

the PIPELINE

Consumer Confidence Report



@eastvalleywater

[JUNE 2022]

This report is a summary of the quality of the water that East Valley Water District provided to its customers in 2021. Included are details about where the water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to State and Federal standards.



HIGHLAND, CALIFORNIA

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



6

2021 Water Quality Data



12

Conservation



14

Project Updates



16

Sterling Natural Resource Center

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

DISTRICT MANAGEMENT

John Mura
General Manager/CEO

Kerrie Bryan
Director of Administrative Services

Justine Hendricksen
District Clerk

Kelly Malloy
Director of Strategic Services

Patrick Milroy
Operations Manager

Jeff Noelte
Director of Engineering & Operations

Brian Tompkins
Chief Financial Officer

Rocky Welborn
Water Reclamation Manager

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Phillip R. Goodrich
Chairman of the Board

James Morales, Jr.
Vice Chairman of the Board

Chris Carrillo
Governing Board Member

Ronald L. Coats
Governing Board Member

David E. Smith
Governing Board Member

30.1 SQUARE MILE SERVICE AREA

East Valley Water District was formed in 1954 and provides water and wastewater services to 104,000 residents within the cities of Highland, San Bernardino, and portions of San Bernardino County.

Average Gallons of Water Produced Per Day
16,500,000 Gallons

Average Gallons of Wastewater Conveyed Daily
6,000,000 Gallons



EAST VALLEY
WATER DISTRICT

Dear Neighbor,

East Valley Water District (District) is committed to providing world-class public service through innovative leadership and diligent stewardship. Our mission has not changed as we work to deliver this critical resource to you and your family, keeping the water flowing to provide a key element in the hand washing routine and ensuring water is always available at the turn of the tap.

East Valley Water District has advanced several projects that will provide an investment to the region's sustainable future. The District made significant progress on the Sterling Natural Resource Center (SNRC), as we strive to make every source a resource. This new facility will recycle up to 8 million gallons of water per day, using a state-of-the-art treatment process for groundwater recharge into the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin. The SNRC is set to hold a community celebration on July 23, 2022, from 5:00 p.m.- 8:00 p.m. and we hope you can join us for this special event.

The District takes a proactive role in maintaining the water supply and supporting infrastructure by identifying key projects throughout the service area needed to keep a reliable service. In 2021, we replaced aging pipelines, conducted rehabilitation work on several facilities, and responded to multiple water leaks within minutes of being reported.

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

Yours in Service,



John Mura

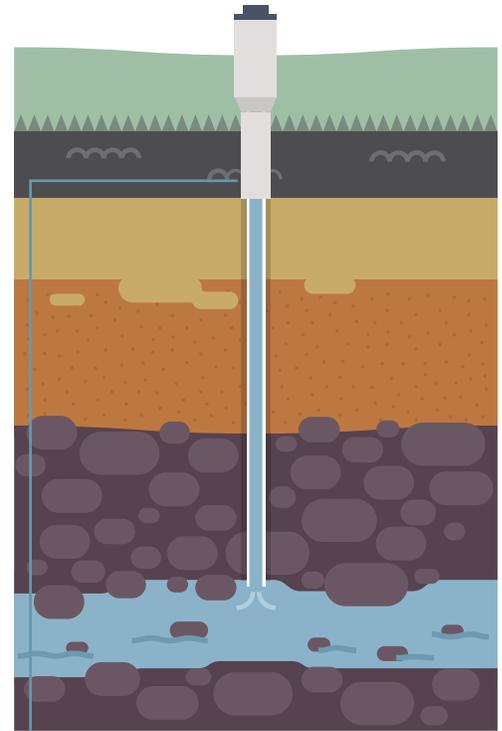
John Mura
General Manager/CEO

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, State Water Project, and its primary source the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin. Water from the basin is drawn from a natural underground storage area made up of soil, sand, and gravel. Rainwater percolates down and is accessed using a series of 15 wells that pump water from different depths.

