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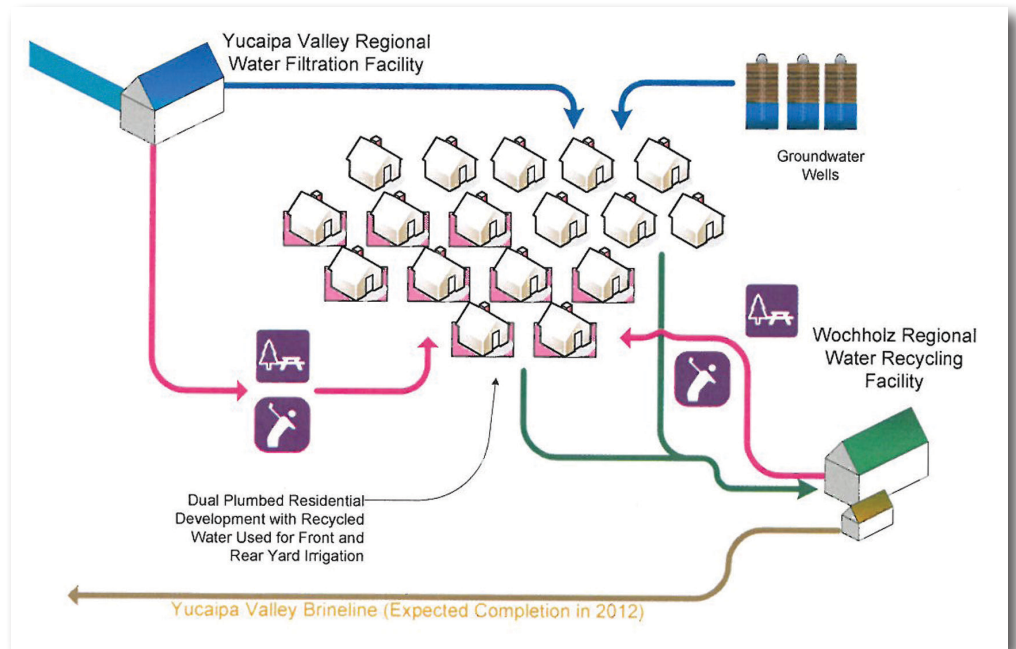
Annual Water Quality Report

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.

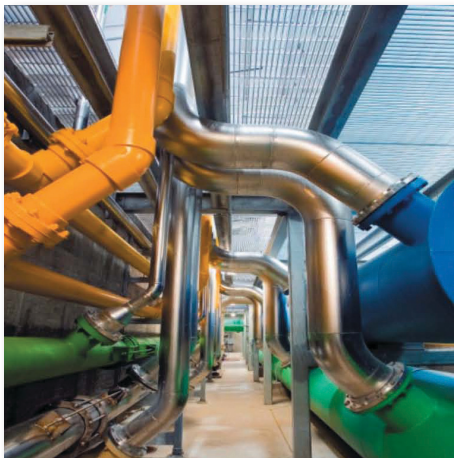
District Replenishes Local Groundwater Basin So That It Can Be Used As A Hedge Against Future Droughts

Yucaipa Valley Water District is taking proactive steps to preserve and protect our water resources. The illustration below shows a simple overview of the District's drinking water system (blue); sewer system (green); recycled water system (purple); and salt removal system (brown).

By carefully integrating our infrastructure, we can use water more efficiently, while meeting increasingly strict regulatory requirements. Working closely with San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, Yucaipa Valley Water District will have stored more than 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.



Yucaipa Water Treatment Plant Gains National and International Recognition



Yucaipa Valley Water District is frequently recognized in the United States and internationally for the technological advancements in water quality produced by the Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Filtration Facility.

The facility, which features microfiltration and nanofiltration technologies, is frequently visited by students of all

ages as well as specialists in water treatment from other water agencies.

If you would like to join us for a tour, please contact Resource Sustainability Manager Jennifer Ares 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

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

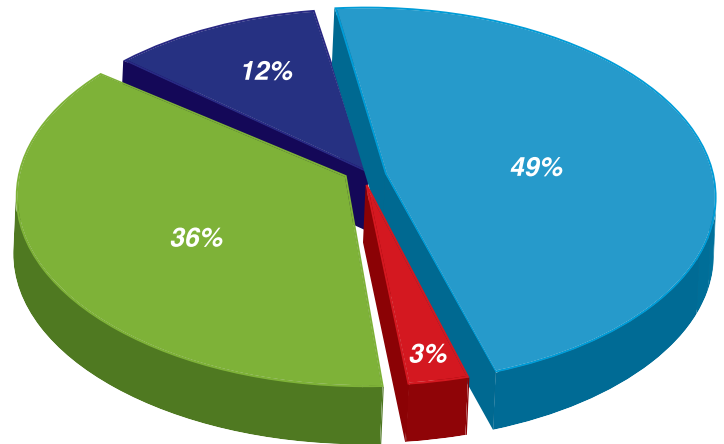
Ten years ago, 95% of the District's water supply was from groundwater sources and the remaining 5% was collected from local surface water sources.

The District now has additional water facilities 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 school grounds, parks and golf courses. This source of recycled water will be increasingly utilized in the near future to further drought-proof our community.

The District also plans to add two water meters to every new home with large lots. One water meter will

2012 Water Resource Portfolio



- Groundwater
- Local Surface Water
- Imported Water
- Recycled Water

be used for drinking water in the home, while 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 the amount of drinking water demands for new homes by nearly 50%.



