Yucaipa Valley Water District

12770 Second Street, Yucaipa, California 92399

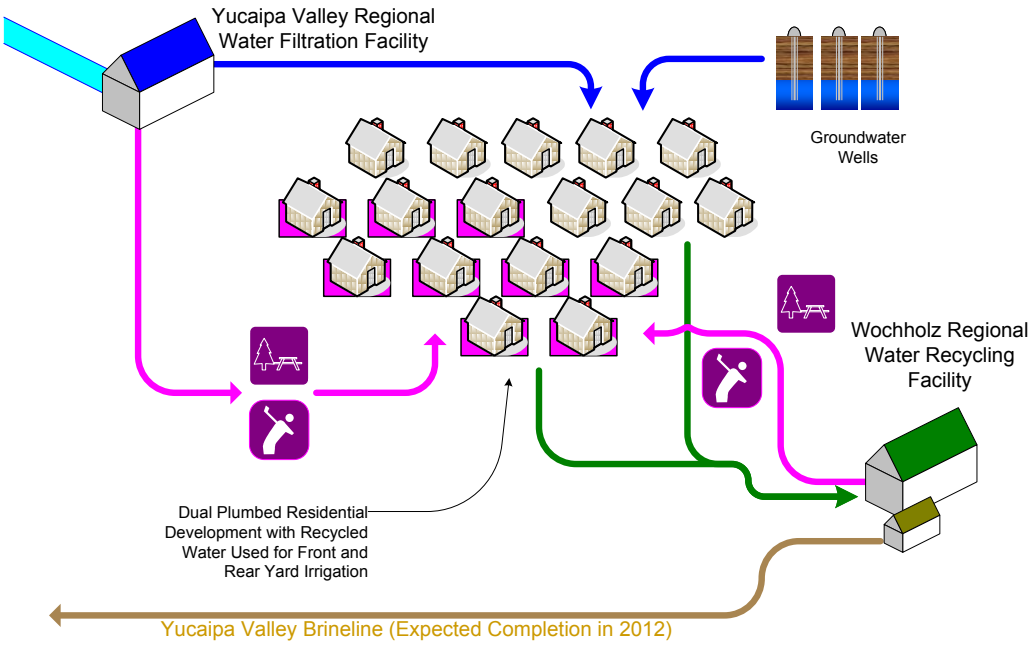
Annual Water Quality Report

For more information, please contact the Yucaipa Valley Water District offices at (909) 797-5117 or visit our website at www.yvwd.dst.ca.us.

Preservation of Our Local Water Resources

Over the past several years, the Yucaipa Valley Water District has taken a series of proactive steps to preserve and protect our water resources. The illustration below shows a simple overview of how the District is able to integrate our four key services: the drinking water system (blue); the sewer system (green); the non-potable water system (purple); and the salt removal system (brown). This integration of our infrastructure is critical to meet water demands and strict regulatory requirements.

By carefully integrating our water, sewer and recycled water facilities, the Yucaipa Valley Water District has been able to significantly enhance our local groundwater supply. The Yucaipa Valley Water District, working closely with the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, will have stored over two billion gallons of high quality water in our local groundwater basin by the end of this year. This additional water supply will be used to protect our community from future water shortages and long-term droughts.



