

**APPENDIX 9**

**EVWD CONSUMER CONFIDENCE  
REPORT**

# the PIPELINE

Providing the Community with Information About the Quality of Your Drinking Water.  
This report is a summary of the quality of the water that East Valley Water District provided to its customers in 2023.

CONSUMER  
CONFIDENCE REPORT



Highland, California  
PUBLISHED JUNE 2024

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## CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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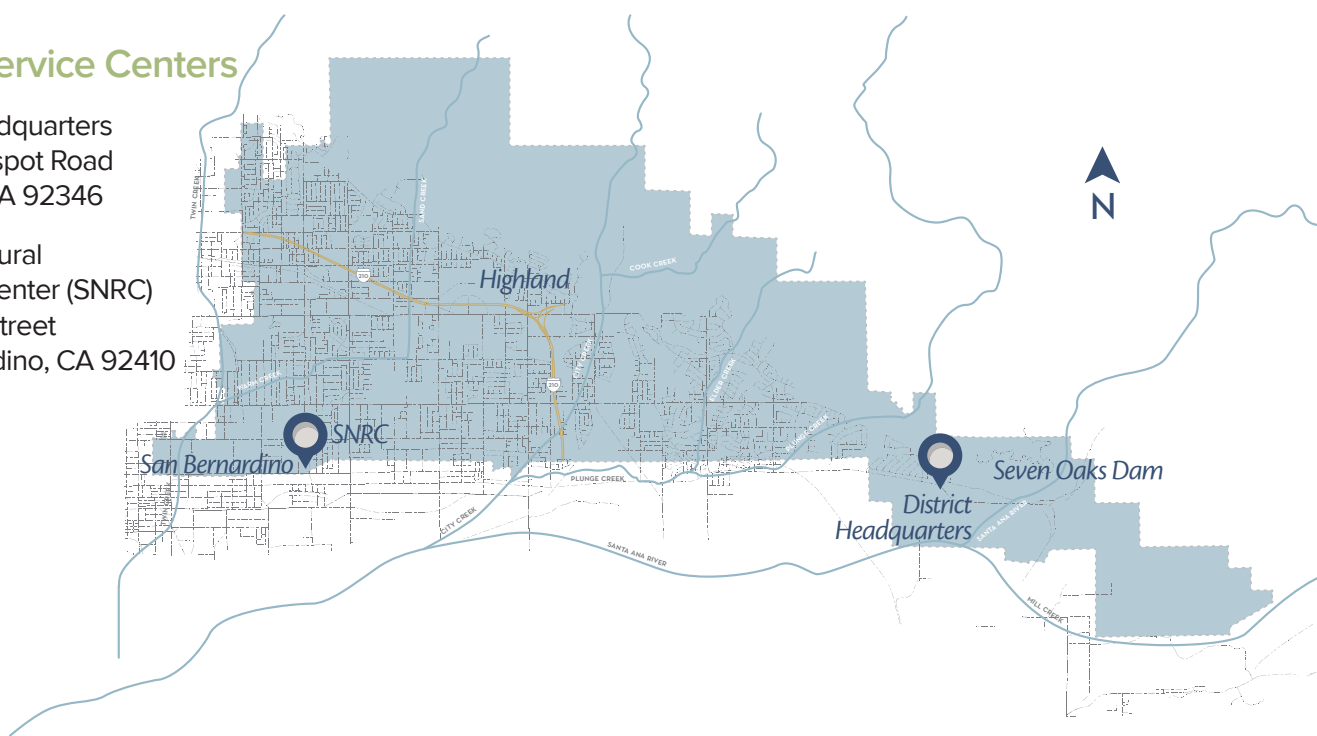


### District Boundary Map

30 Square Mile Service Area

### Customer Service Centers

-  District Headquarters  
3111 Greenspot Road  
Highland, CA 92346
-  Sterling Natural  
Resource Center (SNRC)  
25318 5th Street  
San Bernardino, CA 92410



### Board of Directors

**James Morales, Jr.**  
*Chairman of the Board*

**Ronald L. Coats**  
*Vice Chairman of the Board*  
**Chris Carrillo**  
*Governing Board Member*

**Phillip R. Goodrich**  
*Governing Board Member*  
**David E. Smith**  
*Governing Board Member*

## Dear Neighbor,

East Valley Water District is committed to providing safe and reliable drinking water to residents by performing proactive maintenance and investing in the water and wastewater system infrastructure. Over this past year, the District rehabilitated and reactivated a water facility that had been out of service for over 10 years, we replaced aging pipelines and system valves, and responded to multiple water leaks, including those reported during the evening and weekends.