Water Resources from 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, including 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, Yucaipa Valley Water District has the technology and infrastructure capable of recycling our wastewater and making it usable water once again. This source of high quality irrigation water is the only water source that will increase in the future.

Annual Water Quality Report

Yucaipa Valley Water District continuously works to provide new ways to ensure that 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 2011, Yucaipa Valley Water District met all of the drinking water quality standards based on thousands of wa-

ter 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 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Both agencies monitor our compliance with the many regulatory and testing standards required to ensure that safe drinking water is consistent-

ly 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 Assistant General Manager Jack Nelson directly at (909) 797-5119, Ext. 3.

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 Public Health Goals (PHGs) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

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 U.S. 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 2011, Yucaipa Valley Water District provided over 3.6 billion gallons of drinking water to our customers. About one third of the water supplied to our customers (roughly 1.5 billion gallons) was imported water filtered to become pure drinking water at the Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Filtration Facility. By importing water to supplement local water needs, the District was able to avoid pumping 1.5 billion gallons of water from our local groundwater basin. Working with San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, we also recharged our groundwater basin with an additional 800 million gallons of imported water. The 2.3 billion gallons added to our local groundwater bank helps Yucaipa Valley Water District recover from over 50 years of excessive groundwater production and will help to further provide redundancy and drought protection for our community.

2011 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, 2011. 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 long-term water quality.

***Este aviso contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
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	1.8% ⁷	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 Contaminant
Calcium	36.7 mg/l	15 - 110 mg/l	No Standard	None	Naturally occurring mineral found in ground and surface water
Sodium	28 mg/l	13 - 50 mg/l	No Standard	None	Naturally occurring mineral found in ground and surface water
Potassium	2.0 mg/l	ND - 6.0 mg/l	No Standard	None	Naturally occurring mineral found in ground and surface water
Magnesium	9.6 mg/l	4.6 - 38 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 Results	Highest Level Allowed (MCL or MRDL)	Ideal Goal Public Health Goal (MCLG or MRDLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
1,1 Dichloroethylene (DCE)	0.0042 ug/l	ND - 1.05 ug/l	6.0 ug/l	10 ug/l	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1 Trichloroethane (TCA)	0.0049 ug/l	ND - 1.23 ug/l	200 ug/l	200 ug/l	Discharge from metal degreasing sites; manufacture of food wrappings
Alpha Activity, Gross	2.3 pCi/l	0 - 3.48 pCi/l	15 pCi/l	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum ¹	95 ug/l ⁶	ND - 230 ug/l	1,000 ug/l	600 ug/l	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic ²	0.045 ug/l	ND - 6.7 ug/l	10 ug/l	0.004 ug/l	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronic production waste
Chlorine Residual RAA	1.16 mg/l	0.35 - 2.19 mg/l	4 mg/l	4 mg/l	A running annual average of drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chromium, Total ²	2.32 ug/l	ND - 6.7 ug/l	50 ug/l	100 ug/l (withdrawn, being revised)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	0.36 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) ³	11.5 mg/l	ND - 22 ug/l	60 ug/l	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Nitrate (as NO ₃) ⁴	10.2 mg/l	ND - 35 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	0.19 pCi/l	0 - 0.49 pCi/l	5 pCi/l	.019 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ND	ND	50 ug/l	30 ug/l	Erosion of natural deposits; Run off from live stock lot (Feed additive)
T. Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ³	27.7 ug/l	ND - 45 ug/l	80 ug/l	0.8 ug/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Uranium	0.05 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 Contaminant
Chloride	11.97 mg/l	4.9 - 75 mg/l ⁶	500 mg/l	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color ⁶	7.24 Units	ND - 17.5 NTU ⁶	15 Units	None	Naturally occurring organic materials. Filtered water was 3.0 units making the distribution system wide average 1.24 units.
Iron ⁶	91 ug/l	ND - 220 NTU ⁶	300 ug/l	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ND	ND	50 ug/l	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	32.0 mg/l	12 - 68 mg/l	500 mg/l	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	242 mg/l	160 - 570 mg/l	1,000 mg/l	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Hardness	133 mg/l	69 - 430 mg/l	No Standard	None	A typical indicator of the mineral content in the water supply
Turbidity	1.08 NTU	ND - 3.9 NTU ⁶	5.0 NTU	N/A	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system and distribution system

	Oak Glen Surface Water Filtration Facility (Multi-Stage Garnet Media Filter)	Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Filtration Facility (Microfiltration / Nanofiltration)
Percentage of Total Drinking Water Supply Treated at Each Water Purification Facility ⁸	3.21%	43.07%
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	0.130 NTU	0.080 NTU / 0.049 NTU
Percentage of Total Drinking Water Supply Treated at Each Water Purification Facility ⁸	Zero	Zero / Zero

1. About Aluminum. A secondary MCL for aluminum is 200 ug/l. The secondary standard is based on aesthetics.

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 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 2011. Both quarterly and annual running averages are below the MCL's.

4. 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.

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. Additional Information. One source, imported water from State Water Project, had measurable color units (17.5 units); Aluminum (230 mg/l), Iron (220 mg/l) and Turbidity (3.9 NTU). All other sources, groundwater and surface water, were below detection levels for color, aluminum, and iron, or below 0.3 NTU for turbidity.

7. Total Coliform Bacteria. One sampling station had a positive detection for Total Coliform Bacteria, however no distribution samples tested positive. The sampling station was replaced and upgraded per Department of Public Health approval and no further positive detection occurred indicating that the positive sample was likely a result of the old sampling station.

8. Water Source Percentages: The Yucaipa Valley Water District obtained 3.21% of our drinking water from local surface water sources and 43.07% 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 resource portfolio.

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