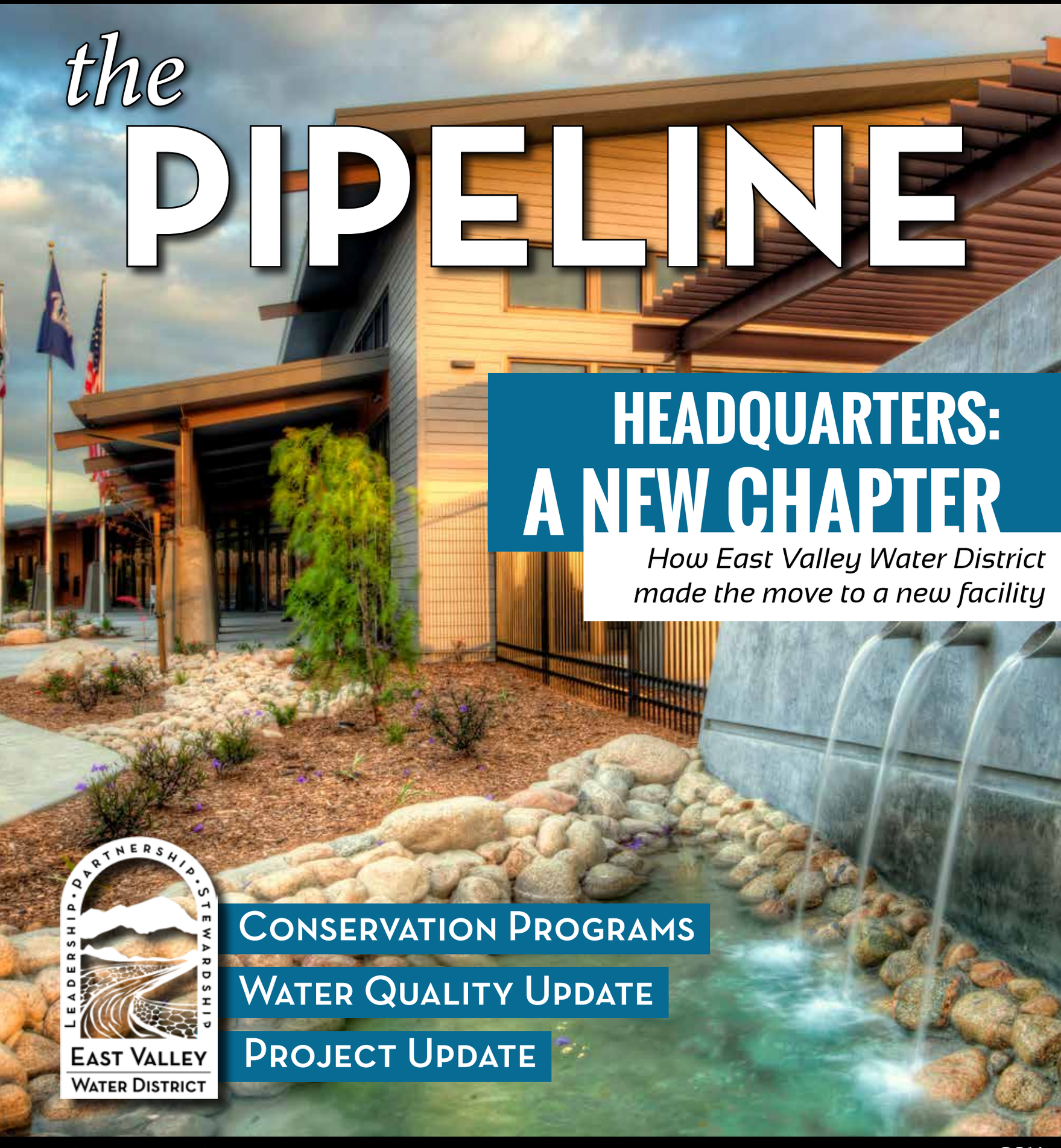
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT ISSUE

the PIPELINE



HEADQUARTERS: A NEW CHAPTER

How East Valley Water District made the move to a new facility

LEADERSHIP • PARTNERSHIP • STEWARDSHIP

EAST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Conservation Programs

Water Quality Update

Project Update

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. 2014

IN THIS ISSUE:

Front Cover:
District Lobby and Customer Service Center

Sustainable Growth and a Promising Future

East Valley Water District is committed to ensuring that all our customers receive the highest level of service, now and in the future. As the communities we serve have grown and changed over the years, the District has evolved with them.

