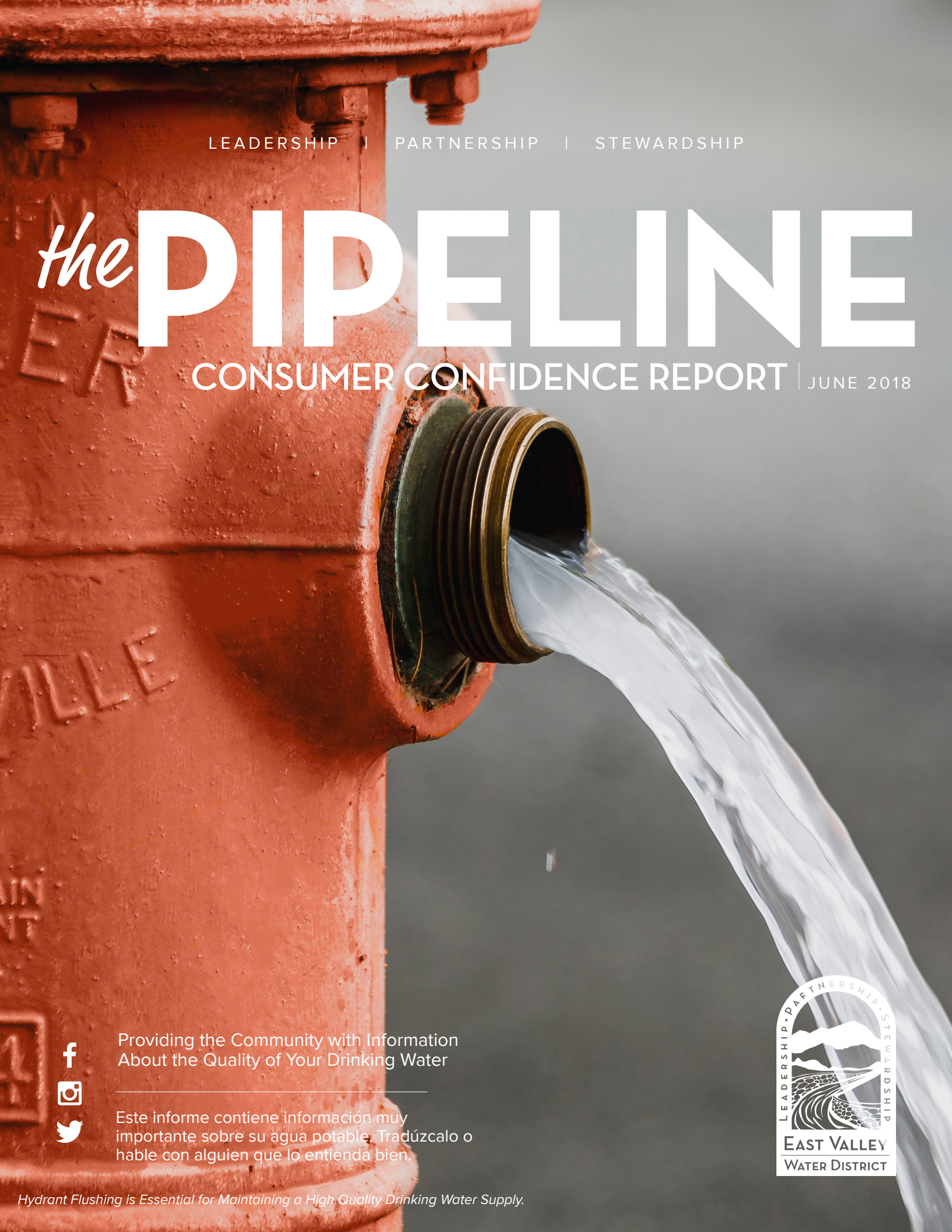
LEADERSHIP | PARTNERSHIP | STEWARDSHIP

the PIPELINE

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT | JUNE 2018



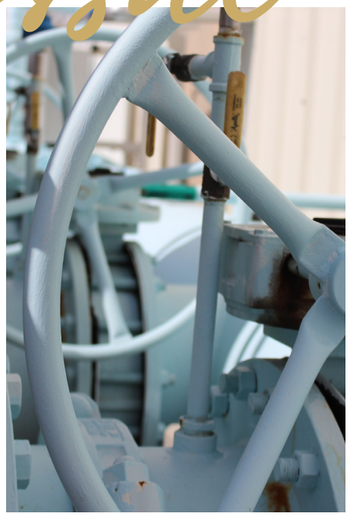
Providing the Community with Information About the Quality of Your Drinking Water

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

Hydrant Flushing is Essential for Maintaining a High Quality Drinking Water Supply.

