JUNE 2015

the PIPELINE

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

LEADERSHIP • PARTNERSHIP • STEWARDSHIP

EAST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

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

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IN THIS ISSUE

This report is a summary of the quality of the water that East Valley Water District (EVWD or District) provided to its customers in 2014. 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.

STRIVING TO BE MORE THAN JUST A WATER PROVIDER

ENHANCE AND PRESERVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR OUR COMMUNITY THROUGH INNOVATIVE LEADERSHIP AND WORLD CLASS PUBLIC SERVICE.

East Valley Water District provides water and wastewater services to 101,733 people day-in and day-out. At a time where reliable water service is a regular topic of discussion on TV programs, radio stations, and news articles, the District continues its commitment to preserving and caring for this precious resource. We are an organization that embraces our responsibility to care for our local water supply while also being on the look-out for opportunities to help enhance and protect the quality of life for our community.

A dynamic organization requires clear, yet ambitious priorities to serve as a guiding force for empowering staff at all levels. East Valley Water District has had this in place since adopting its first strategic plan in 2012. I encourage everyone to take a moment to look at the service enhancements that have been implemented since then, including construction of the headquarters facility, establishment of water conservation rebate programs, more convenient payment locations, and an award winning user-friendly website. In order to maintain that momentum and encourage continued growth, the Board of Directors adopted a new Vision Statement, Core Values, and Organizational Ideals and Endeavors. With these foundational principles in place, we have a clear direction and a fresh sense of determination to face the opportunities and challenges ahead.

There are moments in our lives where we are faced with opportunities to make decisions that will provide benefits for generations to come. Today, California is facing a statewide water emergency, with no end in sight. Each month the State Water Resources Control Board releases updated drought maps, and each month the level of severity continues to increase. We have the ability to come together to face this challenge head-on and make changes that will help us through the current drought, no matter how long it lasts.

East Valley Water District is ready to face the need to reduce water use with pride. This area has already taken impressive steps to come together to find permanent solutions. As your water provider, we are committed to providing guidance, not only of how much to conserve, but how that can actually be achieved. Over the next few months, we will share helpful tips through your monthly bill and by mail.

At the District, we are looking for opportunities to address our future water needs. We have 6 million gallons a day of wastewater that could be treated using advanced technology to replenish our groundwater basin. Although that water is not currently benefiting our residents, we are working on a potential project to construct a water recycling facility that will help to make every source a resource.

We encourage everyone to continue being involved with District projects and programs. For regular updates visit our website at www.eastvalley.org. If you are looking for an easy way to receive current information regarding the District, be sure to check us out at /EastValleyWater on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.

Yours in service,

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

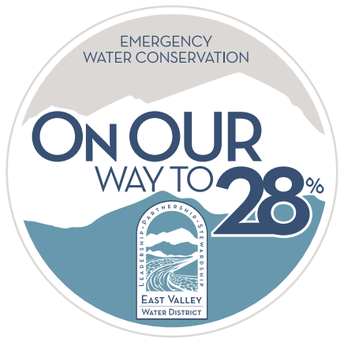
LEADERSHIP | PARTNERSHIP | STEWARDSHIP

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

DROUGHT UPDATE

For the first time in state history, mandatory water conservation is required for all residents to protect California's drinking water supply. The average EVWD customer uses 65 gallons per day for drinking, cooking and cleaning. Water used beyond this amount goes towards lawns and decorative landscapes, making outdoor areas our greatest opportunity for saving water.

East Valley Water District is required to reduce water use by 28 percent compared to 2013. The District is working with its customers and partnering with the community to be efficient water users. Together, we can respond to the drought emergency as we continue **ON OUR WAY TO 28!**



CONSERVATION TRANSFORMATION

East Valley Water District is ready to work with customers to reduce the amount of water we use each day. We have a new chance to improve the way we live and protect our water supplies.

There are a variety of water needs in our community and conservation requires everyone to do their part. It's time to make lasting and permanent changes in our water use for our children and grandchildren. You can help by being a part of the conservation transformation. Looking for ways to save? Try these water efficient tips:

- Replace turf with water efficient landscaping
- Adjust your outdoor irrigation schedule
- Find and repair household leaks

LANDSCAPING IDEAS

Visit the water-efficient demonstration garden at the East Valley Water District Headquarters for ideas on how to transform your yard.