The opening of the new District headquarters on Greenspot Road in Highland marks a major milestone for EVWD, its customers, and all community members. For the first time, all departments are united at one location, increasing efficiency and reducing security costs. And just as important, customers visiting the District now have access to a dramatically enhanced level of service.

Our improved customer service center, water efficient demonstration gardens, and onsite historical resources are available for public use, as are a number of beautiful indoor and outdoor spaces for community meetings and events of all types. We welcome you to visit the facility, connect with us and learn more about your local water district. One of the most exciting impacts of the new facility is the increased interaction between the public and District staff. We want to hear from you.

The District is also taking a strategic and holistic approach to ensuring that our system is ready and able to meet all future demands. In addition to delivering 20 million gallons of water and conveying 16.5 million gallons of wastewater for our customers each day, EVWD inspects 55 miles of sewer line, flushes nearly 3,000 hydrants, and exercises nearly 2,000 valves every year. We are also currently hard at work on 15 capital improvement projects, ensuring that EVWD has the water and sewer service capacity needed to satisfy a growing region.

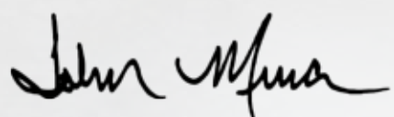
These projects are identified by our water and wastewater master plans, which project population growth along with associated service demands, and identify the infrastructure necessary to provide service. This planning is key to serving our customers as efficiently and effectively as possible, in wet years and in dry.

Facing what will likely be the driest year in California's history, EVWD is committed to supporting our customers as they look to reduce water waste in their homes and businesses. Check out the District's water conservation rebate program, started in 2013, which can help you save money while conserving precious water resources.

I invite you to learn more about the steps we are taking to build on our legacy of service. Attend our meetings, visit our website, take a tour of our headquarters, or call or email with questions, comments or suggestions.

We look forward to hearing your thoughts and working together as our district continues to grow and thrive.

Yours in service,

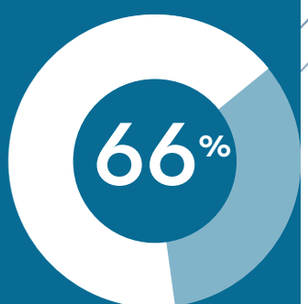


John J. Mura, General Manager/CEO
jmura@eastvalley.org

NEW HQ ENHANCED FOR OUR C

PERCENTAGE OF LOCAL LABOR & SUPPLIES

Of the headquarters project's $15.5 million total cost, $10.2 million—or 66 percent—was spent on local labor and supplies.



CONSTRUCTION BY-THE-NUMBERS

- Admin Bldg: 30,000 ft²
- Ops Bldg: 5,256 ft²
- 242 Days of Construction
- 48,252 Staff Hours
- 100 Employees on Site
- 27.5 acres

PLANTS ON-SITE

There are approximately 9,300 plants on site—9,000 shrubs and 300 trees.

9,300 PLANTS

New District Headquarters Facility

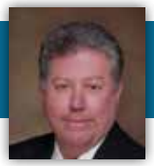
LEVEL OF SERVICE USTOMERS

71 days ahead of schedule, EVWD opened the doors of its brand new headquarters facility on March 15.

As a center for service, education and conservation, new features like an enhanced one-stop customer service center and water-efficient demonstration gardens will provide direct benefits to our customers and our community.

Designed to serve as a source of pride for the entire community, the 35,000 square foot facility on Greenspot Road features indoor and outdoor spaces available for public events, onsite historical resources, and an active citrus grove. We welcome community members to visit the facility and learn more about the District.

Prior to opening the new facility, EVWD had to lease office space to house its administration and other departments and store vehicles and equipment throughout the District. By bringing all District functions together in one location, this new facility has led to improved communication between departments, reduced security expenses, and saved thousands of dollars. Customers can now find all of the resources they need in one convenient location.



