

# *the* PIPELINE



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## CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Providing the Community with Information  
About the Quality of your Drinking Water

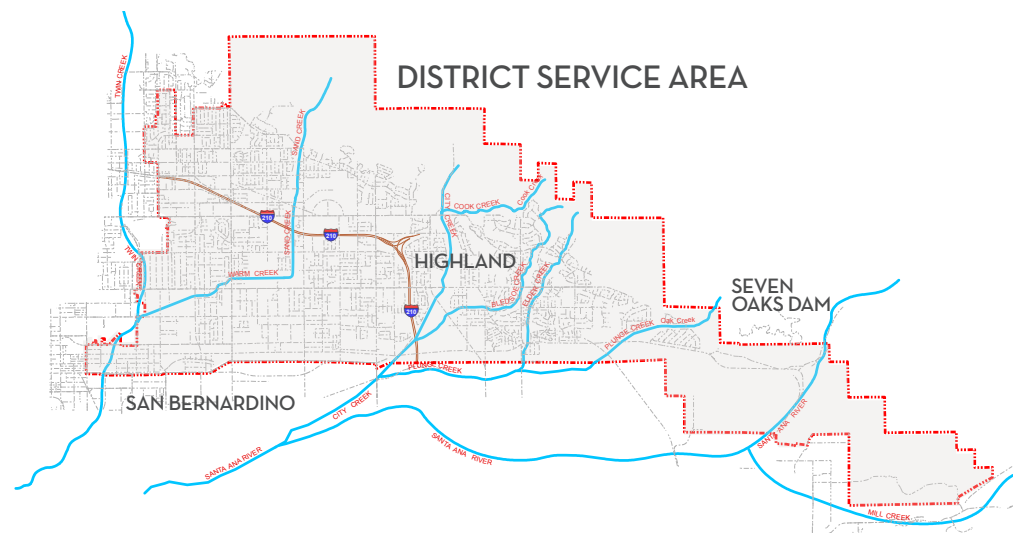
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



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## EAST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT



This report is a summary of the quality of the water that East Valley Water District (EVWD or District) provided to its customers in 2015. Included are details about where the water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to State and Federal standards.

In our continuing effort to keep our water customers informed, we are providing you with updated information because well-informed customers are our best allies. If after reading this report, you have any questions regarding your water quality, please contact Mike Hurst, Water Quality Coordinator, at (909) 806-4222.

LEADERSHIP | PARTNERSHIP | STEWARDSHIP



John Mura, General Manager/CEO  
jmura@eastvalley.org

East Valley Water District proudly serves over 104,000 residents within the cities of San Bernardino and Highland, along with sections of unincorporated San Bernardino County. With our service area crossing over different boundaries, we have the unique opportunity to serve as a connection between these communities. As a public agency, we believe that our responsibilities go beyond maintaining approximately 300 miles of water pipeline and 17 active groundwater wells. We try to do all that we can to enhance the quality of life of the communities that we serve.

One example of this is by opening the doors of our headquarters facility for private events. Since launching the Facility Use Program, we have seen residents celebrate anniversaries, weddings, birthdays, and more in a beautiful space intended to serve our community. We also host a number of workshops and events for the public, along with having the water conservation demonstration garden available for landscaping inspiration. The headquarters facility is a resource for everyone who lives here, and I strongly encourage you to stop by and see what it has to offer.

Over the next few years we will be investing in our infrastructure to ensure that we continue providing reliable water and wastewater service. As you drive around, you will see pipeline replacement projects and reservoir construction taking place throughout our 30-square mile District. Maintaining our system is a critical component to providing the high level of service expected from East Valley Water District.

In the water industry, there are some projects that are more effective when two agencies come together to achieve a common goal. Our community is seeing this first hand, with the efforts of both San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District and East Valley Water District to construct the Sterling Natural Resource Center, a recycled water facility that would recharge our local groundwater basin with up to 10 million gallons a day of treated wastewater. This state-of-the-art facility will provide a new water supply for this region while also creating a new community resource, similar to the multi-purpose benefits of the East Valley Water District Headquarters facility. For more information about this project, see the article on page 14.

There are many exciting projects and programs underway at East Valley Water District. I encourage you to be engaged and stay in touch. We have information available 24/7 on our website at [www.eastvalley.org](http://www.eastvalley.org). Follow us on social media to see current updates on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram @EastValleyWater. As a fan of face-to-face conversations, I also want to encourage you to set up a Community Conversation where I will come to your neighborhood or community group and talk about current topics. Please call the District office at (909) 889-9501 to set up a time that works for you. I'll bring refreshments and come ready to talk about important topics and answer questions that you may have.

