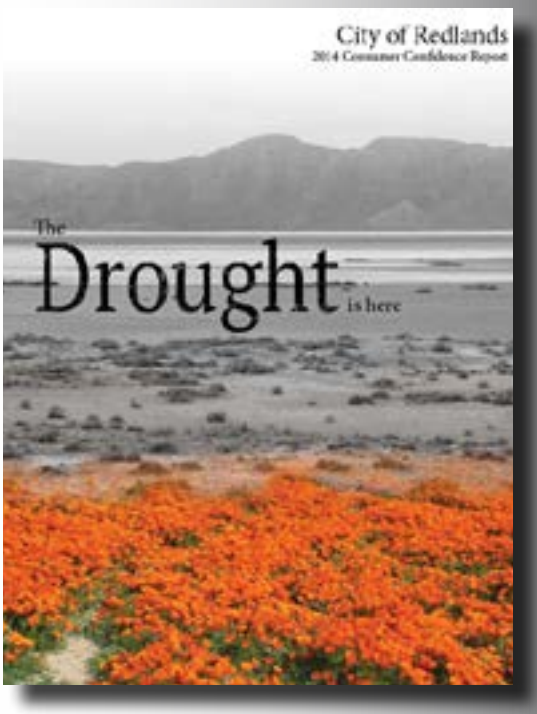
City of Redlands

2014 Consumer Confidence Report



About the cover:

For the last three years, California has experienced some of the driest years on record. Snowpack, a large source of water for California, has continued to decrease, limiting anticipated supplies of surface water. Supply has shifted to dependence on water stored in reservoirs and groundwater basins, supplies that will eventually deplete if not recharged by snowpack and conservation practices. As the City moves into summer, when water demands are at their highest, it is important that our customers understand the process in which the City delivers water and what it has done to ensure that it is delivered efficiently on our part so it is used efficiently on yours.

We sincerely hope these articles answer questions you may have about the City's water supply, our dependence on water from Northern California, and our ability to use our resources and revenues efficiently to run an effective and reliable water system.

Your Water Supp

Where does it come from

The City of Redlands water supply comes from two sources, surface water and groundwater. Surface water is water on the surface of the ground, such as in a stream, river, or lake. These two sources of surface water for the City are the Santa Ana River and Mill Creek. Snowpack from the San Bernardino Mountains feed into both as water moves down the mountain, adding water from various tributaries along the way. Water is then captured at the base of the mountain and delivered to either the Horace Hinckley Water Treatment Plant or the Henry Tate Water Treatment Plant, depending on where the water terminates.

Groundwater is water that has percolated into the ground and is held within the pore spaces of rock and gravel confined within an aquifer, or often referred to as a basin. The City's main supply of groundwater comes from the Bunker Hill Basin, which is situated beneath the entire San Bernardino Valley area. The basin is continually replenished by water from the Santa Ana River and Mill Creek as it flows downstream. Groundwater is pumped out of the basin by wells and into the City's water distribution system. During years of average rainfall, local surface water and groundwater combined account for approximately 96% of the City's total water supply, with the remaining 4% from the State Water Project (SWP) purchased by the City. However, there is more to the story.

The SWP is a water storage and delivery system of reservoirs, aqueducts, power plants and pumping facilities. Its main purpose is to store and distribute water to 29 urban and agricultural water suppliers throughout California. The City purchases SWP water for use at its surface water treatment plants to meet customer demands and for blending purposes as sometimes local waters are either too turbid or too cold to be treated. When available, purchases of SWP water are made to supplement the local surface water to make the local water treatable. Just as the City relies on local snowpack for surface water supplies, the SWP too depends on snowpack from the Northern Sierra Mountains for its water, which this year has been minimal.

Thus far, the 2014 water year (October 2013-September 2014) has been the driest year on record, impacting reservoir and groundwater levels, which will eventually impact water supplies when demands for these resources are highest. The question on our customer's mind is, "Are we going to run out of water?" To answer the question we must first provide a clear understanding of Redlands' current water con-

ply
n and how long will it last?

ditions.