Our Water Quality team collected over 3,500 water samples across the system with the water quality exceeding all drinking water standards. We rigorously monitor and maintain the water supply to ensure the over 14 million gallons of water produced per day meet the needs of residents like you.

East Valley Water District takes an active approach providing safe and reliable drinking water and maintaining infrastructure throughout the service area.



Construction of the Sterling Natural Resource Center (SNRC) has been completed and the facility became fully operational in January 2024. The SNRC is now treating our community's wastewater and replenishing the local groundwater supply with up to 8 million gallons per day. Additionally, we are happy to share that construction for the Regional Recycled Water Pipeline along Greenspot Road has been completed. The new pipeline connects to the SNRC and allows for recycled water to be conveyed for groundwater recharge. Together, these projects contribute toward building a resilient water supply and are an investment that will benefit residents today and future generations.

In the following pages you will find important information about the quality of your drinking water. On behalf of the East Valley Water District family, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to serve our community. If you have any questions about your water quality, please give us a call at **(909) 806-4222** or email [waterquality@eastvalley.org](mailto:waterquality@eastvalley.org).



Yours in Service,

Michael Moore, P.E.  
General Manager/CEO

*East Valley Water District was formed in 1954 and provides water and wastewater services to 108,000 residents within the cities of Highland, San Bernardino, and portions of San Bernardino County.*

## District Management

**Brian Tompkins**  
Chief Financial Officer

**Jeff Noelte**  
Director of Engineering & Operations

**Justine Hendricksen**  
District Clerk

**Kerrie Bryan**  
Director of Administrative Services

**Patrick Milroy**  
Operations Manager

**William Ringland**  
Public Affairs/Conservation Manager

# 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.*

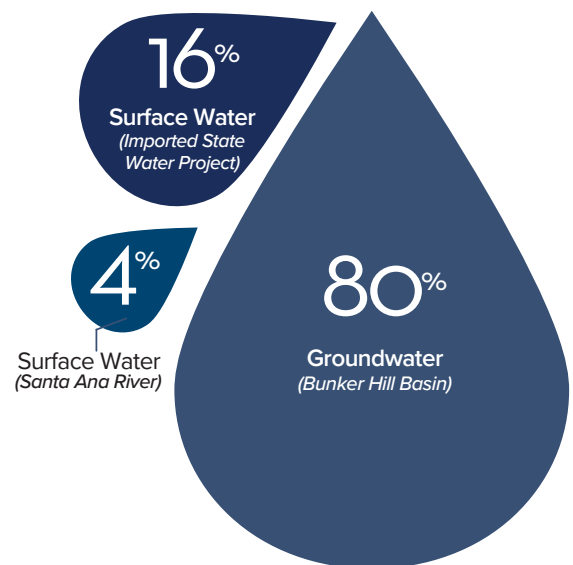
*Visit [sbccfire.org/collectionfacilities](https://sbccfire.org/collectionfacilities) for a list of collection facilities available to San Bernardino County residents.*

## Where Does Your Water Come From?

With a service area just over 30 square-miles, the District has three sources for water, the Santa Ana River, State Water Project, and its primary source the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin. Water from the basin is drawn from a natural underground storage area made up of soil, sand, and gravel. Rainwater percolates down and is accessed using a series of 12 wells that pump water deep below the surface.

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

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



## 2023 Water Quality Information



Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The tables on **pages 6-8** list all the drinking water contaminants that were sampled for in the water system, during the 2023 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, 2023.

*More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.*

# CONTAMINANTS

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

*Tap water provided by the District is tested year-round to ensure the quality of water served to you. More information is available online at [eastvalley.org/waterquality](http://eastvalley.org/waterquality).*

## 2023 Water Quality Data

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.