Yours in Service,

### GOVERNING BOARD

**RONALD L. COATS**  
Chairman of the Board

**CHRIS CARRILLO**  
Vice Chairman

**JAMES MORALES, JR.**  
Governing Board Member

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**DAVID E. SMITH**  
Governing Board Member

### MANAGEMENT

**JOHN MURA**  
General Manager/CEO

**JOSÉ MARTINEZ**  
Assistant General Manager

**BRIAN TOMPKINS**  
Chief Financial Officer

# PLANNING FOR OUR FUTURE

## MAKING CONSERVATION A “CALIFORNIA WAY OF LIFE” IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

Trading your thirsty lawn for a drought-friendly version of the American dream is an exciting transformation. It requires planning, time, money, and a bit of enthusiasm. While the overall transformation requires several factors and considerations, the end result can be more beautiful and budget saving than you would expect.

Many of your neighbors have removed their lawns for more efficient versions. Meet Barbara and Laura Sullivan—a mother-daughter team in their 90<sup>th</sup> and 70<sup>th</sup> year of life. With determination and a small budget, these lovely ladies have been wielding a shovel and wheelbarrow to renovate their landscape. Residents David and Karen Cornelius removed turf in their front and back yards with the help of a professional landscaper. Other neighbors are working together in teams to modify each other’s yards.

With the help of East Valley Water District’s turf removal rebate program, expert advice and friendly assistance, creating drought tolerant curb appeal is changing the way of life in many neighborhoods across our community.

Are you interested in transforming your landscape? Try one or more of these options:



- Keep a sizeable portion of your front yard turf, but remove 2-3 feet around the edges to create a border and fill it with mulch, rock or similar water-friendly material
- Remove turf from parkways and sloped areas to eliminate water runoff
- Apply for a water conservation rebate to assist with expenses
- Attend an upcoming workshop to learn how to design a beautiful outdoor space
- Visit the District Headquarters to tour our demonstration garden and gather ideas

For more information, call (909) 806-4287 or email [conservation@eastvalley.org](mailto:conservation@eastvalley.org).



# WATER EFFICIENCY

The amount of fresh water available in the world for everyday use is less than 3%, and with California’s drought history, it is important to continue conserving. On May 9, 2016, Governor Brown issued an executive order to establish longer-term water conservation measures. “Californians stepped up during this drought and saved more water than ever before,” said Governor Brown. “But now we know that drought is becoming a regular occurrence and water conservation must be a part of our everyday life.”

## CALIFORNIA DROUGHTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE MORE FREQUENT AND PERSISTENT

Recognizing these new conditions requires lifestyle changes and creating new habits that focus on reducing waste. Rethinking the way we use water both indoors and outdoors will help stretch our limited supplies and ensure that we have enough water for the future.

Saving water is not hard when we work together as a community. Consider these small changes at home:

- Replace water thirsty lawns with water friendly plants
- Fix broken sprinklers or install a weather based irrigation controller
- Change non-efficient toilets with a high efficient model

East Valley Water District embraces the responsibility of protecting our resources and preserving the quality of life for our community. By partnering with our customers, we can share in the responsibility of reducing our water waste, choosing to be more efficient and maximize water supplies.

The District currently offers eight rebate programs, free conservation workshops, home evaluations, water saving tips, and other informational resources. To find out more, visit our website at [eastvalley.org/conservation](http://eastvalley.org/conservation) and follow us on social media by searching EastValleyWater.

## FIRE HYDRANT FLUSHING FOR WATER QUALITY

Residents may observe East Valley Water District crews working at fire hydrants, causing water to temporarily flow along the street. This periodic “flushing” of fire hydrants is an important maintenance activity to protect the integrity of the water system and deliver the highest quality water to our customers.

During flushing activities, hydrants are opened for a limited period at specific points in the system, moving water through the pipes at a high speed to remove the minerals and sediments that settle in the pipes over time. We have looked at ways to capture this water and repurpose it. However, because the water must move so quickly to be effective, the fastest most efficient option is to let it flow into the nearest storm drain.

Even in drought conditions, flushing is a necessary part of maintaining the water distribution system and the quality of the water within it. East Valley Water District has modified procedures, given the current drought in California, to minimize the amount of water released during flushing activities. Water used for flushing represents 0.04 percent of the total water usage in our system.

### WE FLUSH HYDRANTS TO:

- Remove sediments that collect over time to maintain water quality
- Verify proper operation and ample water flows for firefighting
- Identify water system weaknesses
- Identify closed valves and weak flows

To report discolored water conditions that have not cleared up within 24 hours after flushing activity, please contact Mike Hurst, Water Quality Coordinator (909) 806-4222.

## CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER

**Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.

**Radioactive contaminants**, may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, may 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, 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We are required to treat our water according to the SWRCB-DDW regulations (State Water Resources Control Board's regulations are the same or more stringent than USEPA's regulations). SWRCB-DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as persons 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 their drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA / Centers for Disease Control (CDC) offer guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. These guidelines are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## WATER QUALITY DATA TABLES

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The tables on pages 8 and 9 list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in our water system during the 2015 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the tables are from testing performed from January 1 - December 31, 2015.