Ken Deck
Executive Director, CUEMA

Over 50 executives and managers from Southern California water districts attended our event at the new headquarters.

This was the perfect setting for our members and we would highly recommend the venue to other organizations.

Kerrie Bryan
Human Resources Manager

Having every department in one location makes collaborating with my coworkers so much easier.

Now instead of heading across town I can take a short stroll and find an answer to question or talk to another department about an upcoming project.

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

[Water Sources]

Where does your water come from?

East Valley Water District provides water to over 95,000 residents in the cities of Highland and San Bernardino, and portions of unincorporated County of San Bernardino. 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.

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 diverts 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 19 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.

Pumps at Plant 143

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

This brochure is a summary of the quality of the water that East Valley Water District (EVWD) provided to its customers last year. 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 Andrew Theisen, Water Quality Coordinator, at 909-806-4222.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in our water system during the 2013 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 1st - December 31st, 2013. 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. 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.

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.

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 California State Department of Public Health (CA-DPH) 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 CA-DPH regulations (California State Department of Public Health's regulations are the same or more stringent than USEPA's regulations). CA-DPH 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 supply 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.

Seven Oaks Dam

2013 Water Quality Data

Microbiological Contaminants	Sample Date	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Range of Detection	Violation Yes	Violation No	Likely source of contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria *(Total Coliform Rule)*	2013	>5 positive samples per month	0	A	Presence (P) or Absence (A)	A		●	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	2013	>1 positive samples per month	0	A	Presence (P) or Absence (A)	A		●	Human/animal waste

Disinfection By-Products, Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfection By-Products Precursors	Sample Date	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Range of Detection	Violation Yes	Violation No	Likely source of contamination
TTHM and HAA5 results are calculated based on a running quarterly average per CA Department of Public Health Drinking Water Standards									
TTHM *(Total Trihalomethanes)*	2013	80	N/A	39.9	ppb	<0.0 - 87.7		●	By-product of drinking water chlorination and organics
HAA5 *(Haloacetic Acids)*	2013	60	N/A	12.4	ppb	<1.0 - 48.8		●	By-product of drinking water chlorination and organics
Chlorine	2013	MRDL 4.0 (Cl_2)	MRDL 4.0 (Cl_2)	.73	ppm	0.20 - 1.90		●	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Surface Water Turbidity	Sample Date	MCL	Secondary MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation Yes	Violation No	Likely source of contamination
Turbidity	2013	TT=1NTU TT=95% of Samples <0.3NTU	5	<0.1	<0.1 100%		●	Soil runoff

Radioactive Contaminants	Sample Date	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Range of Detection	Violation Yes	Violation No	Likely source of contamination
Gross Alpha particle activity *When Gross Alpha particle activity exceeds 5.0 pCi/L, then analyze for uranium.*	2013	15	N/A	3.9	pCi/L	<3.0-4.3		●	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Natural Uranium*	2013	20	.5	0	pCi/L	0		●	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

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

Lead and Copper (Inorganic Contaminants)	Sample Date	Action Level (AL)	PHG (MCLG)	# of Samples Taken	90th Percentile	Violation Yes	Violation No	Likely source of contamination
Lead	2012	15 (ppb)	.2 (ppb)	37	0.7 (ppb)		●	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; Discharges from industrial manufacturers; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2012	1.3 (ppm)	.3 (ppm)	37	0.46 (ppm)		●	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; Discharges from industrial manufacturers; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Unregulated Contaminates	Sample Date	MCL	Notification Level	Average Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Range of Detection	Violation Yes	Violation No	Likely source of contamination
Boron	2013	N/A	1	0.165	ppm	<0.1 - 0.72		●	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium	2013	N/A	50	3.4	ppb	<3.0 - 9.9		●	Erosion of natural deposits

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)

