

the PIPELINE

Consumer Confidence Report

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

Highland, California
PUBLISHED JUNE 2023

Aque

WARNING
CONFINED SPACE!
VESSEL MAY NOT
CONTAIN ADEQUATE
OXYGEN TO MAINTAIN
LIFE. NO ENTRY UNLESS
ASSISTED BY AIR SUPPLY
MASK OR SCBA

Aque

LAG

EXIT



@eastvalleywater

This report is a summary of the quality of the water that East Valley Water District provided to its customers in 2022. Included are details about where the water comes from, quality information, and how it compares to State and Federal standards.

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General Manager/CEO

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2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
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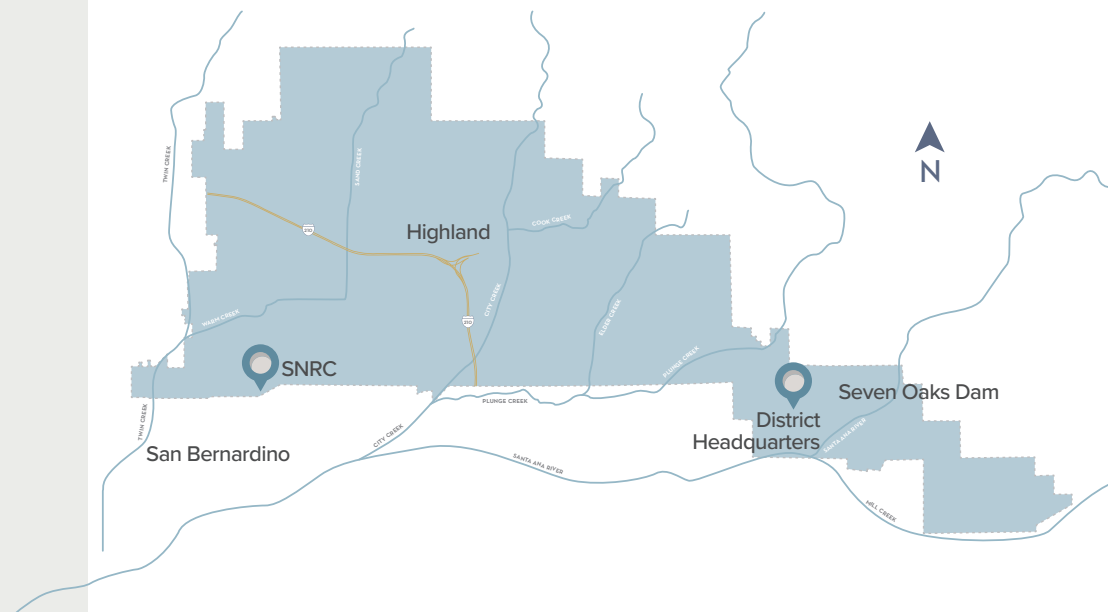


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Dear Neighbor,

East Valley Water District takes an active approach providing safe and reliable drinking water and maintaining infrastructure throughout the service area. Over this past year, the District has taken 3,500 water samples with the water quality exceeding all drinking water standards. We upgraded our surface water treatment plant, replaced aging pipelines, conducted rehabilitation work on several facilities, and responded to multiple water leaks within minutes of being reported.

East Valley Water District has advanced several projects that will provide an investment in the region's sustainable future. The District has made significant progress on the Sterling Natural Resource Center (SRNC), which will soon recycle up to 8 million gallons per day; the Regional Recycled Water Pipeline along Greenspot Road; and connecting Weaver Basins. Together these facilities will recycle and recharge millions of gallons of water per day to ensure the health of the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin.

Producing over 16 million gallons of water per day to meet the needs of customers like you, the District collects thousands of samples to monitor the water quality. In the following pages you will find important information about the safety of your drinking water. On behalf of the East Valley Water District family, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to serve our community.

If you have any questions about your water quality, please give us at call at (909) 806-4222 or email waterquality@eastvalley.org.