EAST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

in this issue



EAST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

"Committed to water supply reliability and world class public service."

Ensuring we have a clear vision in place allows the entire organization to operate efficiently and maintain flexibility to respond quickly. In working toward a sustainable future that focuses on continued quality reliable water services for the community, EVWD is developing a new 5-year work plan to serve as a roadmap for the District and staff. This kind of forward vision allows the District to gain foresight and prepare to not only meet but exceed the needs of over 102,000 people daily.

Planning for the future today.

As part of our commitment to providing dependable water services, EVWD is proactive in its efforts by performing system maintenance, pipeline replacements, rehabilitations, and facility improvements that will modernize our water system and enhance how we respond to current and future demands.

Regular monitoring of the water system through sampling, fire hydrant flushing, and pipeline replacement ensure system reliability so that we may maintain a high-quality drinking water supply. In the following pages you will find more information about your drinking water such as where it comes from and how it compares to State and Federal standards. Take a few minutes to read this report in its entirety as it also offers updates from the District, conservations tips to help reduce your water footprint and special programs available to you.

We are pleased to inform efforts continue toward the development of the Sterling Natural Resource Center with the project funding secured (check out the project update on page 14). Groundbreaking is anticipated for late 2018.

With so many great things on the horizon, we encourage you to stay up to date by joining us at Board Meetings and subscribing to meeting agendas. Visit our website and select "Notify Me" on the homepage to get started on your subscription. Another great way staying connected is by following EVWD on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter for special event information, conservation tips and more. Upon reading this special quality report, please contact us if you have any questions or comments. We are always interested in hearing from you.

Yours in Service,

John Mura
General Manager/CEO

CONNECT WITH EVWD

district-wide goals

GOAL ONE
Implement Effective Solutions Through Visionary Leadership

GOAL TWO
Maintain a Commitment to Sustainability, Transparency, and Accountability

GOAL THREE
Deliver Public Service with Purpose While Embracing Continuous Growth

GOAL FOUR
Promote Planning, Maintenance and Preservation of District Resources

CONSERVATION IS *Always* IN SEASON

PLANT IN SPRING
Cooler months allow your plants to establish their roots with less water

CHECK SPRINKLERS
Broken or clogged sprinkler heads can waste over 25,000 gallons of water during the irrigation season

MOW LESS
Taller grass grows deeper roots that can reach further down in the soil and hold more moisture

WATERING TIMES
Water between 6pm - 6am to avoid excess evaporation

ADJUST YOUR SPRINKLERS
Watering needs decrease in fall, adjust sprinklers in September

SWEEP DON'T HOSE
Sweep hard surfaces such as patios, driveways and sidewalks

RAINFALL
Avoid watering 2 days after a measurable rainfall

SWIMMING POOLS
Be sure to cover them when not in use for extended periods of time

As the seasons change, so do opportunities to conserve with small changes making a big difference. For example, did you know that spring is the best time to retrofit your landscape? By planting in the spring, not only will you give your new plants time to grow their roots before summer, but you'll end up using less water because of cooler temperatures.

Come learn the fundamentals of maintaining a water-wise landscape year-round by joining us at the next conservation workshop. These are offered at no cost to you and cover topics such as irrigation, mulching, fertilizing, pruning, gardening and more. Let our conservation experts provide you with the guidance and knowledge for becoming more water efficient. Visit eastvalley.org/conservation or call (909) 806-4287 to register. Participants of all ages are encouraged to attend.

To help customers save water indoors and out, the District also offer various rebate programs that put money back in your wallet for making qualifying landscape improvements and purchasing efficiency fixtures including showerheads, toilets, washing machines and sprinkler nozzles.

There are many ways to conserve, make EVWD your resource for getting started.

Take a tour
ON THE PATHWAY TO EFFICIENCY

Looking for landscaping ideas but don't know where to start? Take a stroll in the District's demonstration garden to view an array of colorful water-wise plant species, and learn about each species with help from special plant tags located throughout. The garden is open during normal office hours for all to enjoy.

demonstration garden

RECEIVE A SPRINKLER CONTROLLER AT NO COST TO YOU

The District is offering a free direct installation rebate program with a weather based irrigation controller that adjusts sprinkler run times to weather conditions and helps avoid over-watering.

To apply, visit us online at www.eastvalley.org/rebates.