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

### MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS SAMPLED IN 2023

|                                                  |                                |   |   |                           |            |   |                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria<br>(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             | 42   | ppb | 0-53     | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids* (HAA5)      | 60 ug/L         | n/a             | 16   | ppb | 0-17     | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine                      | MRDL = 4.0 mg/L | MRDL = 4.0 mg/L | 0.79 | ppm | 0.2-2.41 | 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 2023

|                                                                                                                |          |     |     |       |             |   |                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----|-----|-------|-------------|---|----------------------------------------|
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (when Gross Alpha particle activity exceeds 5.0 pCi/L, then analyze for uranium) | 15 pCi/L | N/A | 6   | pCi/L | <1.3-11.0   | N | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Uranium <sup>‡</sup>                                                                                           | 20 pCi/L | N/A | 4.7 | pCi/L | <0.038-16.0 | N | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |

<sup>‡</sup>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.

### INORGANIC CHEMICAL ANALYSES SAMPLES COLLECTED

|                  |      |          |        |     |               |   |                                                                                                            |
|------------------|------|----------|--------|-----|---------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Aluminum         | 1    | 0.6      | 0.006  | ppm | <0.014-<0.05  | N | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes                           |
| Fluoride         | 2    | 1        | 1.22   | ppm | 0.88-1.4      | N | Erosion of natural deposits                                                                                |
| Nitrate (as N)   | 10   | 10       | 4.09   | ppm | <0.4-6.5      | N | Runoff or leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic          | 0.01 | 0.000004 | 0.0013 | ppb | <0.002-0.0026 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste                  |
| Chromium [Total] | 0.05 | 0.01     | <0.01  | ppb | <0.01-<0.01   | N | Discharge from electroplating factories                                                                    |

### CONTAMINATES BELOW WERE SAMPLED FOR AND NOT DETECTED

Antimony; Barium; Beryllium; Cadmium; Chromium; Cyanide; Mercury; Nickel; Nitrite; Nitrate as N; Perchlorate; Selenium; Silver; Thallium; Carbonate; Hydroxide; Zinc; Vinyl Chloride; Trichlorofluoromethane (FREON11) ; 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE); 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane; Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride); trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (t-1,2-DCE); Methyl tert-Butyl Ether; 1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA); cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (c-1,2-DCE); Carbon Tetrachloride; 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA); Benzene; 1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA); Trichloroethylene (TCE); 1,2-Dichloropropane; Toluene; Tetrachloroethylene (PCE); Monochlorobenzene (Chlorobenzene); Ethyle Benzene; m,p-Xylene; cis-1,3-Dichloropropene; o-Xylene; trans-1,3-Dichloropropene; Styrene; 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane; 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB); 1,2-Dichlorobenzene (o-DCB); 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene; Total 1,3-Dichloropropene; Total Xylenes (m,p & o), 1,2,3, Trichloropropane

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

## SURFACE WATER TURBIDITY

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

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

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

| Chemical | Action Level | Sites Above Action Level | PHG (MCLG) | Unit of Measure | # Samples Taken | 90th Percentile | Violation Y/N | Likely Source of Contamination                                                                                                                                  |
|----------|--------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lead     | 15           | 1                        | 0.2        | ppm             | 55              | 0               | N             | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits                                   |
| Copper   | 1300         | 0                        | 0.3        | ppm             | 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<sup>±</sup> SAMPLES COLLECTED 2020-2022

| Chemical                     | Secondary MCL mg/L | DLR    | Average Level Detected | Unit of Measure | Range of Detection | Violation Y/N | Likely Source of Contamination                              |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Boron                        | N/A                | 1      | 0.53                   | ppm             | <0.01-0.85         | N             | Erosion of natural deposits                                 |
| Chloride                     | 500                | 1      | 21.3                   | ppm             | 5.1-49             | N             | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influences  |
| Color                        | 15                 | 3.0 CU | 0                      | Unit            | ND-<15.0           | N             | Naturally-occurring organic matter                          |
| Conductivity                 | 1600               | 2      | 349                    | micro umho/cm   | 250-510            | N             | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Ground Water Turbidity       | 5                  | 0.1    | 0.112                  | NTU             | <0.02-1.9          | N             | Soil runoff                                                 |
| Manganese                    | 0.05               | 20     | 2.55                   | ppb             | <0.8-20.0          | N             | Leaching from natural deposits                              |
| Odor                         | 3                  | 1      | 1                      | TON             | 1-2 TON            | N             | Naturally-occurring organic materials                       |
| Sulfate                      | 500                | 0.5    | 54                     | ppm             | 14-240             | N             | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste     |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | 1000               | 5      | 281                    | ppm             | 160-550            | N             | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                       |
| Vanadium                     | N/A                | 50     | 0.006                  | ppb             | <0.003-0.011       | N             | Erosion of natural deposits                                 |