Michael Moore
General Manager/CEO

2022 DISTRICT AT-A-GLANCE

Water System Maintenance


16,500,000
Average
Gallons of Water
Produced Daily

300 
Miles of
Water Main

344 
Water Leaks
Repaired

15 
Active
Groundwater Wells

28,977,000
Gallons of
Water Storage


1,185 
Feet of Water
Main Replaced

3,500 
Water Samples
Collected

490 
Hydrants Repaired, Replaced, Inspected
344
Hydrants Flushed

Wastewater System Maintenance

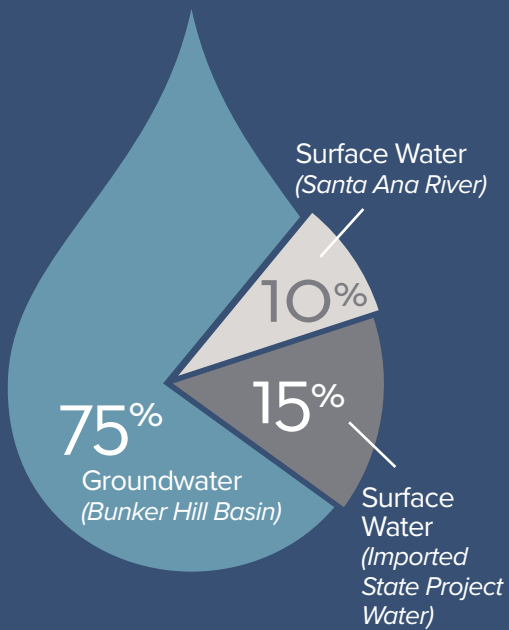
230 
Miles of
Wastewater Mains

6,000,000 
Average Gallons of
Wastewater Collected

5,100 
Manholes

61 
Miles of
Wastewater Video

191 
Miles of Wastewater
Main Cleaned



WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

With a service area just over 30 square-miles, the District has three sources for water, the Santa Ana River, State Water Project, and its primary source the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin. Water from the basin is drawn from a natural underground storage area made up of soil, sand, and gravel. Rainwater percolates down and is accessed using a series of 15 wells that pump water deep below the surface.

The Santa Ana River starts with natural springs and snow melt high in the San Bernardino Mountains. Along the way, it powers the Southern California Edison Santa Ana River Hydroelectric Plant, and then travels down the North Fork Canal to the District's Water Treatment Plant (Plant 134).

A portion of the District's water is imported from Northern California through the State Water Project. East Valley Water District has access to this water through San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District with its use and availability varying year-to-year.

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 alternate source.

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 such as commercial pesticides, and consider natural alternatives.

You can help protect our precious water supply by disposing of harmful household products and other toxic chemicals in the proper manner. Visit sbcfire.org/collectionfacilities for a list of collection facilities available to San Bernardino County residents.



2022 WATER QUALITY INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The tables on pages 6-8 list all the drinking water contaminants that were sampled for in the water system, during the 2022 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, 2022. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

CONTAMINANTS

In order to ensure 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. East Valley Water District is required to treat water according to the SWRCB-DDW regulations. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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 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 healthcare providers.

Water, contaminants, which are polluting substances, may be present in the source water. These may include:

- *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.*

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 (800) 426-4791.

SWRCB-DDW requires East Valley Water District to monitor the 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.

The sources of most drinking water (both tap and bottled water) originate from 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 human activity.

Tap water provided by the District is tested year-round to ensure the quality of water served to you. More information is available online at eastvalley.org/waterquality.

2022 – 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 2022

Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	<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	46	ppb	0-59	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids* (HAA5)	60 ug/L	N/A	14	ppb	0-29	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	MRDL = 4.0 mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 mg/L	0.69	ppm	0.2-2.05	N	Drinking water disinfectant

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

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATES SAMPLED IN 2022

Gross Alpha Particle Activity (when Gross Alpha particle activity exceeds 5.0 pCi/L, then analyze for uranium)	15 pCi/L	N/A	5	pCi/L	<1.3-7.5	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium‡	20 pCi/L	N/A	2.432	pCi/L	<0.044-8.6	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

‡If Uranium exceeds 20 pCi/L, then the District will monitor for four quarters. If the average of four quarters is <20, then the District is in Uranium compliance, but must calculate Gross Alpha minus Uranium Counting Error (CE) pCi/L. If the result is less than 15 pCi/L, then the District is in Gross Alpha MCL compliance. East Valley Water District is well within MCL standards after these analysis calculations.