WATER BUDGETS EXPAND CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The District's new budget based rate billing program, which went into effect June 1, will help the community spot water savings potential. As of May, we reached a 14 percent decrease and will continue as customers work to conserve outdoors. The new rate structure is an industry best practice that allows the District to reflect the actual cost of providing water service, address the drought and continue providing a reliable supply of water for customers. Water budgets are tailored to each customer and take a variety of factors into account, treating customers fairly. Customers can keep their monthly bills as low as possible by:

- Following mandatory conservation measures
- Applying for District Rebate Programs
- Finding and repairing irrigation leaks
- Transforming landscapes with water efficient plants
- Requesting a home water evaluation

WHERE CAN YOU FIND YOUR 28%?

Start with your Tier 3 water usage and look outdoors. Over half of residential water use is used during the summer months for outdoor irrigation.

MANDATORY WATER CONSERVATION

The following restrictions are currently in effect.

Outdoor irrigation is restricted to three days per week

- Even street addresses water on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
- Odd street addresses water on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday
- No watering on Mondays

Outdoor landscaping may only be watered between the hours of 8pm–6am

No irrigation during or two days after a measurable rainfall

No irrigation of turf or high water use plants within public street medians and parkways

Outdoor irrigation may not result in run off or excessive waste

A hose shut-off nozzle must be used when washing a motor vehicle

Water may not be used to wash-down hard surfaces such as driveways and sidewalks

Swimming pools should have a cover when not in use for an extended period of time

Water fountains and decorative features must use a recirculating system

CONSERVATION TOOLS & REBATES

Protecting precious water resources and overcoming the drought challenge can only take place if we work together. The District has developed and implemented water conservation and rebate programs to assist customers in using water efficiently. There are a number of ways customers can benefit from District conservation programs.

OUTDOOR REBATE PROGRAM

Irrigation systems, sprinkler nozzles, turf replacement, and landscaping rebates are available for outdoor use.

INDOOR REBATE PROGRAM

Customers can apply for three water conservation rebates for toilets, showerheads and washing machines.

HOME WATER EVALUATION

At no cost to the customer, we can show how to save water and recommend ways to use water more efficiently.

CONSERVATION WORKSHOPS

Free family-friendly workshops focus on water efficiency techniques and are offered several times a year.

MONTHLY CONSERVATION TIPS

Helpful monthly tips, posted to the District's website, can make saving water effortless.

NEW REBATE PROGRAMS CURRENTLY IN DEVELOPMENT

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND UPDATES VISIT: EASTVALLEY.ORG/CONSERVATION

2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

East Valley Water District provides water to 101,733 residents in the cities of Highland and San Bernardino, and portions of unincorporated San Bernardino County. With a service area just under 30 square-miles, EVWD has three sources for water, the Santa Ana River, the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin, and the State Water Project.

YOUR WATER COMES FROM THREE SOURCES

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 Santa Ana River Water, 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The tables on pages 8 and 11 list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in our water system during the 2014 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, 2014. 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.

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.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER 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.

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).

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.

2014 WATER QUALITY DATA

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Leval Detected	Unit of Measure	Range of Detection	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS SAMPLED IN 2014							
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	27.2	ppb	<1.0 - 72.7	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids* (HAA5)	60 ug/L	n/a	7.2	ppb	<1.0 - 11.5	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
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATES SAMPLED IN 2014							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (*when Gross Alpha particle activity exceeds 5.0 pCi/L, then analyze for uranium)*	15 pCi/L	N/A	7.8	pCi/L	3.5-14	N	Decay of natural and man made deposits
Uranium*	20 pCi/L	.5 pCi/L	9.4	pCi/L	1.5-18	N	Decay of natural and man made deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICAL ANALYSES							
Aluminum	1	0.6	1	ppb	0.015-.<.05	N	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride	2	1	0.725	ppm	0.22 - 2.2	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	45	45	19.805	ppm	<2.0 - 44	N	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	10	0.004	0.3	ppb	<0.2 - 2.3	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Chromium VI	10	0.02	0.570	ppb	<0.03 - 1.5	N	Discharges from industrial manufactures

** TTHM and HAA5 results are calculated based on a running quarterly average per CA Department of Public Health Drinking Water Standards*

*** 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.*

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)

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATE INFORMATION

COPPER
Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their health care provider.