Learn More About Our Water Future

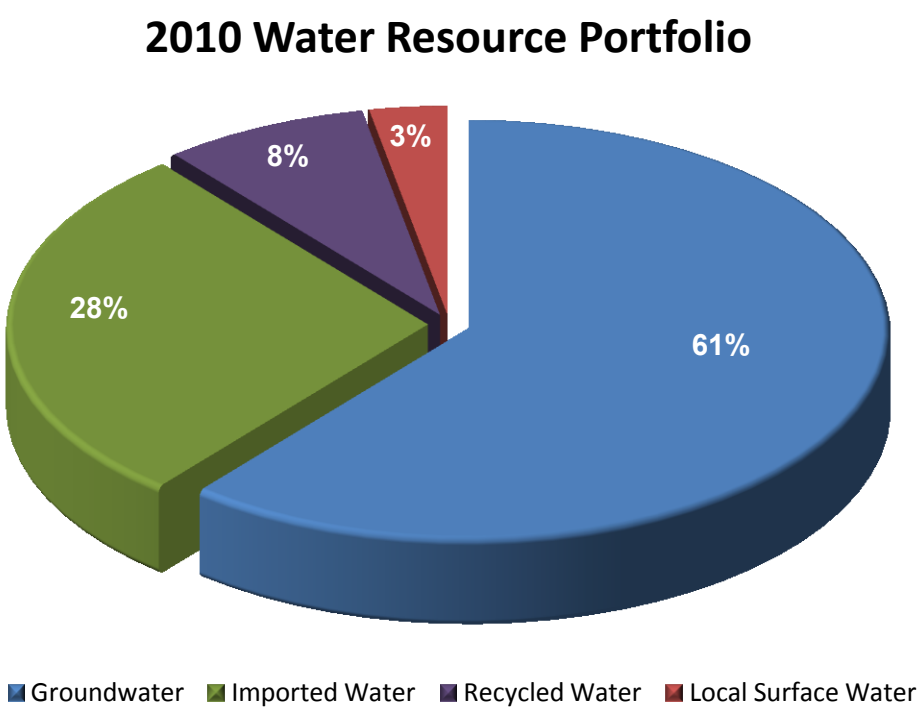
Over the past year, the Yucaipa Valley Water District has been recognized in the United States and internationally for the technological advancements in water quality produced by the Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Filtration Facility.

We would like the opportunity to share this state-of-the-art drinking water purification facility with our customers.

If you are interested in joining us for a tour, please contact Jennifer Ares, Resource Sustainability Manager at (909) 790-3301 for more information. Space is limited. Please have your account number, address and contact information available.

A Diversified Water Resource Portfolio

The Yucaipa Valley Water District continues to develop a robust portfolio of water resources.



Ten years ago, ninety five percent (95%) of the District's water supply was from groundwater sources and the remaining five percent (5%) was collected from surface water streams in Oak Glen.

The District now has additional water resources to put to work. The operation of the Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Filtration Facility provides pure drinking water to our customers.

Additionally, the Wochholz Regional Water Recycling Facility is capable of producing high quality recycled water for the irrigation of schools, parks and golf courses. This source of recycled water will become available in the near future to further drought-proof our community.

In the future, the District will be adding two water meters to every new home. One water meter will be used for drinking water in the home, and a second recycled water meter connected to a separate pipeline will provide recycled water for the irrigation of front and rear yards. The implementation of this plan is expected to reduce drinking water demands for new homes by nearly 50%.

Enhancements to the Wochholz Regional Water Recycling Facility

As water becomes an increasingly precious commodity, Yucaipa Valley Water District is stepping up its recycling efforts. This will allow more water to be reused on golf courses, school grounds, roadside medians and for other landscaping purposes -- even the front and rear yards of new homes.

Each time we use water in our homes, we turn it into wastewater. While nature has purified water for millions of years, the Yucaipa Valley Water District has the technology and infrastructure capable of recycling our wastewater, making it usable water again. This source of high quality irrigation water is the only water source that will increase in the future.

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The Yucaipa Valley Water District continuously works to provide new ways to ensure our residential and business customers have a reliable water supply at a reasonable price. We are firmly committed to maintaining high quality water for you, our customers.

In 2010, the Yucaipa Valley Water District met all of the drinking water quality standards based on thousands of water samples and test results reported by independent laboratories.

The information in this report is submitted to the California Department of Public Health as well as to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Both agencies monitor our compliance with the many regulatory and testing standards required to ensure safe drinking water is consistently delivered to our customers.