INORGANIC CHEMICAL ANALYSES SAMPLES COLLECTED

Aluminum	1	0.6	<0.05	ppm	<0.05-<0.05	N	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride	2	1	0.8	ppm	0.21-1.4	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	10	10	3.99	ppm	0.58-6.4	N	Runoff or leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	0.01	0.004	0.0021	ppb	<0.002-0.0021	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste
Chromium [Total]	0.05	0.01	<0.01	ppb	<0.01-<0.01	N	Discharge from electroplating factories

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), 1,2,3, Trichloropropane

There is currently no MCL for Hexavalent Chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

SURFACE WATER TURBIDITY

	MCL	Secondary MCL (NTU)	Highest Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU TT=95% Of samples<0.3 NTU	5	0.6	<0.2-0.60	N	Soil runoff

LEAD AND COPPER AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS (INORGANIC CONTAMINATES) SAMPLED IN 2021

Lead and Copper at Residential Taps (Inorganic Contaminates) Sampled in 2021. Lead and Copper Samples are collected on a tri-annual basis.

Chemical	Action Level	Sites Above Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Unit of Measure	# Samples Taken	90th Percentile	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	0.015	1	0.2	ppb	55	0	N	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	0	0.3	ppb	55	470	N	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

REGULATED SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS[±] SAMPLES COLLECTED 2020-2022

Chemical	Secondary MCL mg/L	DLR	Average Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Range of Detection	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Boron	N/A	1	0.53	ppm	<0.01-0.85	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	500	1	21.3	ppm	5.1-49	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influences
Color	15	3.0 CU	0.1	Unit	ND-<15.0	N	Naturally-occurring organic matter
Conductivity	1600	2	447	micro umho/cm	270-810	N	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Ground Water Turbidity	5	0.1	0.22	NTU	<0.10-0.34	N	Soil runoff
Manganese	0.05	20	0.00349	ppb	ND-<0.032	N	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	3	1	1	TON	1-1 TON	N	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate	500	0.5	54	ppm	14-240	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1000	5	281	ppm	160-550	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium	N/A	50	0.006	ppb	<0.003-0.011	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.

UNREGULATED GENERAL MINERAL ANALYSIS[†] SAMPLES COLLECTED 2020-2022

Analyte	Recommended Limit	Average Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Violation Y/N
Alkalinity	500	125	ppm	N
Bicarbonate	1000	150	ppm	N
Calcium	200	51	ppm	N
Hardness (Total)	N/A	163	ppm	N
Magnesium	N/A	8.9	ppm	N
o-Phosphate	N/A	0.14	ppm	N
pH	6.5-8.5	7.3	ppm	N
Potassium	100	2.4	ppm	N
Sodium	200	32	ppm	N

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

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

[†]Contaminants not regulated.

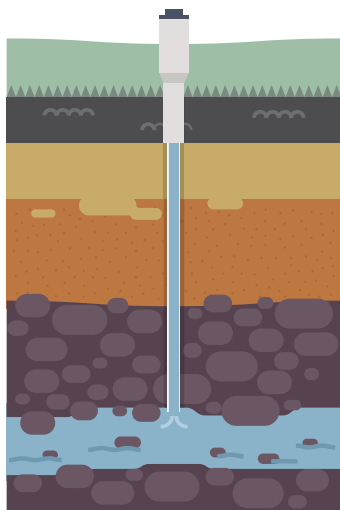
WATER QUALITY DATA

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE-UCMR 4-SAMPLED IN 2019

Chemicals	Minimum Reporting Level	Range Detected	Average
Germanium	0.3 µg/L	0-1.6	0.23
Manganese	0.4 µg/L	0-45	2.31
Alphahexachlorocyclohexane	0.01 µg/L	0-0	ND
Chlorpyrifos	0.03 µg/L	0-0	ND
Dimethipin	0.2 µg/L	0-0	ND
Ethoprop	0.03 µg/L	0-0	ND
Oxyfluorfen	0.05 µg/L	0-0	ND
Profenofos	0.3 µg/L	0-0	ND
Tebuconazole	0.2 µg/L	0-0	ND
Total Permethrin (cis- & trans-)	0.04 µg/L	0-0	ND
Tribufos	0.07 µg/L	0-0	ND
HAA5	N/A	0.55-19.9	10.3
HAA6Br ¹	N/A	0.85-32.2	17.6
HAA9 ²	N/A	0.85-42.9	23.1
1-Butanol	2.0 µg/L	0-0	ND
2-Methoxyethanol	0.4 µg/L	0-0	ND
2-Propen-1-ol	0.5 µg/L	0-0	ND
Butylated hydroxyanisole	0.03 µg/L	0-0	ND
o-toluidine	0.007 µg/L	0-0	ND
Quinoline	0.02 µg/L	0-0	ND
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N/A	2600-3200	2867
Bromide	N/A	120-170	158

¹ HAA6Br: Bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dibromochloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and tribromoacetic acid.