BEYOND the FAUCET
CALIFORNIA'S NEW WAY OF LIFE
EAST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Shorter showers and turning off the water while brushing your teeth are all great ways to conserve. But we can do more by looking **Beyond the Faucet**.

Let's work together to save water and make conservation a permanent part of our California lifestyle.

Do more with less water. Visit eastvalley.org/conservation for tips.

2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

CONTAMINANTS ARE POLLUTING SUBSTANCES THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN THE SOURCE WATER SUCH AS:

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 sampled for in our water system during the 2017 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, 2017.

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.

Where DOES THE WATER COME FROM?

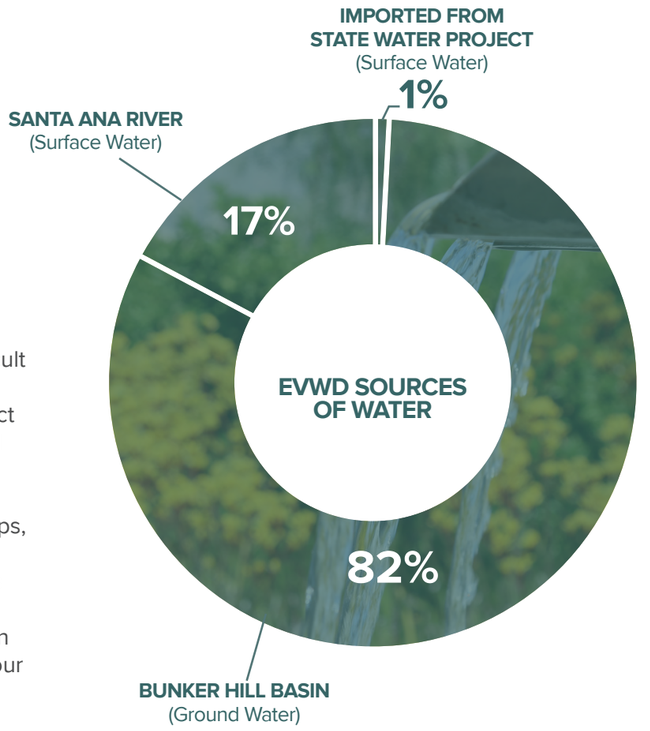
With a service area just over 30 square-miles, the District has three sources for water, the Santa Ana River, the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin, and the State Water Project. The Santa Ana River starts with natural springs and snow melt high in the San Bernardino Mountains. Before the water can flow past 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 south of the Seven Oaks Dam. Along the way, it powers the Southern California Edison SAR #1 and #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 16 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 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. Imported water is an important component of the District's long-term water plan. Its use and availability varies year-to-year.

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 Quality Data
2017

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Range of Detection	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS SAMPLED IN 2017							
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	84, 87, 92**	ppb	0 - 96	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids* (HAA5)	60 ug/L	n/a	37	ppb	0 - 86	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	MRDL = 4.0 mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 mg/L	0.74	ppm	0.30 - 2.07	N	Drinking water disinfectant
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATES SAMPLED IN 2017							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (*when Gross Alpha particle activity exceeds 5.0 pCi/L, then analyze for uranium)*	15 pCi/L	N/A	8.7	pCi/L	3.6 - 12	N	Decay of natural and man made deposits
Uranium*	20 pCi/L	N/A	9.5	pCi/L	1.5 - 17	N	Decay of natural and man made deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICAL ANALYSES							
Aluminum	1	0.6	0.001	ppm	<0.014-0.018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride	2	1	1.32	ppm	0.28 - 1.6	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	10	10	4.61	ppm	<0.12 - 8.4	N	Runoff of leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

***TTHM levels Exceeded the LRAA MCL at 3 of the 8 sites for the 1st quarter of 2017. *TTHM and HAA5 results are sampled quarterly and results are calculated based on a locational running annual average per State Water Resources Control Board*

*** If Uranium exceeds 20 pCi/L, then monitor for four quarters. If the 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 the 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 these analysis calculations.*

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-Dichoroethane (1,1-DCA); cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (c-1,2-DCE); Carbon Tetrachloride; 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA); Benzene; 1,2-Dichlorothane (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)

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

	MCL	Secondary MCL (NTU)	Highest Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
SURFACE WATER TURBIDITY						
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU TT = 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	5	0.6	<0.1 - 0.6	N	Soil runoff