In this report we attempt to convey the extensive laboratory data and test results in a simple manner to inform our customers of the exceptionally high quality drinking water we provide. If you have any questions, or would like more information, please contact Jack Nelson, Assistant General Manager directly at (909) 797-5119 x3.

Terms Used in this Report

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant or chemical 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 US 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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at a consumer'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 risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the US Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCLs.

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Non-Detected (ND): A constituent that is not detected at a testing limit.

Units of Measurement:

mg/l	milligrams per liter, or parts per million
ug/l	micrograms per liter, or parts per billion
ng/l	nanograms per liter, or parts per trillion
pCi/l	picocuries per liter, a measure of radiation
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of the cloudiness of a liquid

Where does our water come from?

In 2010, the Yucaipa Valley Water District provided over 3.616 billion gallons of drinking water to our customers. Less than one third of the water supplied to our customers, about 28.5% or 1.12 billion gallons, was imported water filtered to become pure drinking water at the Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Filtration Facility. By importing water, the District was able to save over 1 billion gallons of water in our local groundwater supply. In addition to saving 1 billion gallons, the District imported and stored 1.5 billion gallons in our groundwater basin for future use. The 2.5 billion gallons added to our groundwater bank helps to recover from over fifty years of excessive groundwater production and will help to further provide redundancy and drought protection for our community.

2010 Drinking Water Quality Information

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling periods prior to December 31, 2010. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department of Public Health allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data provided below is more than one year old and is representative of the long-term water quality.

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

Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest Number of Detections	Number of Months in Violation	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal Public Health Goal (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month) 0	0	No more than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present
Fecal Coliform	(In a year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total Coliform and either sample also detects fecal Coliform or E. coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper (Monitoring completed in 2007)	Number of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level (AL)	Regulatory Action Level / Public Health Goal	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead (ug/l)	39	<5	0	15 / 0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/l)	39	0.15	1	1.3 / 0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Sampling Results for Certain Inorganic Minerals

Chemical or Constituent	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Highest Level Allowed (MCL or MRDL)	Ideal Goal Public Health Goal (MCLG or MRDLG)	Typical Sources of Contamination
Calcium	50.5 mg/l	9.8 - 100 mg/l	No Standard	None	Naturally occurring mineral found in ground and surface water
Sodium	32.0 mg/l	13 - 53 mg/l	No Standard	None	Naturally occurring mineral found in ground and surface water
Potassium	1.9 mg/l	ND - 5.3 mg/l	No Standard	None	Naturally occurring mineral found in ground and surface water
Magnesium	12.8 mg/l	4.4 - 35 mg/l	No Standard	None	Naturally occurring mineral found in ground and surface water

Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Highest Level Allowed (MCL or MRDL)	Ideal Goal Public Health Goal (MCLG or MRDLG)	Typical Sources of Contamination
1,1 Dichloroethylene (DCE)	0.05 ug/l	ND - 1.05 ug/l	6.0 ug/l	10 ug/l	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1 Trichloroethane (TCA)	0.06 ug/l	ND - 1.25 ug/l	200 ug/l	200 ug/l	Discharge from metal degreasing sites; manufacture of food wrappings
Alpha Activity, Gross	1.71 pCi/l	ND - 3.48 pCi/l	15 pCi/l	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum [1]	0.009 ug/l	ND - 110 ug/l	1,000 ug/l	600 ug/l	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic [2]	0.77 ug/l	ND - 6.7 ug/l	10 ug/l	0.004 ug/l	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production waste
Chlorine Residual RAA	1.05 mg/l	0.25 - 2.2 mg/l	4 mg/l	4 mg/l	A running annual average of drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chromium, Total [2]	5.76 ug/l	ND - 28 ug/l	50 ug/l	100 ug/l	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	0.48 mg/l	0.1 - 1.0 mg/l	2 mg/l	1 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	6.18 ug/l	ND - 16 ug/l	60 ug/l	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Nitrate (as NO_3) [3]	15.1 mg/l	ND - 37 mg/l	45 mg/l	45 mg/l	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 [5]	0.21 pCi/l	0 - 0.49 pCi/l	5 pCi/l	0.19 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	0.25 ug/l	ND - 5.5 ug/l	50 ug/l	30 ug/l	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
T. Trihalomethanes (TTHM) [3]	23.5 ug/l	ND - 69 ug/l	80 ug/l	0.8 ug/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Uranium	0.38 pCi/l	ND - 5.9 pCi/l	20 pCi/l	0.43 pci/l	Erosion of natural deposits

Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Highest Level Allowed (MCL or MRDL)	Ideal Goal Public Health Goal (MCLG or MRDLG)	Typical Sources of Contamination
Chloride	21.4 mg/l	4.9 - 87 mg/l	500 mg/l	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color [6]	0.68 Units	ND - 15 Units	15 Units	None	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron [6]	5.45 ug/l	ND - 120 ug/l	300 ug/l	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	0.25 ug/l	ND - 24 ug/l	50 ug/l	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	32.4 mg/l	14 -67 mg/l	500 mg/l	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	300 mg/l	200 - 500 mg/l	1,000 mg/l	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Hardness	176 mg/l	43 - 400 mg/l	No Standard	None	A typical indicator of the mineral content in the water supply
Turbidity	0.28 NTU	ND - 2.6 NTU	5.0 NTU	N/A	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system and our distribution system

	Oak Glen Surface Water Filtration Facility (Multi-Stage Garnet Media Filter)	Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Filtration Facility (Microfiltration and Nanofiltration)
Percentage of Total Drinking Water Supply Treated at Each Water Purification Facility [7]	3.3%	30.9%
Turbidity Performance Standard	Turbidity of filtered water must: ✓ Be ≤ 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements in a month; ✓ Not exceed 1 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours; ✓ Not exceed 1 NTU at any time.	Turbidity of filtered water must: ✓ Be ≤ 0.1 NTU in 95% of the measurements in a month; ✓ Not exceed 1 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours; ✓ Not exceed 1 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met the Turbidity Performance Standard	100%	100% / 100%
Highest value of turbidity measured during the year	0.065 NTU	0.080 NTU / 0.060 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements.	Zero	Zero / Zero

1. **About Aluminum:** A secondary MCL for aluminum is 200 ug/l, or 200 parts per billion. This standard is based on aesthetic standards.
2. **About Arsenic and Chromium:** While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic and chromium, a small portion of our water does contain low levels. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic and chromium possible health effects against the costs of removing them from drinking water. California Department of Public Health continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations as well as other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Chromium is suspected of causing allergic dermatitis after many years of exposure. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has adopted a revised MCL of 10 ug/l, or 10 parts per billion for arsenic and 50 ug/l, or 50 parts per billion for chromium. The Ideal Public Health Goal for Total Chromium has been withdrawn and is under reconsideration for a new standard.
3. **About Nitrate**: The District did not serve drinking water above 45 mg/l which has been shown to be 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 pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or prior agricultural activity.
4. **About Trihalomethanes:** Compliance with the MCL for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids is based on an annual running average of four quarterly samples for each site. Results presented are for 2010 only. Both quarterly and annual running averages are below the MCL's.
5. **About Radium:** The MCL listed is for Radium 226 plus Radium 228 in a combined concentration. The Public Health Goal is from Radium 228 only.
6. **Other Information:** Water imported by the Yucaipa Valley Water District from the State Water Project had measurable color units (15 units), iron (120 mg/l) and turbidity (2.6 NTU). All of the other water sources used by the Yucaipa Valley Water District were below detection levels for color and iron, and below 0.7 NTU for turbidity.
7. **Water Source Percentages:** The Yucaipa Valley Water District obtained 3.3% of our drinking water from local surface water sources and 30.9% of our drinking water from the State Water Project. The percentages illustrated on the second page of this report are different due to the addition of recycled water as part of the District's total water portfolio.