² HAA9: Bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, chlorodibromoacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, tribromoacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid.



With the range of elevations within our community, it is important to have wells located throughout the District, for both emergency preparedness and system efficiencies.

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



Source Water Assessments

East Valley Water District completed Source Water Assessments in March 2002 on all of the active groundwater wells. Assessments are conducted periodically with the next one occurring in the near future. The report includes a section listing the vulnerability to activities associated with contaminants detected in water supplies. Below is a list of potential activities that can further contribute to groundwater contamination:

- Airport Maintenance and Aircraft Fueling
- Agricultural Drainage
- Artificial Recharge Projects - Spreading Basins
- Automobile Body Shops, Car Washes, Gas Stations, Repair Shops
- Boat Repair Services and Refinishing
- Chemical, Petroleum Processing, and 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
- High Density Housing
- Scrap and Salvage Yards
- Known Contaminant Plumes
- Lumber Processing and Manufacturing
- Machine Shops
- Metal Plating, Finishing and Fabricating
- Military Installations
- Mall Parking Lots
- Parks and Schools
- Septic Systems Within High and Low Density
- Sewer Collection Systems
- Surface Water, Streams, Lakes, and Rivers
- Transportation Corridors, Roads and Right-of-Ways
- Underground Storage Tanks
- Utility Station Maintenance Areas
- Recycling Stations
- Water Supply, Agricultural, Irrigation, and Abandoned Wells

Colonies/mL: A symbol for unit of 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 percent, 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 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 above 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 ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$): A measurement of the electrolytes in the water, which determine the ability of the water to conduct electrical current.

Micrograms per Liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$): A measure of a contaminant in a known quantity of water. 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ 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.)

Million Gallons per Day (MGD): A flow rate measurement expressed in million of gallons per day.

Not Applicable: N/A

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

Not Detected (ND): Or below the detection limit for reporting.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of cloudiness due to undissolved solids in the water. Measuring turbidity is a good indication of the effectiveness of 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).

Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS): One of a group of related chemicals known as perfluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS). These are also called perfluorochemicals (PFCs). This group of chemicals is commonly used in a wide range of industrial processes and found in many consumer products.

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.

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

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.

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.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RCTR): The state RCTR became effective July 1, 2021. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

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

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.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule: UCMR.

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.



MAINTAINING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Starting in 2023 through 2025, the District will begin monitoring its wells for 30 new chemical contaminants, including PFAS and Lithium. Wells are routinely monitored and sampled as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act for possible contaminants.

This additional sampling effort is required by the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) published on December 27, 2021 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Samples will provide new data to improve the EPA's understanding of PFAS and Lithium levels found in the nation's drinking water systems.

East Valley Water District strives to maintain or exceed State water quality standards by routinely sampling and testing of its water supply throughout key areas of the community.

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 can 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 contains fluoride above 2.0 mg/L, older children and adults may safely drink the water. Water sampling throughout the District showed fluoride levels less than 2.0 mg/l.

You can obtain more information about fluoridation, oral health and current issues at: 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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. Water sampling throughout the District showed nitrate levels less than 45 ppm.

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM) AND HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)

Federal and California/State Maximum Contaminant Level (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, including 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 did not exceed the MCL for TTHM or HAA5 for the testing period represented in this report.

For more information, please call Water Quality at (909) 806-4222.

Cloudy Water at the Tap? Take the Air Bubble Test!

Have you ever poured a glass of water from the tap and it looked cloudy? It's a common belief that cloudiness indicates a water quality concern. Cloudiness is often due to tiny air bubbles in the water and can also be caused by water in the pipes being cooler or under pressure. This condition is known as white water and is completely harmless.

Follow the steps below to confirm if you're experiencing white water.