The State requires us to monitor our water for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

In general, the sources of all drinking water (both tap 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. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

## PREVENTING CONTAMINATION IS THE KEY TO KEEPING WATER SUPPLIES SAFE

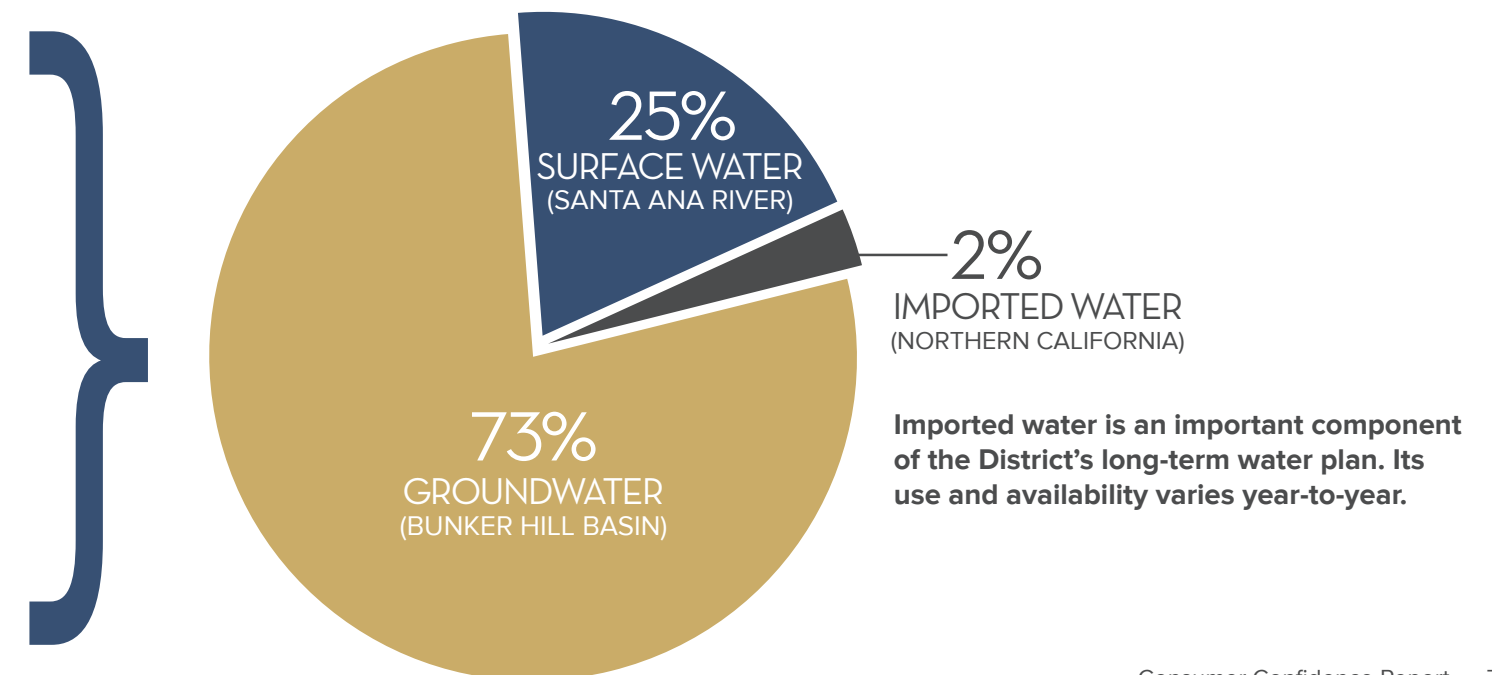
Once a drinking water source becomes contaminated, a community is faced with the difficult and costly task of installing treatment facilities or locating an alternative source. You can help protect our precious water supply by disposing of harmful household products and other toxic chemicals in the proper manner. Household hazardous waste includes, but is not limited to: cleaners, glues, soaps, pesticides, paints, fertilizers, medicines, chlorine, motor oil and batteries. Never dump these wastes down the drain, in the trash or on the ground. Instead, take them to a hazardous waste collection or recycling center. Whenever possible, reduce your use of toxic household products by switching to safer alternatives.

## WATER SOURCES

With a service area just over 30 square-miles, the District has three sources for water, the Santa Ana River, the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin, and the State Water Project. The Santa Ana River starts with natural springs and snow melt high in the San Bernardino Mountains. Before the water can flow past many potential contamination sources, the water begins its journey down the North Fork Canal. While many different agencies enjoy the use of the Santa Ana River, EVWD receives water just east of the Seven Oaks Dam. Along the way, it powers the Southern California Edison SAR #3 Hydroelectric Plant, and then travels down the North Fork Canal to the Philip A. Disch Surface Water Treatment Plant (Plant 134). Plant 134 is a state-of-the-art facility that uses an ultra-filtration treatment method and can treat up to 8 million gallons of water a day.