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 (NO_3)
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 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 AND FEDERAL WATER QUALITY STANDARDS IN 2014

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 ground water.

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.

2014 WATER QUALITY DATA CONTINUED

	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	<0.1	<0.02-0.4	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 2012								
Lead	15	0	.2	ppb	37	7	N	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1300	0	.3	ppb	37	500	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
REGULATED SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS							
Boron	N/A	1	.12	ppm	<0.1 - 0.69	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	250	1.0	19	ppm	7.9 - 63 (ppm)	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influences
Color	15	3.0 CU	0.034	Unit	<3.0-12.54	N	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Conductivity	1600	2.0	386	micro mho/cm	290-850	N	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Ground Water Turbidity	5	0.1	0.6	NTU	<0.6 - 0.6	N	Soil Runoff
Manganese	50	20	1.47	ppb	<.82 - 64	N	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	3	1	1	TON	1-2	N	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate	250	0.5	43.21	ppm	15 - 260	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500	5.0	266	ppm	170-600	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium	N/A	50	3.8	ppb	<0.2 - 9.4	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
UNREGULATED GENERAL MINERAL ANALYSIS*†				
Alkalinity	500	122	ppm	N
Bicarbonate	1000	155	ppm	N
Calcium	200	42	ppm	N
Magnesium	N/A	8.6	ppm	N
o-Phosphate	N/A	0.63	ppm	N
pH	6.5 - 8.5	7.33	ppm	N
Potassium	100	2.3	ppm	N
Sodium	200	31.0	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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

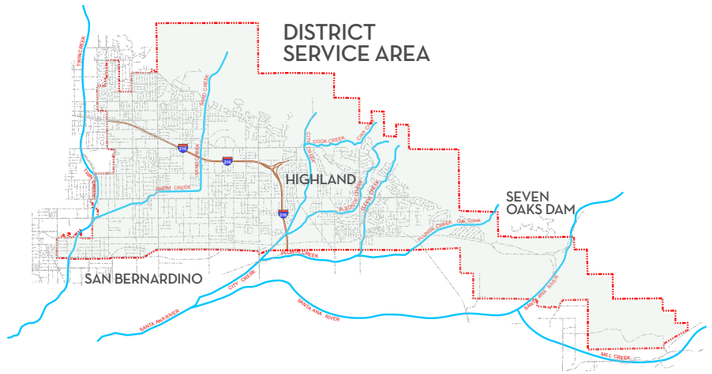
In March 2002, EVWD completed Source Water Assessments on all of our active groundwater wells. The report includes a section listing the vulnerability to activities associated with contaminants detected in water supplies.

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.

DISTRICT SPOTLIGHT



POPULATION
2015 101,733
2025 (EST.) 123,000

20,000,000 GALLONS OF WATER DELIVERED DAILY

28,000,000 GALLONS OF POTABLE WATER STORAGE

6,500,000 GALLONS OF SEWAGE CONVEYED DAILY

320 LEAKS REPAIRED EACH YEAR

219 MILES OF SEWER MAINS

293 MILES OF WATER DISTRIBUTION

17 ACTIVE GROUNDWATER WELLS

680 FIRE HYDRANTS FLUSHED YEARLY

23,000 WATER METERS READ MONTHLY

3,200 WATER SAMPLES TESTED EACH YEAR

1,990 VALVES EXERCISED YEARLY

27.7 SQUARE MILE SERVICE AREA

WE'RE GETTING SOCIAL

You've received our Pipeline newsletter in the mail and read our newspaper advertisements, now you can see what's going on at the District on our new social media pages. Next time you sign on to like a photo, retweet a micro-blog or follow a friend, check out the latest water updates at /EastValleyWater or visit www.eastvalley.org for more information.

FIND US USING:
EASTVALLEYWATER

FACEBOOK
KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH OUR COMMUNITY

TWITTER
SHARING STORIES IN 140 CHARACTERS

INSTAGRAM
A PICTURE OR SHORT VIDEO IS WORTH 1000 WORDS

RECYCLED WATER EFFORT

California is currently facing the fourth consecutive year of drought conditions. Throughout the State, water supply levels are at historic low points. With the need to look for new water supplies, East Valley Water District has identified the potential for recycled water in this community. East Valley Water District is prepared to take the necessary steps to implement advance technology used throughout the world to treat wastewater for groundwater replenishment.