AIR BUBBLE TEST

1 Fill a clear glass from the faucet and set it down.



2 Watch to see if the water clears from the bottom moving up. Usually takes about a minute.



3 If the water cleared, it confirms that the cloudiness is air bubbles and it's safe to drink. **Enjoy!**



Tap water provided by the District is sampled year-round for organic, bacteriological, and other possible contaminants. More information is available online at eastvalley.org/waterquality.

CONSERVE TO PRESERVE.

MAKE A DIFFERENCE. SAVE WATER TODAY.

After a three-year period of the driest conditions on record, this year's winter storms have brought much needed relief to California. The State's reservoirs and snowpack in the Sierra Nevada have been boosted and supplies are at healthy levels. As quickly as conditions have been improved, another drought could be just a season away.

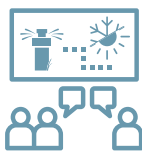
Using water efficiently during a rainy season is just as important as during a drought. Through simple actions, we can all do our part and help preserve water in a big way.

Make a difference and save water by turning off the sprinkler system when it rains. Install a weather based irrigation controller to automatically shut off the sprinkler system when it rains for maximum water savings.



CONSERVATION RESOURCES

East Valley Water District is here to help with Free Conservation Resources:



Community Workshops



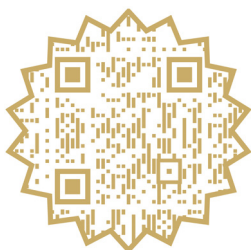
Indoor/Outdoor Rebate Programs



Water Saving Tips



Set Leak Alerts at eastvalley.org/account



Scan to Find out More

Are We Still In A Drought?

As of March, the state of California is officially no longer experiencing a drought emergency. This means that the State's drought classification has improved, therefore allowing residents to pivot from severe restrictions back to standard conservation measures to help maintain levels of our water supply.

It's important to remember that although our region is out of the drought, an unpredictable winter season is ahead of us. Let's continue to use water wisely and make conservation a way of life to ensure the preservation of our most precious resource.



EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR

An expert in all initiatives that require attention to detail and planning, Cecilia Contreras, is the go-to person that works behind the scenes to ensure the success of every community event, District facility tour, and emergency preparedness effort. She's the person with the clipboard providing direction when time is of the essence. In recognition for her dedication to the East Valley Water District community and versatility, she was selected as the 2022 Employee of the Year.

Cecilia joined the District in 2007 as a Customer Service Representative and later promoted to Administrative Assistant. Today, she serves as a Public Affairs Coordinator and has been part of the Public Affairs team for ten years. She also serves in the East Valley Water District Employee Events Association (EEA), an employee managed organization that sponsors local students with school supplies, clothing, and shoes through staff donations.

When she's not in the office, Cecilia loves spending time with her husband, three sons, daughter, and granddaughter. Together they enjoy watching the LA Rams and USC Trojans, and most weekends you can find her leading her daughters cheer team, crafting, reading, listening to music, or taking a walk at her favorite trail.



Cecilia Contreras
2022 Employee of the Year

“The past 16 years with the District have gone by quickly and I've had the opportunity to be part of so many milestones—from working out of the small office on Highland Avenue and Palm Avenue to now working collaboratively to serve the community. It's a great feeling to be part of a team of people that strive to be more than a water and wastewater service provider. I feel honored to receive this recognition.”

The Employee of the Year Award is presented to a District staff member who encourages a positive work environment, demonstrates visionary leadership, and portrays dedication and dependability. Recipients of this award are selected by their peers and exemplify a high level of service to District customers, employees and the community.

MULTI-LINGUAL SUPPORT

East Valley Water District is committed to enhancing the quality of life for the community we serve. This includes providing access to information in multiple languages.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse East Valley Water District a 909-889-9501 para asistirlo en español.

이 보고서는 당신의 식수에 관한 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있습니다. 한국어로 된 도움을 원하시면 East Valley Water District 909-889-9501로 문의하시기 바랍니다.

這份報告含有關於您的飲用水的重要訊息。請用以下地址和電話聯繫East Valley Water District 以獲得中文的幫助: 909-889-9501

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 East Valley Water District 以获得中文的帮助: 909-889-9501

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa East Valley Water District o tumawag sa 909-889-9501 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ East Valley Water District tại 909-889-9501 để được trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

THE LATEST IN WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

Over the past few months, East Valley Water District has completed a number of system enhancement projects to support the District's commitment to reliability and world-class service.

Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) Technology at Plant 134

Prior to this enhancement, the Treatment Plant utilized ultrafiltration technology to remove debris, bacteria and other pathogen from surface water. To further enhance the disinfection process, granular activated carbon filtration was added to the treatment process.

Six vessels containing 20,000 lbs. of activated carbon will serve as additional layer of treatment and ensure the community continues to receive high quality water.

Each grain of carbon has hundreds of pores and edges that capture tiny particles in the water making it a highly effective addition to the treatment process.



Water Main Replacement Project on 14th Street

East Valley Water District staff completed the replacement of 495 feet of water main on 14th Street and Seine Avenue in Highland. The project replaced a 4-inch steel main with a 6-inch iron pipe. By replacing the undersized pipeline, the need for maintenance and leak repairs is significantly reduced.

Additional improvements included the installation of new water gate (SP) valves to enhance the ability to isolate water breaks in the future and the addition of two new fire hydrants to increase reliability and fire protection in that neighborhood.



Water Reservoir Rehabilitation

As part of ongoing, proactive efforts, the District performed rehabilitation work at Plant 108's reservoir. The 2 million gallon tank received new roof rafters for structural support and new internal coating system to prolong the reservoir's life. The six month project was completed in phases and scheduled during the cooler months, when water demand is lower. While improvement projects are important for maintaining reliability today and in the future, East Valley Water District strives to schedule projects with minimal impacts to residents.



LIGHTS, CAMERA, ACTION, CLEAN – REPEAT.

East Valley Water District performs year-round video monitoring of the wastewater system. During this process, staff uses Closed Circuit Television technology to place a camera inside of a sewer manhole. The camera can zoom, focus, pan and tilt 360 degrees, and is equipped with lights. The goal is to identify clogs and mains that need repair to prevent future breaks.

Once the first step is completed, mains are cleaned to remove any waste that can potentially clog the system. This effort ensures a reliable wastewater system that is ready for every flush!



Interpreting Your Score

5-6 Correct: Nicely done! Your efforts help keep the wastewater system and your home's pipes healthy. Keep up the great work.

3-4 Correct: By making small adjustments to your 'flush, dump, or dispose' routine, you'll avoid future clogs in your pipes and help keep groundwater safe.

1-2 Correct: Now that you know the correct way to dispose of common items, share this information with everyone in your household. Working together as a team is a great way to stay on track.

FLUSH, DUMP, OR DISPOSE CHALLENGE

Test your 'flush, dump, or dispose' knowledge by taking the quiz below. You may be surprised to learn what the correct answers really are. When you're finished, check your answers at the bottom of the page.

Test your family and friends to see who gets the highest score!

1 Cotton swabs, cleaning wipes, and baby wipes should be disposed of (select one):

- A. In the toilet
- B. In the trash
- C. At a hazardous waste collection site
- D. All of the above

2 Prescription and over-the-counter medications should be disposed of (select one):

- A. In the toilet
- B. In the trash
- C. At a hazardous waste collection site
- D. All of the above

3 Gasoline, motor oil, and antifreeze should be disposed of (select one):

- A. Down the drain
- B. In the ground (soil)
- C. At a hazardous waste collection site
- D. All of the above

4 These items can be flushed down the toilet and/or drain (select all that apply):

- A. Human waste
- B. Toilet paper
- C. Cooking oils, salad dressings, peanut butter, and butter
- D. All of the above

5 Nail polish and perfume should be disposed of (select one):

- A. In the toilet
- B. In the trash
- C. At a hazardous waste collection site
- D. All of the above

6 All "flushable" wipes should be disposed of (select one):

- A. In the toilet
- B. In the trash
- C. At a hazardous waste collection site
- D. All of the above

District Headquarters

31111 Greenspot Road
Highland, California 92346

If after reading this report, you have any questions regarding water quality, please contact Water Quality at (909) 806-4222.

District Board Meetings

Second and Fourth Wednesday
of Each Month at 5:30pm
District Headquarters Board Room
31111 Greenspot Road, Highland, CA 92346

*Customer Service & After-Hours
Emergency Service (909) 889-9501*

You can get assistance with your
account and make payments at the:
Sterling Natural Resource Center
25318 5th Street
Highland, CA 92410