Groundwater is drawn from the Bunker Hill Basin, a natural underground storage area made up of soil, sand, and gravel. Rain water percolates down and is accessed using a series of 17 wells that pump water from different depths. With the range of elevations within the service area, it is important to have these wells located throughout the District, for both emergency preparedness and system efficiencies. Well sites are positioned across the District, from the undeveloped wilderness areas like Plant 125 east of Cone Camp Road to Plant 24 on the corner of Lynwood Drive and Harrison Street, which is also used as a public park.

A small portion of the District's water is imported from Northern California through the State Water Project. EVWD has access to this water through San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District.



# 2015 WATER QUALITY DATA

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Range of Detection	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
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## MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS SAMPLED IN 2015

Total Coliform Bacteria ( <i>Total Coliform Rule</i> )	<5% Positive Samples per month	0	A	Present (P) or Absent (A)	NON-DETECT	N	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	>1 Positive Sample per month	0	A	Present (P) or Absent (A)	NON-DETECT	N	Human/animal waste

## DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTION RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS

Total Trihalomethanes* (TTHM)	80 ug/L	n/a	49.7	ppb	<1.0 - 79.3	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids* (HAA5)	60 ug/L	n/a	17.9	ppb	<1.0 - 36.7	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	MRDL = 4.0 mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 mg/L	0.71	ppm	0.20 - 2.20	N	Drinking water disinfectant

\* TTHM and HAA5 results are calculated based on a locational running annual average per State Water Resources Control Board

## RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATES SAMPLED IN 2014

Gross Alpha Particle Activity ( <i>when Gross Alpha particle activity exceeds 5.0 pCi/L, then analyze for uranium</i> )	15 pCi/L	N/A	4.5	pCi/L	1.9-7.3	N	Decay of natural and man made deposits
Uranium*	20 pCi/L	.5 pCi/L	1.45	pCi/L	.67-2.2	N	Decay of natural and man made deposits

\*\* If uranium exceed 20 pCi/L, then monitor for four quarters. If average of four quarters is <20, then you are in Uranium compliance but must calculate gross alpha minus uranium Counting Error (CE) pCi/L. If result is less than 15 pCi/L, then you are in Gross Alpha MCL compliance. East Valley Water District is well within MCL standards after analysis calculations.

## INORGANIC CHEMICAL ANALYSES

Aluminum	1	200	0.006	ppm	.0014-.0011	N	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride	2	1	1.37	ppm	1.2 - 1.6	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as (NO3)	45	45	21	ppm	0 - 32	N	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	10	0.004	2.6	ppb	<0.2 - 5.2	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Chromium VI	10	0.02	0	ppb	<0.00 - 0	N	Discharges from industrial manufactures

## CONTAMINATES BELOW WERE SAMPLED FOR AND NOT DETECTED

Antimony; Barium; Beryllium; Cadmium; Chromium; Cyanide; Mercury; Nickel; Nitrite; Nitrate as N; Perchlorate; Selenium; Silver; Thallium; Carbonate; Hydroxide; Zinc; Vinyl Chloride; Trichlorofluoromethane (FREON11) ; 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE); 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane; Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride); trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (t-1,2-DCE); Methyl tert-Butyl Ether; 1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA); cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (c-1,2-DCE); Carbon Tetrachloride; 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA); Benzene; 1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA); Trichloroethylene (TCE); 1,2-Dichloropropane; Toluene; Tetrachloroethylene (PCE); Monochlorobenzene (Chlorobenzene); Ethyle Benzene; m,p-Xylene; cis-1,3-Dichloropropene; o-Xylene; trans-1,3-Dichloropropene; Styrene; 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane; 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB); 1,2-Dichlorobenzene (o-DCB); 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene; Total 1,3-Dichloropropene; Total Xylenes (m,p & o)

MCL	Secondary MCL (NTU)	Highest Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
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## SURFACE WATER TURBIDITY

Turbidity	TT=1 NTU TT=95% of Samples<0.3 NTU	5	1.4	<0.02 - 1.4	N	Soil runoff
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Chemical	Action Level	Sites Above Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Unit of Measure	# Samples Taken	90th Percentile	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
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## LEAD AND COPPER AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS (INORGANIC CONTAMINATES) SAMPLED IN 2015

