and, when needed, treated in the appropriate way to make the water safe for our customers. Much of the bottled water on the market is the same tap water available in your home simply put into convenient bottles that let you carry it. Numerous studies have shown that bottled water is not healthier than tap water. The only advantage that bottled water has over tap water is portability. But tap water has a tremendous advantage over bottled water: cost. The average bottle of water costs about \$1. The Water Department charges \$1.10 for 100 cubic feet (748 gallons) or the equivalent of 2,831 bottles of water. This means that one bottle's worth of tap water costs about 1/300 of one cent ... , that's almost 300 bottles of tap water for one penny! So, it makes sense to save money using your own tap water in an inexpensive, re-usable bottle.



A healthy lawn is very appealing. On the other hand, a thirsty lawn makes efficient irrigation important. High-efficiency sprinkler nozzles, like the Rain Bird RN-Series, offer lawn enthusiasts many advantages. These nozzles spread water more evenly, similar to natural rainfall and require much less overlap than standard sprinklers. They also irrigate more slowly than standard nozzles, allowing the water to soak in to the ground with much less wasted run-off.

Most front yards aren't used in the same way as backyards. Drought-tolerant landscaping, like this, not only saves water but saves on care – there is no lawn to mow and the plants require much less work. Native plants often require no pruning, are pest and disease resistant and often require little more than local rainfall to be healthy.

Picture courtesy of John Strickland, Dry Creek Garden, Reno, NV



Drought-tolerant landscaping, or xeriscaping, can be verdant, colorful and lush. The Department's Water-Smart Landscaping Class teaches do-it-yourselfers the basics of landscape design, water management, and plant selection. Tackling this job yourself can not only save you water, but can save you thousands in designer fees.

Picture courtesy of John Strickland, Dry Creek Garden, Reno, NV

Websites You Can Use

Emergency Preparedness: While having an adequate supply of water is at the top of many emergency preparedness lists, there are still many other issues to consider as well. The websites below address many of the areas of emergency preparedness in the home.

<http://www.ready.gov>. This is FEMA's emergency preparedness website. They offer a list of supplies for your own emergency preparedness kit, and provide suggestions for the family's emergency plan. They also provide a web page to help businesses plan for and survive a disaster.

<http://beprepared.com>. This commercial website offers a wide range of emergency preparedness food and equipment for sale. Clicking on the "Insight Articles" tab in the upper right hand corner of the home page will lead you to several articles filled with very useful information.

<http://www.sbctfire.org/oes/>. San Bernardino County Fire Department's Office of Emergency Services provides important information about creating a family emergency plan and lists local radio stations that will broadcast information in emergencies.

<http://72hours.org/>. With their history of earthquake disasters, the City of San Francisco's preparedness website offers sound advice based on experience.

Water Conservation

In November, 2008, Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger signed a new law known as SB7x7, requiring California to achieve a 20% reduction in water used per person by the year 2020. This means that your Water Department must reduce demand by an estimated 9,500 acre feet or more than 3 billion gallons each year by 2020. Through various conservation efforts, we have already reached a savings of about 7%, but San Bernardino cannot meet the full requirements of this law without your help. The websites below can help and may inspire you to conserve San Bernardino's most valuable natural resource, our water.

<http://www.naturesvoice-ourchoice.org>. This conservation-minded web page offers a list of tips to save water along with an estimate in cost savings from using less water. They also offer a web page of very good student art related to water and conservation.

<http://www.h2ouse.org/>. This website walks you through a water audit of a virtual home, and teaches the viewer water conservation tips with estimates of typical water savings for each tip.

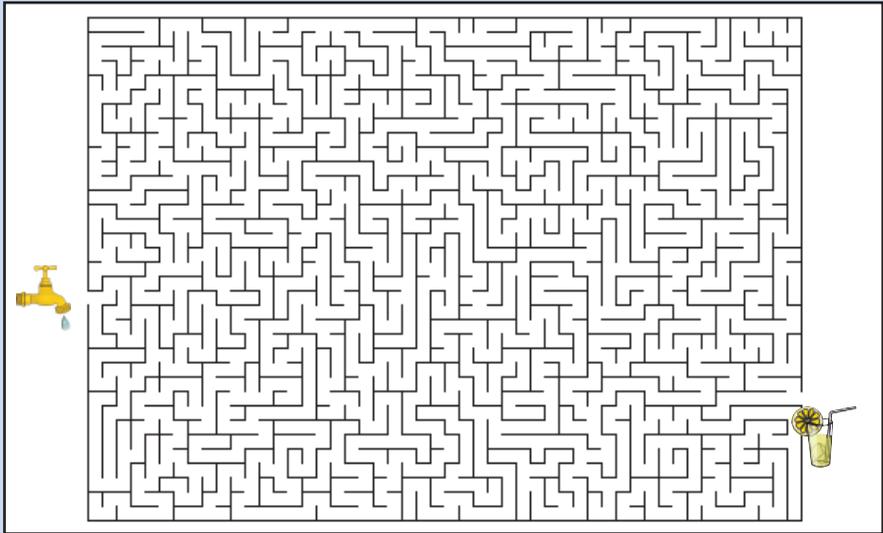
http://eartheasy.com/live_water_saving.htm. Eartheasy is a commercial site that offers 25 tips to save water and sells the hardware to accomplish the tips.

<http://planetgreen.discovery.com>. Planet Green offers several pages of sound environmental advice. Click on the Home and Garden button on the home page to look at water saving tips and ideas about how to get more out of the water you use.