Inorganic Chemical Analyses	Sample Date	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Range of Detection	Violation Yes	Violation No	Likely source of contamination
Aluminum	2013	1	0.6	0.012	ppm	0.014 - 0.34		●	Erosion of natural deposits: residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	2013	10	0.004	0.3	ppb	<0.2 - 3.0		●	Erosion of natural deposits: runoff from orchards
Chromium IV	2013	10	0.06	0.385	ppb	<0.1 - 2.8		●	Dicharges from industrial manufactures
Fluoride *(F) (Natural-Source)*	2013	2	1	1.097	ppm	0.22 - 1.6		●	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate *(NO3)*	2013	45	45	16.59	ppm	<2.0 - 33		●	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs*	Sample Date	Secondary MCL	DLR	Average Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Range of Detection	Violation Yes	Violation No	Likely source of contamination
Chloride	2013	500	1.0	28.8	ppm	8.0 - 77		●	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Color	2013	15		0.013	unit	<3.0 - 5.0		●	Naturally-occuring organic materials
Conductivity	2013	1,600	2.0	396	micro mho/ cm	290 - 850		●	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Manganese	2013	300	20	9.52	ppb	<20 - 330		●	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	2013	3	1	1	TON	1		●	Naturally occurring organic material
Sulfate	2013	500	0.5	51.52	ppm	18 - 260		●	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2013	1000	5.0	285	ppm	180 - 600		●	Naturally occurring organic material
Turbidity (ground water)	2013	5	0.1	0.071	NTU	<0.1 - 3.0		●	Soil runoff

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

Unregulated General Mineral Analysis*	Sample Date	Recommended Limit	Average Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Violation Yes	Violation No
Alkalinity	2013	500	112	ppm		●
Bicarbonate	2013	1000	141	ppm		●
Calcium	2013	200	40	ppm		●
Magnesium	2013	N/A	9.1	ppm		●
o-Phosphate	2013	N/A	0.55	ppm		●
pH	2013	6.5 - 8.5	7.2	level		●
Potassium	2013	100	2.3	ppm		●
Sodium	2013	200	34.7	ppm		●

**Additional information is available on our website*

Unregulated Contaminants: monitoring for additional contaminants helps the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and California State Department of Public Health (CA-DPH) determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Information About Drinking Water Contaminates

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.

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 personal doctor.

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. EVWD has not exceeded the MCL for TTHM or HAA5, but is currently in the process of designing modifications to our Surface Water Treatment Plant to greatly reduce the production of disinfection by-products through a process called submerged membrane filtration.

Fluoride: Since August 1996, East Valley Water District has operated under a Fluoride variance granted by the California Department of Public Health, which allows the District to serve water with Fluoride concentrations up to 3.0 milligrams per liter (mg/L). The variance was issued to the District in 1996 because Well 25A and Well 39, produced water with fluoride in excess of the State prescribed standard of 1.4 mg/L, as established by the annual average of maximum daily air temperature for the Districts service area. The District's variance was last reviewed in June of 2006. The District currently uses a bleeding facility to bring the Fluoride levels in the drinking water under 2.0 mg/L which is the current MCL. The District did not exceed this level in 2013.

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 on the Fluoride exceedance, please call East Valley Water District at (909) 888-8986. You can obtain more information about fluoridation, oral health and current issues at: www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx

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)

Philip A Disch Surface Water Treatment Plant

GLOSSARY

CA-DPH: California State Department of Public Health.

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 California State Department of Public Health.

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.

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.

Supporting the needs of

Meeting future wastewater treatment demand

East Valley Water District has a responsibility to continue providing reliable water and sewer service to this community and prepare for future needs.