Lead	15	1	0.2	ppb	39	8	N	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1300	0	0.3	ppb	39	480	N	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Chemical	Secondary MCL mg/L	DLR	Average Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Range of Detection	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
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## REGULATED SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Boron	N/A	1	0.21	ppm	<0.1 - 0.21	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	250	1	29.48	ppm	7.3 - 90 (ppm)	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influences
Color	15	3.0 CU	< 3.0	Unit	<3.0 - ND	N	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Conductivity	1600	2	496	micro mho/cm	300 - 640	N	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Groundwater Turbidity	5	0.1	0.6	NTU	<0.6 - 0.6	N	Soil Runoff
Manganese	50	20	3.8	ppb	<.8 - 83	N	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	3	1	1.011	TON	1 - 4TON	N	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate	250	0.5	58.18	ppm	16 - 260	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500	5	266	ppm	170-600	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium	N/A	50	3.4	ppb	<0.2 - 3.4	N	Erosion of natural deposits

\* There are no PHGs, MCLGs or mandatory health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics

Analyte	Recommended Limit	Average Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Violation Y/N
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## UNREGULATED GENERAL MINERAL ANALYSIS\*\*

Alkalinity	500	108	ppm	N
Bicarbonate	1000	120	ppm	N
Calcium	200	36	ppm	N
Hardness (Total)	N/A	.15	ppm	N
Magnesium	N/A	8.9	ppm	N
o-Phosphate	N/A	0.64	ppm	N
pH	6.5 - 8.5	7.59	ppm	N
Potassium	100	2.6	ppm	N
Sodium	200	38	ppm	N

\* Additional information is on our website

\*\* Contaminants not regulated

## UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Monitoring for additional contaminants helps the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

# DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANT INFORMATION

## FLUORIDE

At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). Dental fluorosis may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children less than nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth if the drinking water continues to have fluoride above 2.0 mg/L, older children and adults may safely drink the water. For more information, please call Mike Hurst, Water Quality Coordinator at (909) 806-4222. You can obtain more information about fluoridation, oral health and current issues at: [www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml).

## 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. East Valley Water District 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 [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead). (1-800-426-4791)

## NITRATE (NO3)

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 parts per million (ppm) is a health risk for infants 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 ppm 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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant or are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

## TETRACHLOROETHYLENE ALSO KNOWN AS PERCHLOROETHYLENE (PCE)

These constituents in drinking water at levels above 5 parts per billion (ppb) is a health risk. Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

## TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM) AND HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)

Federal and California/State MCL of 80 ppb-TTHM and 60 ppb-HAA5 are based on running annual averages. Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. These by-products include TTHM and HAA5. Drinking water containing these by-products in excess of the MCL may lead to liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of cancer. The District has not exceeded the MCL for TTHM or HAA5 and is now currently operating our Surface Water Treatment Plant to greatly reduce the production of disinfection by-products through a process called submerged membrane filtration.

EAST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT  
MET ALL STATE & FEDERAL WATER  
QUALITY STANDARDS IN 2015

# SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

For more information on specific wells, contact the Engineering Department at (909) 888-8986.

EVWD completed Source Water Assessments in March 2002 on all of our active groundwater wells. The report includes a section listing the vulnerability to activities associated with contaminants detected in water supplies.

To aid in your understanding that these occurrences can further contribute to groundwater contamination, we have included the following list of potentially contaminating activities.