<sup>±</sup>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<sup>†</sup> SAMPLES COLLECTED 2020-2022

| Analyte          | Recommended Limit | Average Level Detected | Unit of Measure | Violation Y/N |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Alkalinity       | 500               | 114                    | ppm             | N             |
| Bicarbonate      | 1000              | 150                    | ppm             | N             |
| Calcium          | 200               | 33                     | ppm             | N             |
| Hardness (Total) | N/A               | 240                    | ppm             | N             |
| Magnesium        | N/A               | 16                     | ppm             | N             |
| o-Phosphate      | N/A               | 0.53                   | ppm             | N             |
| pH               | 6.5-8.5           | 7.4                    | ppm             | N             |
| Potassium        | 100               | 2.5                    | ppm             | N             |
| Sodium           | 200               | 19                     | 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.

<sup>†</sup> Contaminants not regulated.

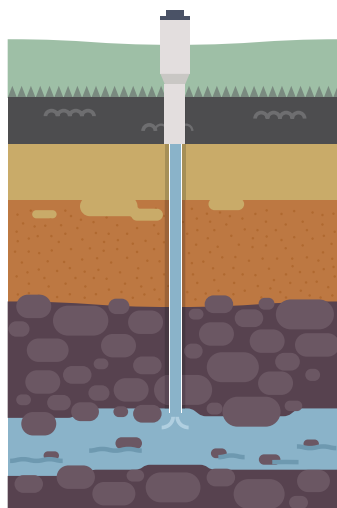
## 2023 Water Quality Data

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

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

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

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



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

## Source Water Assessments

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

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



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

**Color Units:** A measure of color in the water.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Microsiemens Per Centimeter ( $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ ):** A measurement of the electrolytes in the water, which determine the ability of the water to conduct electrical current.

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

**Milligrams per Liter ( $\text{mg}/\text{L}$ ):** A measure of a contaminant in a known quantity of water. 1  $\text{mg}/\text{L}$  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 ( $\text{ng}/\text{L}$ ):** A measurement of a contaminant in a known quantity of water. 1  $\text{ng}/\text{L}$  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 ( $\text{pCi}/\text{L}$ ):** 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.

**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.

# MAINTAINING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

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

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

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

## Drinking Water Contaminant Information

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

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*You can obtain more information about fluoridation, oral health and current issues at: [www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml).*

**NITRATE (NO<sub>3</sub>).** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 parts per million (ppm) is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant or are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. Water sampling throughout the District showed nitrate levels less than 45 ppm.

**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 consider having your water tested.

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*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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).*

**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.

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

# FATS, OILS AND GREASE ARE A NO FLOW

Did you know 47% of sewer blockages in the home are caused by the improper disposal of fats, oils, and grease (FOG) — resulting in unexpected repairs and expenses? Keep your pipes flowing by disposing of FOG items using the “Can it, Cool it, and Trash it” method.



## CAN IT

Pour FOG into a sealed container.



## COOL IT

Allow FOG to cool and solidify.



## TRASH IT

Dispose of FOG properly in a trash can.



## Items That Belong In The Trash

- Cooking Oils
- Salad Dressings
- Grease
- Yogurt
- Ice Cream
- Mayonnaise
- Sauces
- Butter
- Peanut Butter
- Melted Meat Fat (Bacon)

## Common Myth

Hot water helps wash fats, oils, and grease down drain.

## Fact

It may seem like hot water washes FOG items down the drain. However, these items can solidify as they flow through your pipes. Dispose of these items properly to prevent clogs and blockages.



## Wastewater System At-A-Glance

230

Miles of  
Wastewater Mains

6,000,000

Average Gallons of  
Wastewater Collected

5,100

Manholes

63

Miles of Wastewater  
Monitored by Video

140

Miles of Wastewater  
Main Cleaned

# CONSERVATION CORNER



## Efficient Together

East Valley Water District continues its commitment to partner with residents on their water efficiency efforts by providing free resources and programs. Together, we can continue advancing the accomplishments made over the years of using water efficiently and make conservation a California way of life.