Although the City purchases only a small amount of SWP water each year, our dependence on SWP water exceeds the 4% purchased. Each year the City receives water from the Santa Ana River through its ownership of shares of the Bear Valley Mutual Water Company (Bear Valley), which is supplied through Bear Valley's purchase of SWP water when local surface water supplies are not available. Since the state drought emergency was declared in January, and the Department of Water Resources announced a 0% allocation of SWP water to be delivered, which was later changed to 5%, City staff has been working aggressively to ensure sufficient supplies will be available to meet peak summer demands. In addition to the limited availability of SWP water, local surface waters have also declined significantly.

Because the availability of surface supplies are limited this year due to the drought, water agencies are depending heavily on groundwater to meet demands. To ensure sufficient groundwater can be extracted to meet these demands, wells, not currently in service, have been rehabilitated and are being placed back in to service. Additionally, the City is seeking a permit to use the recycled water produced at the City's wastewater treatment plant for irrigation purposes. This use will offset the demand for potable water allowing it to be used for domestic purposes. So to answer the question, "Are we going to run out of water?" the answer is no. However, we do not know what next year's snowfall will be, and because of this we must all be diligent and preserve as much water as possible today, so that it will be available for future years.

> "...it is important that our customers remember that 75% of water used in the City is used outdoors. This fact illustrates the need that when we look to conserve water we should start with our outdoor use..."

What's Next

Securing water for this summer's demands continue to be a challenge requiring active and continual management of our water resources. While dependence on groundwater to meet demands is an option in dry years, it is not a sustainable practice as the groundwater basin too needs rain and snow to be recharged. To perform this recharge, the City, as well as the other water agencies in our region, including the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water district, have been proactively purchasing SWP water in wet years, to recharge our basin so supplies in future years will be available.

When looking to conserve, it is important that our customers remember that 75% of water used in the City is used outdoors. This fact illustrates the need that when we look to conserve water we should start with our outdoor use and the plants we choose to have at our homes and businesses. Choosing planting materials that are native to arid regions is crucial as these plants demand far less water than others.

In recognizing the need for outdoor water efficiency education, the City provides free services to educate and incentivize for water efficient landscape conversions. City staff are available for on-site water use analysis' where staff reviews irrigation practices and suggests modifications that will reduce water consumption and can assist in ideas for landscape conversions that reduce water consumption without limiting color and texture variety in your landscape. Additionally, the city offers rebates for water efficient conversions for high efficiency nozzles, weather based smart irrigation timers, synthetic turf, high efficiency toilets, high efficiency washers and other products with a quantifiable water savings. Further information is available in this booklet for services offered as well as on the city website at www.cityofredlands.org/water/conservation

We welcome your comments regarding water issues in Redlands at our City Council Meetings held in the Council's Chambers at 35 Cajon Street in Redlands on the first and third Tuesdays of every month at 6:00 p.m.

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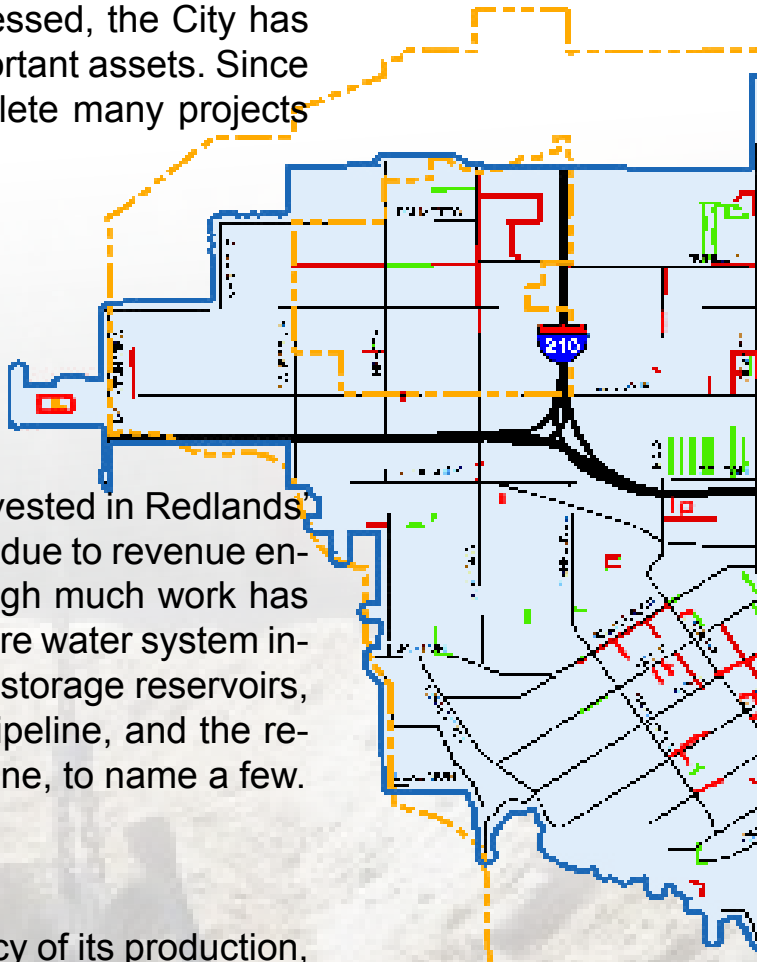
Investing in Redlands Water Infrastructure