**Airport:** Maintenance / Fueling Area

**Agricultural Drainage**

**Artificial Recharge Projects:** Spreading Basins

**Automobile:** Body Shops / Car Washes / Gas Stations / Repair Shops

**Boat Services:** Repair / Refinishing

**Chemical:** Petroleum Processing / Storage

**Contractor or Government Agency Equipment**

**Storage Yards**

**Dry Cleaners**

**Fertilizer / Pesticide / Herbicide Application**

**Fleet / Truck / Bus Terminals**

**Funeral Services / Cemeteries**

**Golf Courses**

**Historic Gas Stations**

**Housing:** High Density

**Junk:** Scrap / Salvage Yards

**Known Contaminant Plumes**

**Lumber Processing and Manufacturing**

**Machine Shops**

**Metal Plating:** Finishing / Fabricating

**Military Installations**

**Parking Lots:** Malls

**Parks / Schools**

**Septic Systems:** High Density / Low Density

**Sewer Collection Systems**

**Surface Water:** Streams / Lakes / Rivers

**Transportation Corridors:** Roads/Right-of-Ways

**Underground Storage Tanks:** Confirmed **Leaking Tanks**

**Utility Stations:** Maintenance Areas

**Waste Transfer:** Recycling Stations

**Wells:** Water Supply / Agricultural / Irrigation / Abandoned



## LET US BRING THE DISTRICT TO YOU!

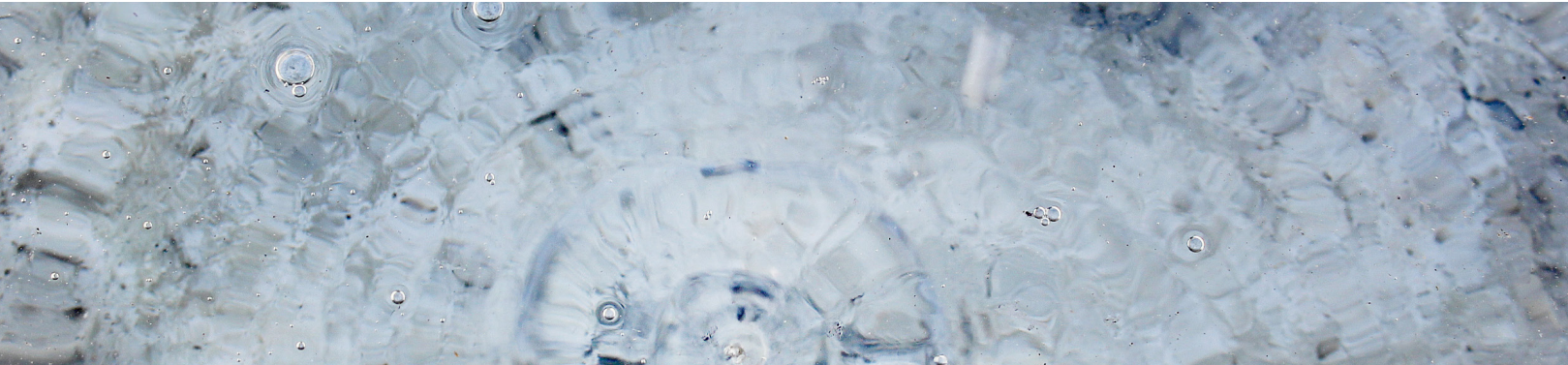
EVWD understands when work and family obligations conflict with District board meetings so we want to make it easier for you to participate.

The District's General Manager/CEO, John Mura, and his staff would like to personally visit your neighborhood. Host an event in your driveway,

home, office, or community center and we will bring the information to your doorstep. Mr. Mura will discuss important District projects, including the Sterling Natural Resource Center.

Visit [eastvalley.org/publicaffairs](http://eastvalley.org/publicaffairs) to reserve a date or call (909) 885-9501.

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS



**Colonies/mL:** A measure of the number of coliform colonies (bacteria) per known volume of water.

**Color Units:** A measure of color in the water.

**Counting Error (CE):** A value, usually in %, to account for a +/- error in lab counts of specific contaminants found during analysis.

**Detection Limits for Recording (DLR):** The designated minimum concentration, detected by particular analytical method that, if exceeded, must be reported to the State Water Resources Control Board Division 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 U.S. 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. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Microsiemens Per Centimeter (µS/cm):** A measurement of the electrolytes in the

water, which determines the ability of the water to conduct electrical current.

**Micrograms per Liter (µg/L):** A measure of a contaminant in a known quantity of water. 1 µg/L equals 1 part per billion. (See parts per billion.)

**Milligrams per Liter (mg/L):** A measure of a contaminant in a known quantity of water. 1 mg/L equals 1 part per million. (See parts per million.)

**MGD:** Million Gallons per Day.

**N/A:** Not applicable.

**Nanogram (ng/L):** A measurement of a contaminant in a known quantity of water. 1ng/L equals 1 part per trillion. (See parts per trillion.)

**ND:** Not detected or below the detection limit for reporting.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):** A measure of cloudiness due to undissolved solids in the water. We measure turbidity because it is a good indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system and/or water quality.

**Parts Per Billion (PPB):** One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000.00 (Ten million dollars).

**Parts Per Million (PPM):** One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in \$10,000.00 (Ten thousand dollars).

**Parts Per Trillion (PPT):** One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion dollars).

**pH:** An expression of the intensity of the basic or acid condition of a liquid. The pH may range from 0 to 14, where 0 is most acid, 14 most basic and 7 neutral.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** Primary Drinking Water Standards contain MCLs and MRDLs

for contaminants that affect human health. These standards also include the monitoring and reporting requirements associated with each contaminant.

**PicoCuries per Liter (pCi/L):** A measure of the radioactivity in the water.

**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.

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

**SWRCB-DDW:** State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water

**System Water:** A blend of surface water and groundwater.

**Threshold Odor Number (TON):** A measure of odor coming from the water.

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

**Turbidity:** A measure of cloudiness due to undissolved solids in the water. Monitored as an indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