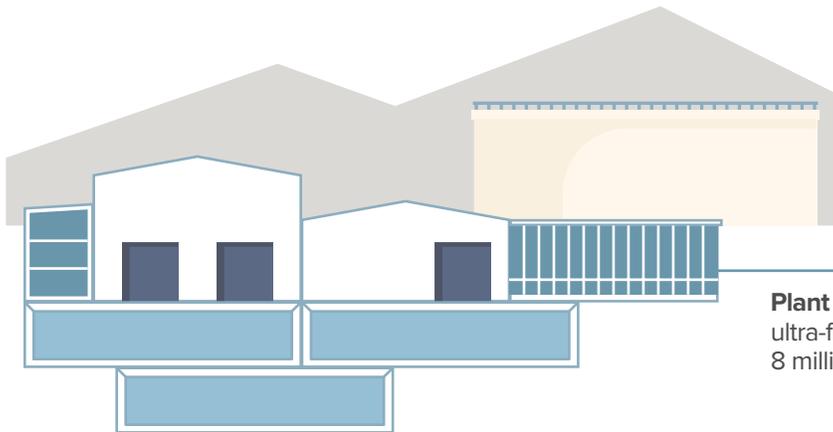
The Santa Ana River starts with natural springs and snow melt high in the San Bernardino Mountains. Along the way, it powers the Southern California Edison Santa Ana River Hydroelectric Plant, and then travels down the North Fork Canal to the District's Water Treatment Plant (Plant 134).

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



Groundwater Well Sites

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



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.

KEEPING WATER SUPPLIES SAFE

Once a drinking water source becomes contaminated, a community is faced with the difficult and costly task of installing treatment facilities or locating an alternate source.

Household hazardous waste includes, but is not limited to: cleaners, glues, soaps, pesticides, paints, fertilizers, medicines, chlorine, motor oil and batteries. Never dump these wastes down the drain, in the trash or on the ground. Instead, take them to a hazardous waste collection or recycling center. Whenever possible, reduce your use of toxic household products such as commercial pesticides, and consider natural alternatives.

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

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. East Valley Water District is required to treat water according to the SWRCB-DDW regulations. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as persons undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about their drinking water from their healthcare providers.

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

These may include:

- *Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.*
- *Radioactive contaminants, may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.*
- *Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, may be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.*
- *Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.*
- *Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.*

*USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) offer guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants. These guidelines are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.*

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The tables on pages 6-8 list all the drinking water contaminants that were sampled for in the water system, during the 2021 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, 2021. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

SWRCB-DDW requires East Valley Water District to monitor the water for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

The sources of most drinking water (both tap and bottled water) originate from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

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

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Range of Detection	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
----------	-----	------------	------------------------	-----------------	--------------------	---------------	--------------------------------

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS SAMPLED IN 2021

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	50	ppb	3-57	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids* (HAA5)	60 ug/L	N/A	16	ppb	0-16	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	MRDL = 4.0 mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 mg/L	0.75	ppm	0.23-2.05	N	Drinking water disinfectant

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

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATES SAMPLED IN 2021

Gross Alpha Particle Activity (when Gross Alpha particle activity exceeds 5.0 pCi/L, then analyze for uranium)	15 pCi/L	N/A	8.1	pCi/L	<1.3-14	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium‡	20 pCi/L	N/A	3.228	pCi/L	<0.083-19	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

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

INORGANIC CHEMICAL ANALYSES SAMPLES COLLECTED

Aluminum	1	0.6	0.001	ppm	<0.014-0.05	N	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride	2	1	0.84	ppm	0.29-1.4	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	10	10	4.02	ppm	0.46-6.6	N	Runoff or leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	10	0.004	0	ppb	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste
Chromium [Total]	50	100	0	ppb	<0-0	N	Discharge from electroplating factories

CONTAMINATES BELOW WERE SAMPLED FOR AND NOT DETECTED

Antimony; Barium; Beryllium; Cadmium; Chromium; Cyanide; Mercury; Nickel; Nitrite; Nitrate as N; Perchlorate; Selenium; Silver; Thallium; Carbonate; Hydroxide; Zinc; Vinyl Chloride; Trichlorofluoromethane (FREON11); 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE); 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane; Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride); trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (t-1,2-DCE); Methyl tert-Butyl Ether; 1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA); cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (c-1,2-DCE); Carbon Tetrachloride; 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA); Benzene; 1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA); Trichloroethylene (TCE); 1,2-Dichloropropane; Toluene; Tetrachloroethylene (PCE); Monochlorobenzene (Chlorobenzene); Ethyle Benzene; m,p-Xylene; cis-1,3-Dichloropropene; o-Xylene; trans-1,3-Dichloropropene; Styrene; 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane; 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB); 1,2-Dichlorobenzene (o-DCB); 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene; Total 1,3-Dichloropropene; Total Xylenes (m,p & o), 1,2,3, Trichloropropane
There is currently no MCL for Hexavalent Chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

SURFACE WATER TURBIDITY

	MCL	Secondary MCL (NTU)	Highest Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=0.5NTU TT=95% Of samples<0.3 NTU	5	0.6	<0.2-0.60	N	Soil runoff

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

Lead and Copper Samples are collected on a tri-annual basis.