There are 6 million gallons a day of recycled water that could be used for groundwater recharge. With a commitment to providing world class public service, this effort could benefit residents within the District's service area in addition to other users of the Bunker Hill Basin, a critical groundwater supply.

This extensive process requires cooperation and partnership with multiple local and state agencies. For more information regarding recycled water visit East Valley Water District's website at: **www.eastvalley.org/recycledwater.**

EMPLOYEE SPOTLIGHT

East Valley Water District is committed to excellent public service. Over the last three years, employees who have displayed this effort and encouraged a positive work environment have been selected by their co-workers to be the Employee of the Year. The 2014 winner is Field Service Supervisor, Rick Becerra, who has been with the District for more than 28 years. When asked about receiving this award, Rick said “This recognition is for my team as a whole, not for me as an individual. I give credit to them for a job well done and to my wife for her patience over the years while I worked many long hours serving the District.”

Rick and his wife Henrietta, have been married for over 30 years. They have two sons, one daughter and a family dog. Rick loves spending his free time with his family while fishing, camping, and enjoying backyard barbecues. As a second generation employee following in his father’s footsteps, Rick often spent time with him at the District when he was just a young boy. His dream of serving his community as an East Valley Water District employee came true in 1987. Thank you Rick and congratulations on being selected as East Valley Water District’s 2014 Employee of the Year!

Rick Becerra pictured front, center (black shirt)

DISTRICT RECEIVES NATIONAL AWARD
FOR BUDGET DOCUMENT

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) recognized East Valley Water District with the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for the 2014/15 Fiscal Year Budget. This award is the highest level of recognition a government agency can receive for budget documents.

“Receiving this award is a significant achievement for the District,” said John Mura, General Manager/CEO. “The 2014/15 Fiscal Year Budget focused on giving a high level of service to the community and prepares us for the future.”

The GFOA established the Distinguished Budget Presentation Awards Program (Budget Awards Program) in 1984 to encourage and assist governments to prepare high quality budget documents. The documents follow a strict set of guidelines and recognize government agencies that succeed in achieving those requirements.

For more information about East Valley Water District programs or to view these financial documents, visit www.eastvalley.org.

DISTRICT VISION

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

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.

AGENCY IDEALS & ORGANIZATIONAL ENDEAVORS

ENCOURAGE INNOVATIVE INVESTMENTS TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE BENEFITS

A. Develop Projects and Programs to Ensure Safe and Reliable Services
B. Manage and Identify Methods to Conserve Natural Resources
C. Enhance Emergency Preparedness Programs
D. Dedicate Effort Toward System Maintenance and Modernization
E. Actively Seek Alternative Supply Resources

DEMONSTRATE VISIONARY LEADERSHIP TO ENHANCE DISTRICT IDENTITY

A. Promote Community Involvement and Educational Opportunities
B. Strengthen Regional, State and National Partnerships
C. Utilize Innovative Communication Methods
D. Respect and Preserve Regional Heritage
E. Develop a Proactive Legislative Presence

MAINTAIN AN ENVIRONMENT COMMITTED TO ELEVATED PUBLIC SERVICE

A. Strive To Provide World Class Customer Relations
B. Promote a Positive Organizational Culture
C. Identify Strategies to Attract and Retain a High Quality Workforce
D. Maximize Staff and Governing Board Capabilities Through Ongoing Professional Development
E. Practice Transparent and Accountable Fiscal Management

FULLY UNDERSTAND CHALLENGES TO CULTIVATE EFFECTIVE SOLUTIONS

A. Support Ongoing Business Process Improvement
B. Encourage Performance Based Results Through Staff Empowerment
C. Pursue Alternative Funding Sources
D. Embrace An Environment of Active Learning and Knowledge Sharing
E. Conduct Post Implementation Evaluations and Make Improvements as Necessary

EAST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

31111 Greenspot Road
Highland, California 92346

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Customer Service and After-Hours Emergency Service:
(909) 889-9501

District Board Meetings:
Second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 5:30pm
District Headquarters Board Room
31111 Greenspot Road
Highland, California 92346

STAY CONNECTED

Visit the District's Website:
www.eastvalley.org

Follow us on Social Media:
eastvalleywater