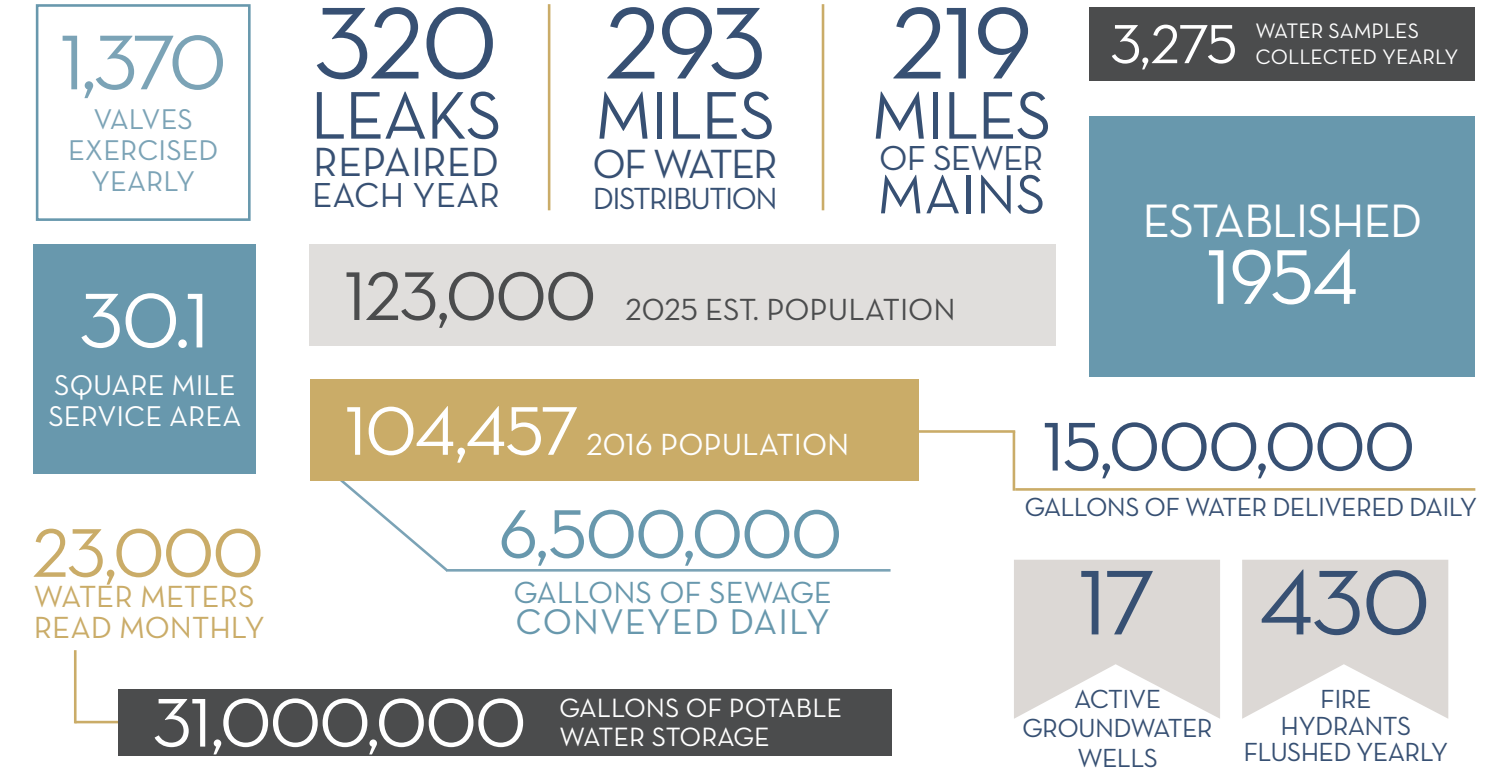
**UCMR:** Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

**Variations and Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**< Means "Less Than":** For example <0.2 means the lowest detectable levels is 0.2 and that the contaminant was less than 0.2 and therefore not detected.

**> Means "Greater Than":** For example .1 means any sample tested having a value greater than 1.

# DISTRICT SPOTLIGHT



## EAST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT CORE VALUES

### LEADERSHIP

Motivating a group of people to act towards achieving a common goal or destination.

### PARTNERSHIP

Developing relationships between a wide range of groups and individuals through collaboration and shared responsibility.

### STEWARDSHIP

Embracing the responsibility of enhancing and protecting resources considered worth caring for and preserving.

## DISTRICT VISION

Enhance and preserve the quality of life for our community through innovative leadership and world class public service.

# RECHARGE LOCAL GROUNDWATER WITH UP TO 10 MILLION GALLONS A DAY OF TREATED WASTEWATER

The current drought emergency has highlighted the need to take steps to make sure we have reliable water supplies regardless of how much rain we receive. What better way to prepare for the future, than to create an entirely new source of water for this community. San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, in cooperation with EVWD, has set out to do just that with the Sterling Natural Resource Center, or “the Center” for short.