Chemical	Action Level	Sites Above Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Unit of Measure	# Samples Taken	90th Percentile	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	15	1	0.2	ppb	55	0	N	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1300	0	0.3	ppb	55	470	N	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

REGULATED SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS[±] SAMPLES COLLECTED 2017-2020

Chemical	Secondary MCL mg/L	DLR	Average Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Range of Detection	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Boron	N/A	1	0.12	ppm	0.0-0.12	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	500	1	25	ppm	6.0-73	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influences
Color	15	3.0 CU	0.1	Unit	ND-<15.0	N	Naturally-occurring organic matter
Conductivity	1600	2	415	umho/cm	280-570	N	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Ground Water Turbidity	5	0.1	0.1	NTU	<0.02-5.8	N	Soil runoff
Manganese	50	20	0.00349	ppb	ND-<0.032	N	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	3	1	1	TON	1-2 TON	N	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate	500	0.5	85	ppm	15-240	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1000	5	296	ppm	170-510	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.

UNREGULATED GENERAL MINERAL ANALYSIS[†] SAMPLES COLLECTED 2017-2020

Analyte	Recommended Limit	Average Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Violation Y/N
Alkalinity	500	115	ppm	N
Bicarbonate	1000	160	ppm	N
Calcium	200	37	ppm	N
Hardness (Total)	N/A	160	ppm	N
Magnesium	N/A	9.2	ppm	N
o-Phosphate	N/A	0.48	ppm	N
pH	6.5-8.5	7.2	ppm	N
Potassium	100	2.3	ppm	N
Sodium	200	41	ppm	N

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

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

[†]Contaminants not regulated.

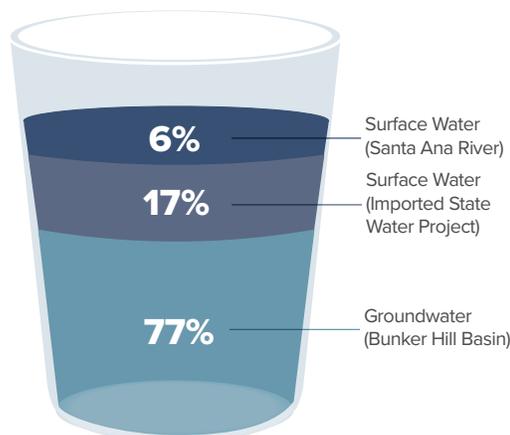
**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE-UCMR
4-SAMPLED IN 2019**

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

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

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

THREE SOURCES OF WATER



The District produces 77% of our water supply from groundwater wells, located in the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin.

Dictionary

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

Color Units: A measure of color in the water.

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

Detection Limits for Recording (DLR): The designated minimum concentration, detected by particular analytical method that, if exceeded, must be reported to the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water, below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant above which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Microsiemens Per Centimeter (µS/cm): A measurement of the electrolytes in the water, which determine 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.)

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

Not Applicable: N/A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): Primary Drinking Water Standards contain MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect human health. These standards also include the monitoring and reporting requirements associated with each contaminant.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water, below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

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

System Water: A blend of surface water and groundwater.

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

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

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

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule: UCMR.