Fun Zone

Word Search Puzzle: Find these words in the puzzle and then find them in the report to see how we use them: acre, aquifer, basin, chlorine, conservation, design, drink, drought, educate, efficient, emergency, goal, groundwater, health, irrigation, landscape, nozzles, oxygen, pipeline, quality, rain, rebate, regulation, reservoir, savings, standard, test, thirsty, treatment, water and well.

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Follow the maze from the faucet to the glass of lemonade. Good luck!

The City of San Bernardino's 2010 Consumer Confidence Report

About This Report

SBMWD is proud to announce that all of the water we served in 2010 met all the required standards for drinking water. Throughout 2010, as we do each year, 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 2010, we tell you so in this report. If any MCL or MCLG was exceeded, we also describe treatment technology that can be used to eliminate the contaminants. State law also requires that we tell you, our customers, how much it will cost to install the treatment equipment, and how much it will increase the cost of your water. We do all of this in this report because consumers have a right to know what is in their drinking water.

We believe that an educated consumer is more likely to help protect their drinking water sources and to understand the true costs of safe drinking water.

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.



The Bunker Hill Basin

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, making our jobs a tremendous responsibility.

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)/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 contaminations at a certain level within a utility sample. Although we have met all of the state MCLs for nitrate and arsenic, we are required to report the following information:

NITRATE: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

ARSENIC: While your water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide protection for public health. More information can be obtained by calling the FDA's Office of Plant and Dairy Foods and Beverages, telephone number (301) 436-2023. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

CHLORINE IN THE WATER

Why do we put chlorine in the water? Chlorine is an oxidizing agent used as a disinfectant that, when added to water, kills microorganisms such as bacteria and viruses. The State of California requires that we maintain a minimum residual of 0.2 parts per million (ppm) of chlorine in our water at all times to kill any potential microorganisms.

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 the 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.

CLOUDY WATER

The Bunker Hill Basin produces some water that contains dissolved air and sometimes air can become trapped in the system. When the water reaches your faucet, the air is able to escape and often gives your water a cloudy or milky appearance. If this happens, just let the water sit for a few minutes and the air that causes this will dissipate on its own. The dissolved air in the water poses no health risk. The water we deliver to you is carefully tested to make certain that it meets all health and safety standards.

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 it is available in our offices at San Bernardino's City Hall, 300 North D Street, on the fifth floor. Based on this assessment, we have concluded that our sources of drinking water are most vulnerable to historical contamination from industrial operations.

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).

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

George H. Castillo, Administrative Services Manager

City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department

PO Box 710

San Bernardino, CA 92418

Voice: (909) 384-5141 / Fax: (909) 384-5215

E-mail: Castillo_ge@sbcitywater.org

2010 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.

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Local Groundwater		Violation	Typical Source
				Average Value	Range (Low-High)		
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)	2010	6	100	ND	ND – 0.54	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE in groundwater contamination.
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ug/L)	2010	5	0.06	ND	ND – 2.20	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ug/L)	2010	5	1.7	ND	ND-0.96	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ug/L)	2008-2010	10	0.004	ND	ND – 5.90	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Aluminum (mg/L)	2008	1	0.06	ND	ND-0.06	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2008	2	1	0.52	0.27 – 1.20	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as NO ₃	2010	45	45	18.37	2.20 – 29.0	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2001-2010	15	NS	2.41	ND – 10.12	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2004-2009	5	0.019	ND	ND-1.20	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2007-2010	20	0.43	4.27	1.60 – 17.50	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chemical Disinfectants							
Chlorine (mg/L)	2010	[4]	[4]	0.73	0.30 – 2.5	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ug/L)	2010	80	NS	3.52	0.5 – 12.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAAS (ug/L)	2010	60	NS	ND	ND – 6.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Microbiological							
Total Coliform Bacteria (Present/Absent)	2010	MCL: Presence of coliform bacteria in > 5% of monthly samples	(0)	Absent	Absent – 1.07%	No	Naturally present in the environment
At-The-Tap Monitoring							
Copper (mg/L) No. of sites collected: 52 No. of sites exceeding AI: 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							
Aluminum n(ug/L)	2008	200	NS	ND	ND – 64	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	2010	500	NS	17.8	3.20 - 45	No	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Corrosivity (Non-Corrosivity)	2008	Non-Corrosive	NS	0.47	0.0 – 0.80	No	Natural of industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Odor – Threshold (units)	2009	3	NS	1.02	1.0 - 2.0	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2008	1600	NS	561.83	305 – 671	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (mg/L)	2010	500	NS	46.02	14.0 – 100	No	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2010	1000	NS	352.16	200 – 480	No	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (TBU)	2010	5	NS	ND	ND – 2.90	No	Soil Runoff
Unregulated Contaminant							
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12) (ug/L)	2010	[1000]	NS	2.02	ND – 8.20	No	Polymerization processes, food sterilization, home and commercial refrigeration, paint and varnish remover manufacturing and use, water purification, copper and aluminum production, glass bottle manufacturing, leak detecting agent in thermal expansion valves. Prior to 1979, frequently used as an aerosol propellant for cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, insecticides, paints, adhesives, and cleaners
Additional Monitoring							
Hardness (as CaCO ₃) (mg/L)	2010	NS	NS	20.25	110 - 320	N/A	Naturally occurring
Sodium (mg/L)	2010	NS	NS	20.25	13.0 – 48.0	N/A	Naturally occurring