The Sterling Natural Resource Center will treat up to 10 million gallons of wastewater a day and recharge it into the local Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin, where it will be stored for use in future drought years. With water quality a top priority, the Center will use state-of-the-art technology including Membrane Bioreactors to produce disinfected water that meets or exceeds all requirements for groundwater recharge. Through advancements in technology and design techniques, this facility will be a shining resource for the community without the unpleasant odors and other negative aspects associated with treatment plants of the past.

Beyond the Center’s many water-related benefits, it will also create a welcoming environment for residents with a public area including open

space and water features, multi-purpose community space, and an interpretive center.

Indian Springs High School, located just north of the Center, is one of the local schools working with the water districts to develop educational opportunities for students. The Center will provide the ideal location for hands-on experiences with wastewater treatment and to gain a better understanding of the science involved in the purification process.

This project has the opportunity to be funded through a combination of grants, low-interest state loans, impact fees assessed on new development, and current and future ratepayers.

## THIS RECYCLED WATER PROJECT CAN PUT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF VOTER APPROVED 2014 PROP. 1 WATER BOND FUNDS TO WORK IN THIS COMMUNITY

For more information about the Sterling Natural Resource Center visit our website [www.sterlingnrc.com](http://www.sterlingnrc.com).



## DISTRICT EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR

For the fourth year in a row, the District has recognized an employee who encourages a positive work environment, demonstrates visionary leadership, and portrays dedication and dependability. Recipients of the Employee of the Year Award are selected by their co-workers and exemplify a high level of service to District customers, employees and the community.

The 2015 winner is Aida Nunez, Senior Customer Service Representative. Aida has served the District for the last 10 years and is highly respected by her peers. She is a leader, motivator and mentor who consistently treats customers with dignity and respect.

Aida is a mother of four and grandmother of four. She spends most of her free time with family, but also enjoys attending church, shopping and dancing. Aida’s co-workers describe her as a giving person with a beautiful heart who shows compassion to others and is always wearing a smile.

“I am deeply grateful to my co-workers and East Valley Water District for the nomination of being “Employee of the Year”. I am so proud to be part of such an extraordinary and amazing team, and thankful for the opportunities I have been given,” said Aida.

Congratulations Aida on being selected as East Valley Water District’s 2016 Employee of the Year!

# RECOGNITIONS & AWARDS

Recognitions and awards given to the District support a commitment to transparent government and vision for world class public service. Here are several of the awards presented to East Valley Water District over the past year.

**Special Purpose Publication Award of Distinction**  
Transition to Budget Based Rates  
California Association of Public Information Officers

**Distinguished Budget Presentation Award**  
2015/16 Fiscal Budget  
Government Finance Officers Association

**Board President of the Year**  
California Special District Association

**Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting**  
2014 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report  
Government Finance Officers Association

**Cool Planet Award**  
Southern California Edison and The Climate Registry

**Spotlight on Excellence Award**  
California Public Employees’ Retirement System

**Honorable Mention ACE Award**  
In-House Public Relations/ Communications Team  
Ragan Communications/PR Daily

**Top Workplace Award**  
The Press Enterprise

**Editors Special Award**  
Innovation in Water Conservation  
The Press Enterprise

**Recognition of Support for Hunt Elementary**  
The Press Enterprise



## DISTRICT ADOPTS HUNT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

On August 21, 2015, East Valley Water District proudly adopted Jefferson Hunt Elementary School. After several years of supporting students with clothing and school supply drives, the District established a formal partnership with the San Bernardino City Unified School District to create opportunities for student success at Hunt Elementary.

This partnership allows District staff to personally meet the community they serve. EVWD’s Employee Association will continue meeting the needs of students and participate in future public service activities.

For more event photos at Jefferson Hunt Elementary School, visit the District’s Facebook page at [www.facebook.com/eastvalleywater](http://www.facebook.com/eastvalleywater).

## WE’RE ONLY ONE-CLICK AWAY

Follow us on social media for information on projects, programs, conservation, and other important updates.

Search for us @eastvalleywater and click to follow our pages.



DON’T MISS OUT ON STORIES, PHOTOS & INFO!





31111 Greenspot Road  
Highland, California 92346

## SAFE RELIABLE WATER & SEWER SERVICE PROVIDER

East Valley Water District was formed in 1954 and provides water and wastewater services to 104,457 residents within the cities of San Bernardino and Highland, and portions of San Bernardino County. EVWD operates under the direction of a 5-member elected Board.

### OFFICE HOURS

Monday – Thursday 8:00am – 5:00pm  
2nd and 4th Tuesday 9:00am – 5:00pm  
Friday 7:30am – 4:30pm

### CUSTOMER SERVICE & AFTER-HOURS EMERGENCY SERVICE

(909) 889-9501

### DISTRICT BOARD MEETINGS

2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at 5:30pm  
District Headquarters Board Room  
31111 Greenspot Road, Highland, CA 92346



Follow us on Social Media: @eastvalleywater