Chemical	Action Level	Sites Above Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Unit of Measure	# Samples Taken	90th Percentile	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
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 manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1300	0	0.3	ppb	39	480	N	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; 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
REGULATED SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS							
Chloride	250	1	24	ppm	8.5 - 45	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influences
Color	15	3.0 CU	<3.0	Unit	ND - <3.0	N	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Conductivity	1600	2	210	micro umho/cm	0 - 210	N	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Groundwater Turbidity	5	0.1	0.2	NTU	<0.1 - 0.3	N	Soil runoff
Manganese	50	20	0.00465	ppb	ND- <0.016	N	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	3	1	1	TON	2 - 1	N	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate	250	0.5	62	ppm	12 - 250	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500	5	256	ppm	120 - 480	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium	N/A	50	0.0055	ppb	<0.003-0.0086	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
UNREGULATED GENERAL MINERAL ANALYSIS*†				
Alkalinity	500	130	ppm	N
Bicarbonate	1000	81	ppm	N
Calcium	200	35	ppm	N
Hardness (Total)	N/A	146	ppm	N
Magnesium	N/A	8.4	ppm	N
o-Phosphate	N/A	0.56	ppm	N
pH	6.5 - 8.5	7.48	ppm	N
Potassium	100	1.9	ppm	N
Sodium	200	39	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.

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. (1-800-426-4791)

Nitrate (NO3)

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10mg/L as N 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 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. 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.

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 did not exceed the MCL for TTHM or HAA5 for the testing period represented in this report. However, water samples taken between April 2016 and February 2017 showed that the annual average were beyond the MCL at three different sites.

TTHM WATER QUALITY UPDATE

East Valley Water District provided the community a public notice update regarding the Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) exceedance from 2017 in a mailing distributed In January 2018.

The notice communicated water sample results from April 14, 2016 to February 24, 2017 in three locations to be below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Quarter of 2017.

The District returned to compliance levels by increasing water quality sampling, increasing water system circulation, adjusting source water supply, increased strategic fire hydrant flushing, evaluating potential new treatment processes, and considering potential future construction projects to replace aged pipelines.

Community members with questions are encouraged to contact the District at (909) 806-4222 and visit eastvalley.org/TTHM.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or please visit the Environment Protection Agency website at www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html. Additional information on drinking water related laws and regulations is available on the State Water Resource Control Board's website (www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/lawbook.shtml).

Source WATER ASSESSMENTS

East Valley Water District 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

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

Glossary

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.

RTCR: Revised Total Coliform Rule

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

Variances 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.

EAST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
2017 At a Glance

The District serves a population of **102,000**

3,300 Water Samples Collected Annually

15,700 Manual & **7,300** AMI Automatic Meters Read Monthly

Established **1954**

30.1 Square Mile Service Area

214 Total Miles of Sewer Main

300 Miles of Water Main

15,000,000 AVERAGE Gallons of Water Produced Daily

28,977,000 Gallons of Potable Water Stored

6,000,000 Gallons of Sewage Conveyed Daily

450 Fire Hydrants Flushed Annually

700 Valves Exercised

268 Leaks Repaired

16 Active Ground Water Wells

EMPLOYEE Spotlight

Described as an individual determined to accomplish District goals and a dedicated professional who can always be counted on, Martha Duran was selected by her peers as the 2017 Employee of the Year. Martha has proudly served the East Valley Water District community for over 28 years, beginning her career as a Customer Service Representative in 1990 and now serving as a Senior Administrative Assistant in the Engineering Department.

Outside of the office, Martha is a loving wife to her husband Jesus and a mother of two. She is an avid motorcycle enthusiast who enjoys riding her Yamaha V Star 1300 alongside her husband on weekends. In the near future, they plan on participating in the Sturgis Motorcycle Rally, a 10-day riding event held in South Dakota that sees over 500,000 riders.

"My advice to anyone is to accomplish what they can today because tomorrow is never promised," says Martha. "My goal has always been to do the best I can within the Engineering Department and when collaborating with others. I feel very complete to call East Valley Water District my second happy home!"

Congratulations Martha on being selected as the 2017 Employee of the Year!

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. East Valley Water District began this recognition program in 2012.

Building a sustainable future

Sterling Natural Resource Center Anticipated to Groundbreak in 2018

Once constructed, the Sterling Natural Resource Center (SNRC) will create up to 10 million gallons of recycled water a day that will be used to replenish the local Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin and stored for use in future droughts. In addition, this state-of-the-art facility will create opportunities for education and training, community space, neighborhood improvements, and new habitat for the endangered Santa Ana Sucker fish.

The SNRC will serve 600,000 residents in the local area.