Investments:

Over the last seven years the City has worked aggressively to upgrade aging water infrastructure. Antiquated infrastructure causes excessive water main leaks, decreased well production, decreased reservoir life and exposure to water quality issues. Recognizing that these issues will only increase cost if left unaddressed, the City has made great strides to rehabilitate and replace important assets. Since 2007, water rates have allowed the City to complete many projects including:

- 27 miles of replaced water pipeline
- 8 reservoir rehabilitations
- 12 well rehabilitations



Cost of Investment:

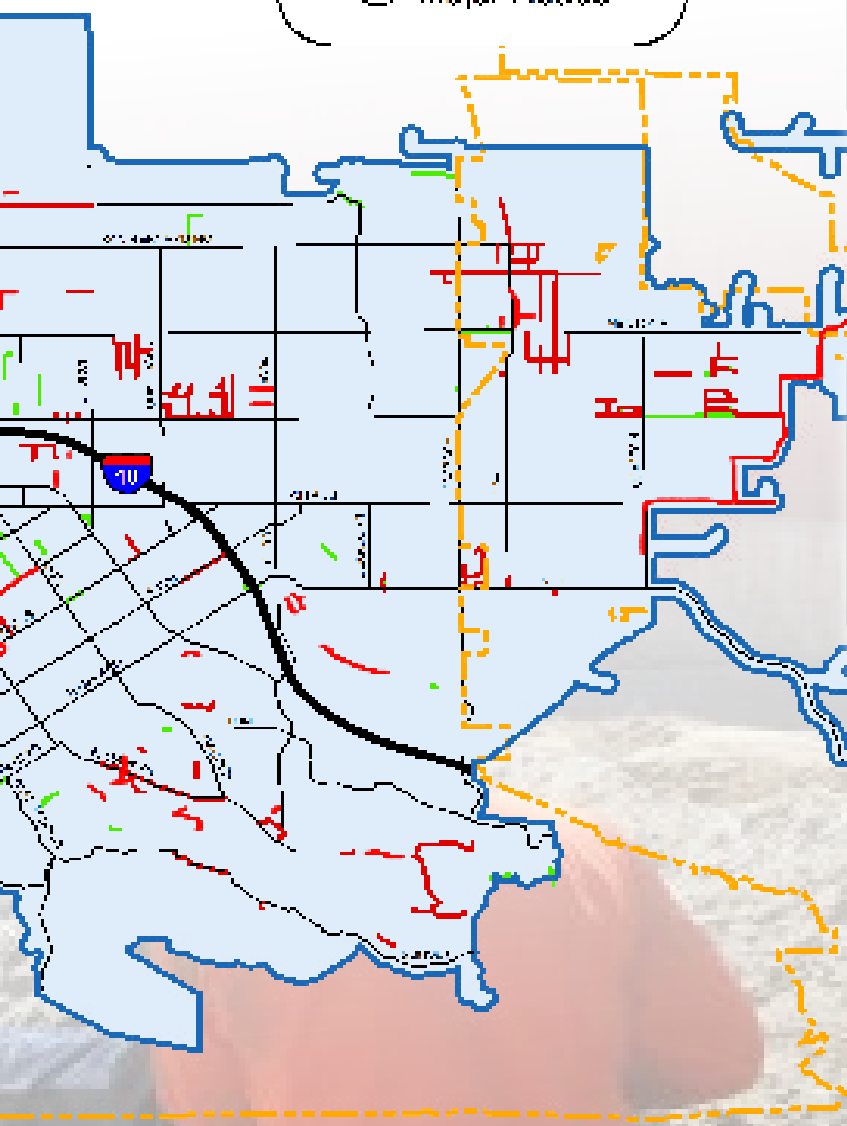
In the past 7 years, over $54.5 million has been invested in Redlands' water system. This investment was made possible due to revenue enhancement that included rate adjustments. Although much work has been accomplished, there is more to be done. Future water system investments include rehabilitation of two steel water storage reservoirs, the replacement of a critical transmission water pipeline, and the replacement of over 50 miles of drinking water pipeline, to name a few.