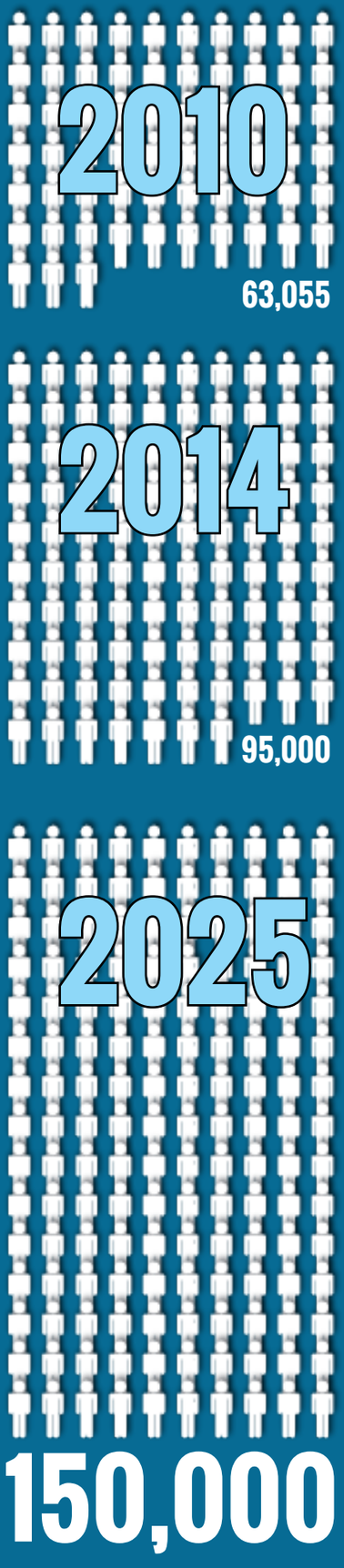
With dramatic population growth on the horizon, water supply limitations, and sewer capacity shortages, East Valley Water District must find responsible long-term solutions in order to serve new and existing customers.

After completing a full system review and updating its master plans, EVWD has determined that there is enough existing water supply for the planned new projects. However, the studies determined that there is not capacity in the sewer lines for growth.

East Valley Water District is currently working to determine the most efficient sewer capacity expansion solution. With the initial technical review completed, a water reclamation facility could resolve existing sewer capacity limitations, allow for expansion as needed for future development, and create a new locally controlled water supply.

Join us for monthly workshops or set-up a time for the General Manager/CEO and staff to visit your neighborhood or community group to learn about important water and sewer issues. Just call us for more information at (909) 885-4900, or register for email updates on the District website at www.eastvalley.org/wwstudy for more information.

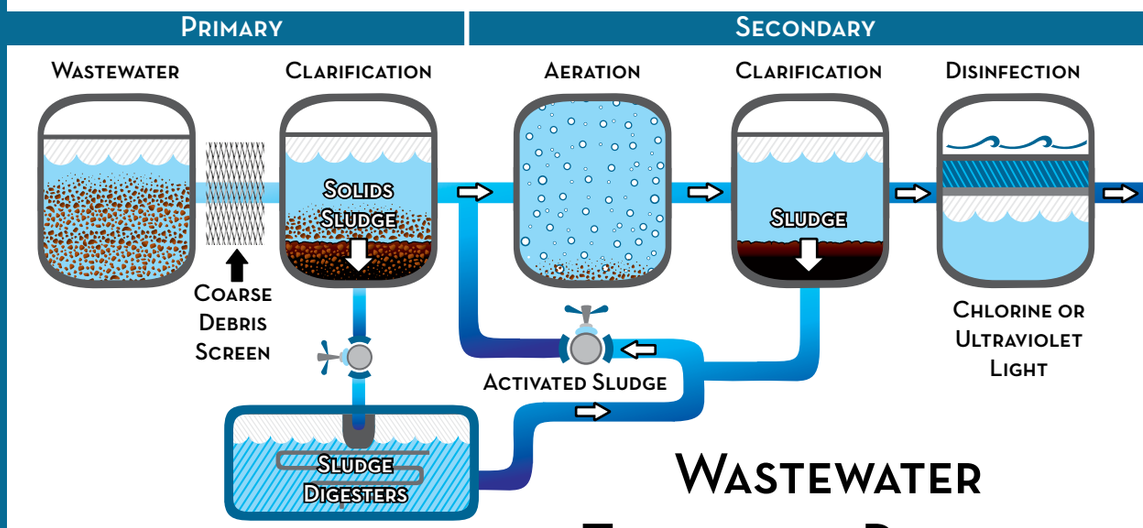
POPULATION GROWTH



[Master Plan]

Planning for the Future

A Water or Sewer Master Plan is a 5, 10, or 20 year look ahead tool that summarizes the existing system, identifies future project needs and estimated construction costs. They are important reports that create a guiding document for staff to follow when deciding when and how to move forward with projects. East Valley's Sewer and Water Master Plans can be reviewed at www.eastvalley.org/masterplans.