This project recently received $126 million in low-interest loans and grants from the Water Recycling Funding Program which is administered by the California Water Resources Control Board. This is a combination of Clean Water State Revolving Funds and Prop 1 2014 Water Bond Funds. To receive WRFP funding, projects must go through an extensive application process, contribute to drinking water protection and ecosystem restoration.

With formal funding agreements in place, East Valley Water District will select a design-build firm to move forward with the design and construction process. Improving beyond the walls of the SNRC, this project will include improvements to the surrounding area including street paving, and the installation of water lines, wastewater lines, a storm water system, curbs, gutters and sidewalks.

SNRC will provide multiple benefits to the community beyond wastewater treatment.

The project is anticipated to groundbreak in late 2018 with a completion time of approximately 3 years. To stay updated on the SNRC and its progress, visit **sterlingnrc.com**. Be sure to follow the project on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter.

STERLING
NATURAL RESOURCE CENTER
MAKING EVERY SOURCE A RESOURCE

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2018 EVWD BOARD ELECTION INFORMATION

When voters head to the November 6, 2018 polls, they will see East Valley Water District on the ballot. Along with the General Election, the District will have three seats included for consideration by local residents. Board members are elected to staggered 4-year terms and elected at-large, meaning, they do not represent any one neighborhood or area within the District.

Along with 26 other San Bernardino County agencies, East Valley Water District transitioned the election cycle from odd numbered years to the statewide General Elections of even numbered years on March 8, 2017, after the adoption of Resolution 2017.05. The adjustment was approved by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors on May 23, 2017. Board Members whose terms were expiring in 2017 were extended until 2018, and those set to expire in 2019 were extended to 2020.

This transition allowed for the consolidation of public agencies on a single ballot, resulting in cost savings for residents across the County. Had the District remained on the odd year schedule, future election costs would have increased significantly.

For more election information, visit eastvalley.org.

WORKING WITH LOCAL SCHOOLS

On January 2018, Assembly Bill 746 became effective statewide. It requires all public schools constructed before January 1, 2010, serving grades K-12, preschools, and child care facilities located on public school property to test for soluble (dissolved) lead in their drinking water fixtures.

East Valley Water District assisted schools within its service area to sample water fixtures, faucets and drinking fountains from Aquinas High School, Redlands Unified School District, San Bernardino School District and St. Adelaide Catholic Academy. These tests help measure the amount of lead levels present in the water after it has traveled through the school's plumbing system. Common influencers for lead levels are closely related to the type of fixture, its production materials and associated plumbing.

As of December 2017, 0 schools have requested lead sampling. To learn more about lead sampling in public schools, please visit the California Water Boards website at www.waterboards.ca.gov. For sampling results, visit your school District website.

East Valley Water District completes separate water quality sampling for the water system as a whole, with recent results showing non-detect levels. School sampling results do not necessarily reflect those of the home.

Achievement Awards

Over the past year, the District was awarded several recognitions including:

- Top Workplace First Place Award by the Press Enterprise in Small Company Category
- Distinguished Budget Presentation Award from the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA)
- Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Award (GFOA)
- Outstanding Achievement Award in Popular Annual Financial Reporting from the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA)

WHAT'S IN *Your* MONTHLY BILL?

Water System Charges

These costs are in place before a drop of water is provided to your home. It pays for operating and maintaining EVWD's water treatment and delivery system. Charges are determined by meter size, not the amount of water delivered.

Current Charges

Budget based rates are the actual cost for water delivered and varies per Tier. Indoor use (Tier 1) is charged at the lowest rate and based on the estimated number of occupants. Tier 2 is a slightly higher rate for efficient outdoor use and changes with the weather. Tier 3 is water use above the monthly budget (Tiers 1 and 2) and charged at the highest rate.

Wastewater Collection & Treatment Charges

Your bill includes charges for EVWD to operate and maintain the wastewater pipeline system.

Fees collected for wastewater treatment are passed through to the City of San Bernardino.

East Valley Water District is a not-for-profit public agency and is required by law to only charge its customers the costs associated with providing services.

Our rates were designed to provide reliable services in wet and dry years while also rewarding customers for efficient water use.

For more information about rates, please visit eastvalley.org/rates or call (909) 889-9501.

31111 Greenspot Road
Highland, California 92346

East Valley Water District was formed in 1954 and provides water and wastewater services to 102,000 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.

This report is a summary of the quality of the water that East Valley Water District provided to its customers in 2017. 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 customers informed, we are providing you with updated information because well-informed customers are empowered water consumers. If after reading this report, you have any questions regarding your water quality, please contact Water Quality Coordinator Mike Hurst at (909) 806-4222.

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