Investment Results:

As water has become increasingly limited, efficiency of its production, delivery, use and storage has become more important. Investment in rehabilitating wells improves water production, and extends the life of the pump. Replacing deteriorating and leaking water pipelines reduces staff time to make repairs, disruptions in water service, and reduces potable water loss. Rehabilitation of reservoirs improves water quality, reduces risk of water loss, and extends the life of the overall reservoir. With these improvements complete, the City has not only increased water reliability, but water production by 14 million gallons per day.

Legend

- City Boundaries
- Service Area
- New Water Mains
- New Sewer Mains
- Freeways
- Major Roads



TOURS

Groups are welcome to tour our treatment facilities to learn how drinking water is treated and delivered to our customers. For information on touring our facilities, please contact Bill Gane, water operations manager at 909-798-7588, extension #1.

Water Efficiency for Redlands

In recognizing the importance of water efficiency, the City, along with many of its residents, has begun retrofitting its property. Over **75%** of the water used in Redlands goes to outdoor use, the largest use being irrigation. Turf, fruit trees, and plants all require large amounts of water. The City has made it our goal to lead by example and is completing projects on City property that will increase water efficiency as well as be a part of achieving a 20% reduction in water use by 2020.

In 2011, the City replaced the irrigation system and landscape at City Hall. The irrigation system was replaced with over 1,000 feet of drip irrigation, 200 micro sprinklers and a smart irrigation timer and over 200 drought tolerant plants of 20 different species were planted. These plantings included tree, shrubs, groundcovers, and flowering plants-all to encourage Redlands residents on low water use landscape and cater to their specific needs.

This year the City's facility irrigation retrofit program began and will include retrofits to city parks and fire facilities irrigation systems to reduce uneccessary water consumption. A water auditor will audit the irrigation systems and distribution uniformity and will design a new landscape system that will improve water efficiency. Retrofits will be completed according to the new design and training on how to maintain an efficient system will be provided for maintenance staff. An estimated 35% water reduction at each site is anticipated.

Water Efficiency Programs Available IMMEDIATELY!!!

Call Customer Service
to set up your appointment
TODAY!
909-798-7516

High Efficiency Nozzle Rebate*	Smart Irrigation Timer Rebate*	High Efficiency Toilet Rebate*	High Efficiency Washer Rebate*	Synthetic Turf Replacement Rebate*	FREE Home Water Use Analysis
$4/each	$80	$100	$100	$1/s.f.	

*Rebates require pre/post inspections for eligibility.
Rebates are processed on a first come, first served, basis.
Please see additional rebate requirements at:
www.cityofredlands.org/water/conservation

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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 US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

ND: Not detectable at testing limit.

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.

N/A: Not applicable

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

Units of Measure:
Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L).
Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/L).
Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L).
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): a measure of radiation.
Umhos/cm: A measure of conductivity in water.

Redlands Water: Water source site average for water supplied to customers.

Range of Detection: The range (lowest to highest) of detected constituents.

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

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

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

Please contact us if you have any question regarding the information presented in this report:
City of Redlands
Municipal Utilities & Engineering Department
PO Box 3005
35 Cajon Street, Suite 15A
Redlands, CA 92373
(909) 798-7698
www.cityofredlands.org/MUED/water

THIS REPORT CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER. TRANSLATE IT OR SPEAK WITH SOMEONE WHO UNDERSTANDS IT.

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE. TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

AIR BUBBLES IN THE WATER

Tap water that appears cloudy could simply have air (bubbles) in the water. Some well sources produce water with dissolved air that remains pressurized in the distribution pipelines until reaching the consumer. When the water flows from the faucet, the air is released and may form tiny air bubbles. After filling a glass, these bubbles will slowly rise and disappear.

Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Treatment Technique	Conventional Filtration
Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting TPS No. 1	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during 2013	0.30 NTU
Number of Violations to Any Surface Water Treatment Regulations	None
Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1 (TPS No. 1):	The turbidity level of the combined filter effluent shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than one hour. Additionally, the turbidity level of the combined filter effluent shall not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours while the plant is operating.

Water Source Protection

Redlands Municipal Utilities and Engineering Department is committed to protecting our water sources from possible contamination. Source water assessments have been completed for all of our drinking water supplies. You can view the source water assessments at http://swap.ice.ucdavis.edu/TSinfo/TSintro.asp

The assessments help to identify the vulnerability of drinking water supplies to contamination from typical human activities.

These assessments are intended to provide basic information necessary for us to develop programs to protect our drinking water supplies.

Possible contaminants can originate from: agricultural drainage, urban runoff, septic systems, sewer collection systems, junk/scrap/salvage operations, crop irrigation, underground storage tanks at automobile gas stations, and illegal dumping.

Anyone interested in receiving a copy of the source water assessment should contact Bill Gane, water operations manager at (909) 798-7588 ext. 1.

You can do your part to protect our precious water sources by properly disposing of household hazardous wastes.

To find out how to properly dispose of hazardous waste so it does not contaminate groundwater, please phone our Customer Service Office at (909) 798-7529, or visit www.cityofredlands.org/qol/recycling

Important Facts From the US EPA About Drinking Water

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 untreated source may 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, which 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

In order to ensure water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) and the California Department of Public Health (DPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide the same protection for public health.

INFORMATION ABOUT RADON

Radon is a naturally occurring gas formed from the normal radioactive decay of uranium. In 2007 testing, radon was detected in our finished water supply. There are no regulatory limits prescribed for radon levels in drinking water – the pathway to radon exposure occurs primarily through its presence in the air. Exposure over a long period of time to air containing radon may cause adverse health effects. If you are concerned about radon in your home, testing is inexpensive and easy. For more information, call your State radon program (1-800-745-7236), the National Safe Council's Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON), or the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Consumer Confidence Report 2013

From January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013, the City of Redlands conducted over 16,500 water quality tests from samples taken at various locations throughout the water system in accordance with state and federal laws. The following tables list only those contaminants that were detected. It is important to note, that the presence of these contaminants, as detected in the water, does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONSTITUENTS

CONSTITUENT	YEAR	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	REDLANDS WATER	SOURCE
Total Coliform*	2013	5%	0%	0.15%	Naturally present in the environment

INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS

CONSTITUENT	YEAR	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	REDLANDS WATER	RANGE	SOURCE
Aluminum (mg/L)	2011	1	0.6	0.025	ND - 0.15	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Barium (mg/L)	2011	1	2	0.015	0.013 - 0.017	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (µg/L)	2013	50	100	0.79	ND - 6.5	
Fluoride (mg/L)	2011	2	1	0.6	ND - 1.30	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as NO3 (mg/L)	2013	45	45	9.98	ND - 23	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	2013	1	1	0.025	ND - 0.27	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (µg/L)	2013	6	6	1.14	ND – 5.2	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.

LEAD AND COPPER RULE

CONSTITUENT	YEAR	MCL	PHG	REDLANDS WATER	RANGE	SOURCE
Copper (mg/L)	2011	AL=1.3	0.3	0.36	36 sites sampled. 0 over the action level	No violation. Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead ((µg/L)**	2011	AL=15	0.2	5.4	36 sites sampled. 0 over the action level	No violation. Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTION RESIDUALS, DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT PRECURSORS

CONSTITUENT	YEAR	MCL (MRDL) [TT]	PHG (MRDLG)	REDLANDS WATER	RANGE	SOURCE
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/L)	2013	80	N/A	31	ND - 79	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (µg/L)	2013	60	N/A	30	ND - 56	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine as Cl2 (mg/L)	2013	(4)	(4)	0.71	0.1 - 2.02	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	2013	[TT]	N/A	1.1	0.53 - 2.6	Various natural and manmade sources

RADIOACTIVE CONSTITUENTS

CONSTITUENT	YEAR	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	REDLANDS WATER	RANGE	SOURCE
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2013	15	0	1.38	ND - 4.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	2007	50	0	3.4	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Total Tritium (pCi/L)	2007	20000	400	188	183-194	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	2006	5	0	0.93	0.8 - 1.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2006	5	0.05	0.97	0.25 – 1.16	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2008	5	0.019	0.7	ND – 0.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium 90 (pCi/L)	2007	8	0.35	1.7	N/A***	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2011	20	0.43	4.7	3.5 - 5.9	Erosion of natural deposits

* Results of all samples collected in the distribution system during any month shall be free of total coliform bacteria in 95 percent or more of the monthly samples. In 2013, there were two total coliform positive samples out of the 1348 samples taken.

