



GILBERT STREET COMPLEX

2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Gilbert Street complex

Routinely monitors for constituents in the drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables show the results of that monitoring for the period of January 1st through December 31st, 2010

Questions about this report or concerning the water system?

Contact Steve Samaras, Operations Manager at:

(760) 955-9885 or
(800) 554-0565

Office Hours:

Monday through
Friday
8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Closed on Holidays

MUY

IMPORTANTE !

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

GENERAL SYSTEM INFORMATION

Gilbert Street Complex water system is operated by the Special Districts Department Water/Sanitation Division (Division). The water well for this complex is located at 780 E. Gilbert Street in San Bernardino.

The water system consists of 1 active well, 1 reservoir with a capacity of 250,000 gallons, approximately 3 miles of water line and a service connection with the City of San Bernardino.

Visit our website for additional information at

<http://www.specialdistricts.org/2/>

Management and staff work as a team to ensure that the highest quality water is provided to our customers. A diligent regimen of testing and analysis for bacteriological, chemical, and radiological contaminants, along with physical qualities of the water is conducted throughout the year to ensure the highest water quality.

It is important to keep customers informed about the quality of water delivered over the past year. This year's annual water quality report, also known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), contains information about the contaminants detected in 2010. The Division's goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

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 the 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 at (1-800-426-4791) or at their web site: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>

The subsequent tables provide many terms and abbreviations that customers may not be familiar with. To understand these terms, the district has provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present or not tested.

MG – Million gallons

Parts per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.

Parts per trillion (ppt) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the customer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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 U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS) – MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Regulatory Action Level (AL) – The concentrations of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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, that 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 application, and septic systems.
- ❑ Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Gilbert Street - PRIMARY STANDARDS

TEST RESULTS :

Data is obtained from the most recent sampling and may be from previous years.

LEAD and COPPER 2009

Action Level for: Lead = .015 ppm Copper = 1.3 ppm
 90th percentile (5 samples) Lead = .N/D Copper = .61 ppm
 Number of sites exceeding the AL = 0

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y / N	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform bacteria	N	0		P/A		0	Naturally present in the environment

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y / N	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Uranium	N	ND	0	pCi/L	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	ND	0	pCi/L	5	0.19	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	N	ND	0	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Gilbert Street - Disinfectant Byproducts Monitoring

Contaminant	Violation Y / N	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (THM/TTHM)	N	19.85	16.8-25	ppb	80	N/A	Byproducts of drinking water by chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	2.6	1.5-4.2	ppb	60	N/A	Byproducts of drinking water by chlorination

San Bernardino City Water Quality Results

Local Groundwater

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL (AL) [MRDL] [NL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDL] [G]	Average Value	Range (low-high)	Violation	Typical Source
Regulated by Primary Drinking Water Standards (in order to protect against possible adverse health effects)							
Organic Contaminant							
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 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 Contaminant							
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	0.6	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 NO3 (mg/L)	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 Disinfectant							
Chlorine (mg/L)	2010	[4]	[4]	0.73	0.30 - 2.5	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Disinfectant By-Product							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ug/L)	2010	80	NS	3.52	0.5 - 12.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (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 AL: 0	2009	(1.3)	0.3	90th Percentile = 0.19	ND - 0.34	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Regulated by Secondary Drinking Water Standards (in order to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water)							

Aesthetics							
Aluminum (ug/L)	2008	200	NS	ND	ND - 64	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	2010	500	NS	17.8	3.20 - 45	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Corrosivity (Non-Corrosive)	2008	Non-Corrosive	NS	0.47	0.0 - 0.80	No	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Odor - Threshold (units)	2008	3	NS	1.02	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 (NTU)	2010	5	NS	ND	ND - 2.90	No	Soil runoff
Unregulated Contaminant							
		[NL]					
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 CaCO3) (mg/L)	2010	NS	NS	232.71	110 - 320	N/A	Naturally-occurring
Sodium (mg/L)	2010	NS	NS	20.25	13.0 - 48.0	N/A	Naturally-occurring

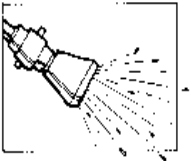
SHOULD CUSTOMERS BE CONCERNED?

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the risk of possible health effects described for regulated contaminants, customers should know that a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe drinking water hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. Special Districts Department, Water and Sanitation Division 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 Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Water Saving Hints

	Have your toilet tanks checked for leaks.	Place a few drops of blue food coloring in the toilet tank. If coloring is seen in the toilet bowl without flushing, a wasteful leak needs to be repaired. A leaking toilet can waste up to 21,000 gallons of water per year.
	Install low-flow shower heads.	Low-flow shower heads can help you save up to 8 gallons of water for each minute of shower time. Also, you will use less hot water which saves energy.
	Lawns and shrubs should be watered only when they really need it. Water at the right time of day.	Check lawns and shrubs to see if they need water. A lawn that springs back after being stepped on doesn't need water. Watering may not be necessary in the winter. In summer water only during the cooler parts of the day. The sun can cause most of the water to evaporate before it is absorbed into the soil.

The Water/Sanitation Division of the Special Districts Department would like to remind customers to conserve water during Southern California Edison (SCE) rolling blackouts, and any other power outages in your area, as most production and transmission facilities may not have power for water production and delivery. SCE emergency contact number: call 1-800-611-1911.