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

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

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

3,465 Water Samples Collected in 2021

15 ACTIVE
Groundwater Wells Monitored by the District



28,977,000
Gallons of Water Storage



7,400 Feet of New Water Main Installed



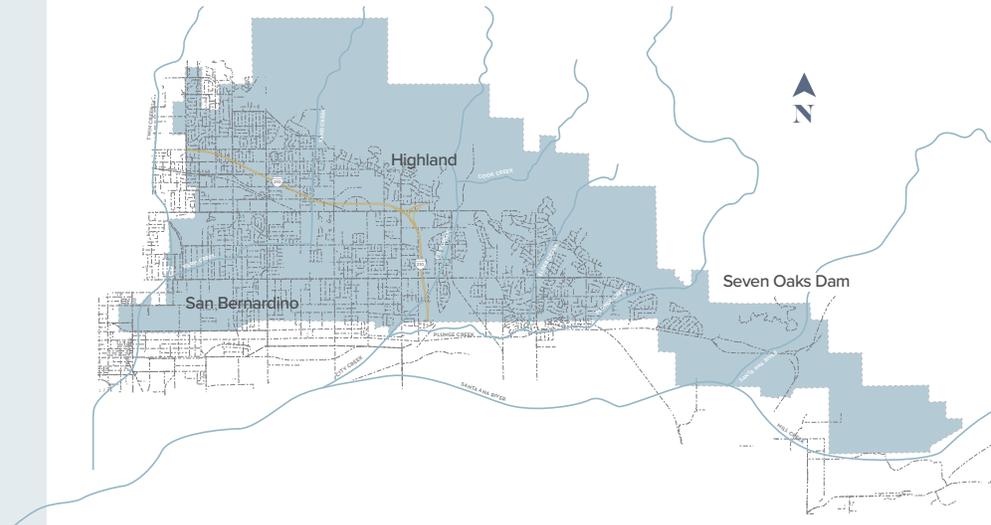
291 Water Leaks Repaired



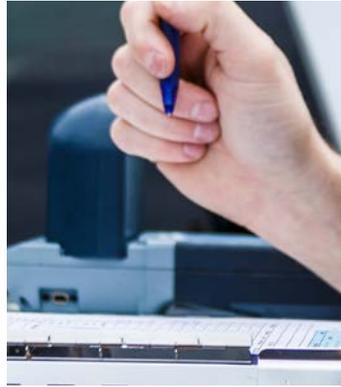
1,950 Hydrants Repaired, Replaced or Inspected

315 Hydrants Flushed

DISTRICT SERVICE AREA



MAINTAINING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS



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

Starting in 2023 through 2025, the District will begin monitoring its wells for 30 chemical contaminants, including 29 PFAS and Lithium. Wells are routinely monitored and sampled as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act for possible contaminants. This additional sampling effort is required by the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) published on December 27, 2021 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Samples will provide new data to improve the EPA's understanding of the 29 PFAS and Lithium levels found in the nation's drinking water systems.



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

[SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS]

- Airport Maintenance and Aircraft Fueling
- Agricultural Drainage
- Artificial Recharge Projects - Spreading Basins
- Automobile Body Shops, Car Washes, Gas Stations, Repair Shops
- Boat Repair Services and Refinishing
- Chemical, Petroleum Processing, and Storage
- Contractor or Government Agency Equipment
- Storage Yards
- Dry Cleaners
- Fertilizer, Pesticide, Herbicide Application
- Fleet, Truck, Bus Terminals
- Funeral Services, Cemeteries
- Golf Courses
- Historic Gas Stations
- High Density Housing
- Scrap and Salvage Yards
- Known Contaminant Plumes
- Lumber Processing and Manufacturing
- Machine Shops
- Metal Plating, Finishing and Fabricating
- Military Installations
- Mall Parking Lots
- Parks and Schools
- Septic Systems Within High and Low Density
- Sewer Collection Systems
- Surface Water, Streams, Lakes, and Rivers
- Transportation Corridors, Roads and Right-of-Ways
- Underground Storage Tanks
- Utility Station Maintenance Areas
- Recycling Stations
- Water Supply, Agricultural, Irrigation, and Abandoned Wells

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

East Valley Water District has dedicated, state certified team members to test water quality and ensure all members of the community receive safe drinking water.

FLOURIDE

At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). Dental fluorosis can result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children less than nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. If the drinking water contains fluoride above 2.0 mg/L, older children and adults may safely drink the water.

You can obtain more information about fluoridation, oral health and current issues at: www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. East Valley Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

NITRATE (NO₃)

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 parts per million (ppm) is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant or are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM) AND HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA₅)

Federal and California/State Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 80 ppb-TTHM and 60 ppb-HAA₅ are based on running annual averages. Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, Total Organic Carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products including TTHM and HAA₅. Drinking water containing these by-products in excess of the MCL may lead to liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of cancer. The District did not exceed the MCL for TTHM or HAA₅ for the testing period represented in this report.

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

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



SAVING WATER TOGETHER

Ongoing conservation efforts play a key role in protecting our precious water resource during the California drought. East Valley Water District is committed to partnering with residents to help improve water efficiency by offering free resources, incentives and updates regarding our State's drought conditions. For the latest water use guidelines, please visit eastvalley.org/conservation.