Wastewater Treatment Process

A GROWING COMMUNITY

Enhancing Conservation with Valuable Rebates

East Valley Water District and our customers know the importance of using water efficiently, in wet and dry years alike. In 2013, EVWD launched a water conservation rebate program to assist residents in replacing older fixtures with water efficient models. Many have already taken advantage of these rebates, reduced their water consumption, and saved money on their water bills.

Indoor Rebates

By replacing older appliances and fixtures you can save hundreds of gallons of water. The District offers three water conservation rebates for indoor use: up to $100 per WaterSense toilet installed; up to $30 per WaterSense showerhead; and up to $150 for a level 6 EngergyStar washing machine.

Outdoor Rebates

Most water waste happens outdoors. The District offers three water conservation rebates for outdoor use: up to $150 per weather-based irrigation system; up to $4 per high efficiency sprinkler nozzle; and up to $200 for water efficient landscaping.

In order to ensure that your high-efficiency fixture or appliance meets the program qualification requirements, we recommend that you receive rebate approval prior to purchase.

Check out our rebate program today. For more information contact our Water Conservation Office at (909) 885-4900 or visit www.eastvalley.org/rebates.

Water for Reuse ➡

[Drought Update]

Cooperation in Response to California's Drought

In January, Governor Brown declared a drought State of Emergency and asked everyone to take action to reduce water consumption. The snowpack in California's mountains (a major water source) is currently at just 25 percent of average levels and total water supply at 55 percent of the historical average. Communities across the state are experiencing the real impacts of what is set to be the driest year on record.

Despite these dry conditions, we will continue to deliver reliable and affordable drinking water to our community in cooperation with our customers and regional partners. As a committed partner in regional efforts to invest in water storage and infrastructure, EVWD is not dependent on the State Water Project. In addition, our own Capital Improvement Program contains a variety of maintenance and construction projects targeted to meet the current and future needs of our customers.

EVWD Recognized for Excellence in Financial Reporting

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) has awarded East Valley Water District the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for the 2014 Budget Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting for its 2013 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR).

"We adopt a budget each spring, and use it as a planning document for the current fiscal year," said General Manager/CEO John Mura. "The Budget and CAFR are tools to develop a plan and evaluate how well it was executed. These awards highlight the importance of presenting financial information beyond industry standards as part of being fiscally responsible to our ratepayers."

The Government Finance Officers Association is a professional association serving approximately 17,500 government finance professionals. The GFOA established the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Program (CAFR Program) to encourage and assist state and local governments to go beyond the minimum requirements of generally accepted accounting principles to prepare comprehensive annual financial reports in the spirit of transparency and full disclosure and then to recognize individual governments that succeed in achieving that goal. The Certificate of Achievement is the highest form of recognition in the area of government accounting and financial reporting.

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

Take a District Tour

We want everybody to see how the District provides reliable, safe drinking water to more than 95,000 people every day. Interested? The public tours are free, but reservations are required. Tours, which we hold twice a year, begin at 8:30 a.m. and run through the afternoon. Lunch is provided. Call (909) 885-4900 or visit www.eastvalley.org for more details.

EVWD Water Efficiency Demonstration Garden

Employee Spotlight

Organizations thrive when employees take great pride in where they work, and East Valley Water District's Employee of the Year is a model of hard work and dedication. Kathy Burke has been with the organization for over 15 years in the Accounting Department. When asked what it meant to receive this award, Kathy said, "To have my peers nominate me for Employee of the Year means so much that I don't even have words to express my feelings. I love working for EVWD."

When she isn't working hard, Kathy loves to read and garden, but her favorite activity is to go on cruises with her friends and explore the world. She has five children, four daughters and one son, and seven grandchildren, which "are her heart".

Congratulations Kathy Burke on being selected as East Valley Water District's Employee of the Year.

East Valley Water District
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Highland, CA 92346

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General Information

Office Hours: Monday - Thurday 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Friday 7:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Phone: (909) 889-9501

After hours emergency service: (909) 889-9501

District Board Meetings are held the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 5:30 p.m. at 31111 Greenspot Road, Highland, CA 92346

www.eastvalley.org