**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. The City of Redlands 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.

*** No range to report-only one sample tested.

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (AESTHETIC STANDARDS) (A)

CONSTITUENT	YEAR	SECONDARY MCL	REDLANDS WATER	RANGE	SOURCE
Aluminum (µg/L)	2011	200	25	ND - 150	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (mg/L)	2011	500	14.23	ND – 40.8	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2013	15	0.285	ND - 5	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Copper (mg/L)	2011	1	0.0082	ND - 0.097	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Iron (µg/L)	2011	300	0.021	ND – 0.08	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	2011	50	0.85	ND – 5.1	Leaching from natural deposits.
MBAS (Foaming Agents) (µg/L)	2009	500	0.0028	ND – 0.03	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Odor - Threshold (TON)	2013	3	1.37	ND – 8	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2013	1600	470	300 - 660	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	2013	500	33.2	11.8 - 73.6	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2013	1000	266	176 - 319	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity, Laboratory (NTU)	2013	5	0.16	ND - 2.1	Soil runoff

(a) There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

CONSTITUENT	YEAR	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	REDLANDS WATER	RANGE	SOURCE
Sodium (mg/L)	2013	N/A	N/A	31	11 - 55	Generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (mg/L)	2013	N/A	N/A	133	100 - 180	Sum of polyvalent cations in the water, usually naturally occurring.

ADDITIONAL MONITORING FOR UCMR (UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE)

CONSTITUENT	YEAR	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	RANGE	
Boron (µg/L)	2008	1,000	ND – 57	
Chlorate (µg/L)	2013	800	ND - 210	
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/L)	2013	N/A	ND - 7	
Molybdenum (µg/L)	2013	N/A	ND - 7.2	
Strontium (mg/L)	2013	N/A	ND - 360	
Vanadium (µg/L)	2013	50	ND - 13	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

ADDITIONAL MONITORED CONSTITUENTS WITH NO MCLS

CONSTITUENT	YEAR	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	REDLANDS WATER	RANGE
Alkalinity (mg/L)	2013	N/A	97	60 - 120
Bicarbonate (mg/L)	2013	N/A	140	110 - 180
Calcium (mg/L)	2013	N/A	37	28 - 53
Langelier Index at 25° C	2013	N/A	-0.19	-0.49 - 0.13
Magnesium (mg/L)	2013	N/A	9.9	6.8 - 12
pH	2013	N/A	7.96	7.7 - 8.2
Potassium (mg/L)	2013	N/A	3	2.5-3.6

LEAD AND COPPER ANALYSIS RESULTS

The Municipal Utilities and Engineering Department performs an analysis of lead and copper in the water of residential homes in our service area every three years. The last round of testing was conducted in August of 2011. When water comes into contact with residential plumbing containing lead and/or copper, they can leach into the household water system. Of a random sampling of 36 residences tested, none exceeded the Regulatory Action Level (AL) for lead or copper. The 90th percentile value for lead in the water samples was 5.4 parts per billion as compared to an AL of 15 parts per billion for lead, while the 90th percentile for the copper samples was 0.36 parts per million, as compared to an AL of 1.3 parts per million for copper.

City of REDLANDS
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Redlands, CA 92373

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POSTAL CUSTOMER

Art, Education & Water Conservation

For the past six years the Municipal Utilities & Engineering Department has held the water conservation poster art contest to involve our local elementary school students in water conservation. Each year the contest produces wonderful examples of art and water awareness in our community. Below are the winners of this year's contest. We would like to thank all of the participants for their wonderful artwork and commitment to being water smart.

"Every minute counts, reduce your use."

From left to right:
Isaiah Sohn- Grade 2
Genevieve McAllister- Grade 4