Limit Outdoor Watering to between the hours of 6PM – 6AM



No Irrigating during or two days after measurable rainfall



Shut-off Nozzles must be used when washing a motor vehicle



Outdoor Irrigation may not result in run-off or excessive waste



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



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



Water May Not be used to wash down hard surfaces such as driveways and sidewalks

TIPS TO SAVE OUTDOORS

With more than 60% of residential water usage taking place outdoors, the opportunities to save are many. Incorporate these tips to improve water efficiency in your yard.



Install a weather-based irrigation controller and save up to 15,000 gallons of water annually. The device helps increase efficiency by adjusting your watering schedule to the weather.



Run each irrigation zone individually on the 'manual' cycle, and check for broken sprinklers heads. Replacing broken sprinklers can save about 3,000 gallons of water.

Programs THAT HELP SAVE



INDOOR REBATES

Increase indoor efficiency by retrofitting fixtures and appliances. Customers can apply for toilet, showerhead, and washing machines rebates.



OUTDOOR REBATES

Make every drop count. Rebates offered for high efficiency nozzles, water friendly plants, and weather-based irrigation controllers.



COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS

Join us for free family-friendly workshops and learn how to create a lively garden while maximizing water efficiency all year long.



Save the Date 2022 WORKSHOPS

MAXIMIZING WATER EFFICIENCY OUTDOORS

September 17, 2022 / 10-11:30AM

Join us to learn how to retrofit your irrigation system to help increase water savings.

WATER-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPES

October 22, 2022 / 10-11:30AM

Learn how to create a lively garden with low water usage plants.

The District's website provides multiple tips and tools to help increase your home's water efficiency. For more information visit eastvalley.org/conservation.



Reimagine your yard with water saving plants. Next time you add or replace a flower or shrub, choose a low water use plant and save up to 500 gallons each year.



Increase water efficiency with drip irrigation for shrubs and trees. The system applies water directly to the roots, where it is needed.



Minimize evaporation by watering during the early morning hours when temperatures are cooler and winds are lighter.



[COMPLETED]

Safe Routes to School

Working in partnership with San Bernardino Unified School District, East Valley Water District helped provide students from Warm Springs and Lankershim Elementary Schools with safer streets to and from school.

Despite staffing limitations during the pandemic, District crews successfully relocated water service lines, meters, and fire hydrants located along 1,940 feet on McKinley Avenue to allow for new sidewalks, curb and gutter to be placed on a street. The completion of the two-month project involved coordination with impacted residents and City of Highland to minimize disruptions of water service.



[ENHANCING SERVICE]

Pipeline Replacement on Elmwood Road

East Valley Water District is preparing to install a new water main on Elmwood Road, between Lynwood Drive and Marshall Boulevard in San Bernardino.

Approximately 1,000 feet of pipeline will be replaced with a larger sized main. By replacing the undersized line, the need for maintenance and leak repairs is significantly reduced. Additional project enhancements will include new water service lines connecting residents to the new main, replacement of meter boxes, and the installation of fire hydrants to replace the ones currently in place.



[HAPPENING SOON]

System Enhancements at Plant 134

East Valley Water District is preparing to begin enhancements at its surface water treatment plant, known as Plant 134 (Plant). Currently, the Plant utilizes ultrafiltration technology to remove debris, bacteria and other pathogens as small as .04 microns from water.

This is much smaller in diameter than the average human hair.

In the next few months, the District will install Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) technology at the Plant to further improve the removal of organics and maintain the quality and safety of water provided to the community.



WATER QUALITY AT HOME: WATER SOFTENING SYSTEMS



Seeing discolored water or odor at the tap can be an indicator that your home's water softening system needs maintenance. While salt should be refilled as needed, it's recommended that the softener's resin tank is cleaned every 3-12 months and its beads be replaced every 5-7 years.

Always check the manufacturer's recommendations for maintaining your water softening system. Have questions? A licensed plumber can help.

EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR

EAST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT IS MORE THAN A UTILITY PROVIDER, WE ARE A FAMILY OF DEDICATED EMPLOYEES, NEIGHBORS, AND COMMUNITY PARTNERS.

As a resident in the community, chances are you've met or seen Norm Terry in your neighborhood. Norm has the great responsibility of ensuring District contractors and other utilities locate water and wastewater mains before any work begins to prevent any unintentional damage to the system. For his kindness to others and attention to detail, he was selected by his peers as the 2021 Employee of the Year.

Norm has proudly served the East Valley Water District community for 25 years, starting his career as a Field Crew Worker I repairing leaks, replacing water mains, and maintaining fire hydrants to now serving as a Field Crew Worker III.

Outside of the office, Norm enjoys spending quality time with his wife, three sons, daughter-in-law and two-year-old granddaughter, Bethany, who is the light of his life. As a family, they enjoy fishing, hunting and participating in archery competitions. Born and raised in Yucaipa, Norm is a proud fan of the Lakers, Dodgers, and Broncos.



Norm Terry, 2021 Employee of the Year

"I feel blessed to serve the East Valley Water District community and honored to have received this special recognition. The District is an incredible place to call work. Every day I look forward to working alongside my colleagues to assist residents with their service."

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.

RIBBON CUTTING CELEBRATION

The Sterling Natural Resource Center (SNRC) was designed to make every source a resource. Come take a tour of the facility during the ribbon cutting celebration to learn more about the state-of-the-art technology that will recycle up to 8 million gallons per day.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 2022, 5:00 PM – 8:00 PM
25318 5TH STREET, HIGHLAND, CALIFORNIA 92346

Join Us for a Fun-Filled Evening!

FACILITY TOURS
SPECIAL ACTIVITIES
RAFFLES & GIVEAWAYS
FOOD TRUCKS
PHOTO BOOTH
FREE CONCERT



RSVP AT: EASTVALLEY.ORG/SNRCribboncutting

WE'RE GETTING READY TO WELCOME YOU!

The Sterling Natural Resource Center is nearing completion and we are excited to share a behind the scenes look at the finishing touches.

On the treatment side, construction crews installed cladding on the exterior of digesters to serve as an additional protective barrier from the elements and enhance their overall aesthetics. Once in operation, digesters will produce three megawatts of renewable energy to power the facility.

In the Sterling Banquet Hall, the room's decorative ceiling and lighting have been installed. Taking a step outside, the demonstration garden has transformed from a dirt patch to an outdoor space with colorful, water-conscious plants, concrete walking paths, and lighting.





211 MILES
of Sewer Cleaned

71 MILES
of Sewer Video

FLUSH. DISPOSE. DUMP.

220 MILES OF SEWER MAIN
New Sewer Main = 1.27 Miles or 6,740 Feet

Maintaining the community's wastewater flows is critical to keep the system moving. What you flush, dump, and dispose has an impact on the system.

Although wastewater pipelines are monitored and maintained year-round, you're the first line of defense for determining what goes down the drain. Everyday items like household cleaners, perfumes, motor oil, fats, oils, and greases can harm the system and clog pipes. Let's keep the pipelines healthy and water supply safe by disposing of these items appropriately.

Find the nearest household hazardous waste collection site at sbcfire.org/collectionfacilities.

[FLUSH]



Toilet Paper



Human Waste

[SAFELY DISPOSE]



Gasoline, Motor Oil, Antifreeze



Batteries



Pesticides, Herbicides, Algaecides or Fertilizers



Recreational Vehicles Holding Tank Contents



Nail Polish



Perfume



Paint



Household Cleaners



Prescription and Over-the-Counter Medications

[DUMP]



Paper Towels



Flushable Wipes



Cleaning Wipes



Baby Wipes and Diapers



Coffee



Fats (Butter, Dairy, Peanut Butter)



Cooking Oils



Grease (Salad Dressing, Melted Meat Fat and Mayonnaise)



CLEANING TIP

Use non-hazardous products and strainers to keep clean your drains clean. Flush your drains weekly with hot water or warm vinegar as an alternative to using a chemical drain cleaner.

Not everything that goes down the drain belongs in the wastewater system.

Place greases and oils in a coffee can or any other metal container and throw it in the trash after it cools.

EAST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT BOARD ELECTION INFORMATION

This November, when voters head over to the polls, East Valley Water District will be on the ballot. Along with the General Election, the District will have three seats up 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. The adjustment was approved by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors on May 23, 2017. This transition allowed for the consolidation of public agencies on a single ballot, resulting in cost savings for residents across the County.

For more information, please visit eastvalley.org/electioninformation.



MULTI-LINGUAL SUPPORT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

District Headquarters

31111 Greenspot Road
Highland, California 92346

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

District Board Meetings

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

Starting August 2022, you can get assistance
with your account and make payments at the:

Sterling Natural Resource Center
25318 5th Street
Highland, CA 92410

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

 eastvalley.org



EAST VALLEY

WATER DISTRICT