Free workshops — We invite you to join us!



September 14, 2024  
Composting 101



October 5, 2024  
Outdoor Leak Busters

Conservation workshops are held from 10:00am to 11:30am at the Sterling Natural Resource Center, 25318 5th Street in San Bernardino.

Scan For More Information and to Register



## Rebate Programs

Don't forget about District rebates! East Valley Water District offers various indoor and outdoor rebates to help with retrofitting inefficient water fixtures and irrigation systems.

**Irrigation Retrofit Program**

**Weather-Based Irrigation Controller**

**High Efficiency Sprinkler Nozzle**

**High Efficiency Landscaping**

**Leak Repair Rebate (New)**

**High Efficiency Shower Head**

**High Efficiency Toilet**

**High Efficiency Washing Machine**

### FREE SHUT-OFF HOSE NOZZLE

Adding a shut-off nozzle to your garden hose can save up to 5-7 gallons of water per minute.

Receive a free hose nozzle by presenting this coupon at any of the District's offices.

Limit 1 per household and while supplies are available.

### FREE TOILET LEAK TEST KIT

A silent leak in a toilet can waste more than 40 gallons of water per day! Test your toilets for leaks to avoid water waste.

Receive a free toilet leak test kit by presenting this coupon at any of the District's offices.

Limit 2 per household and while supplies are available.

## EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR



“ I am honored to have received this award and grateful for the people I work with. Everyone here feels like family and genuinely wants to serve the community. I look forward to contributing to the District’s vision and continuing my years of service.

Christianne Koide  
2023 Employee of the Year

Unwavering dedication, detail oriented, and strong work ethic are just some of the ways Christianne “Christi” Koide’s colleagues would describe her, and with good reason. Christi is always willing to help others and doesn’t shy away from projects that require attention to detail. For these admirable qualities, she was selected as the 2023 Employee of the Year.

Christi has been a dedicated member of the East Valley Water District team for 18 years. Her career with the District began in 2006 as a temporary employee in the Engineering Department, where her commitment and hard work quickly made her an invaluable asset. Shortly after, she was hired as a full-time staff member in the Finance Department, where she serves as a Business Services Coordinator.

Outside of her professional achievements, she is an avid knitter, creating beautiful handmade items. She enjoys spending quality time with her loved ones and playing the clarinet. Christi’s dedication to public service makes her a beloved member of the East Valley Water District team and a deserving recipient of the award.

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

## Multi-Lingual Support

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

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

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

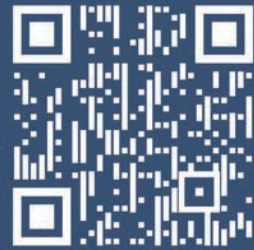
这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 East Valley Water District 以获得中文的帮助: 909-889-9501

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.

# ENSURING RELIABILITY ABOVE AND BELOW GROUND

East Valley Water District is making investments in the water and wastewater system infrastructure to ensure we continue to exceed water quality standards, maintain efficiency in operations, maximize resources, and meet our community's growing needs.



Scan for a behind the scenes look at what it takes to maintain the water and wastewater system.



## Water Facility Rehabilitation and Reactivation

Water reservoirs have a critical role in securing water availability by serving as vital storage units for treated water. In May, East Valley Water District completed rehabilitation work at a groundwater production plant that had been out of service for over 10 years. The Plant's 60,000-gallon tank underwent enhancements to bring it back to service and extend its operating life. Additional rehabilitation work included:



Installation of a  
New Well Pump



Replacement of the  
Facility's Forebay Tank



Rehab of Booster  
Pumps & Control System



## Sterling Natural Resource Center Fully Operational

The SNRC is now fully operational and treating our community's wastewater. The District's state-of-the-art facility combines advanced treatment technologies to recycle up to 8 million gallons of wastewater per day, produce on-site renewable energy, provide new community green spaces, and offer benefits to residents beyond water resiliency.

*The SNRC is the first treatment plant in California to combine the most advanced technology to recycle water and maximize resources by producing renewable energy. Learn more about the facility and benefits to the community at [eastvalley.org/SNRC](http://eastvalley.org/SNRC)*



SNRC Replenishes  
the Local Bunker Hill  
Groundwater Basin



Basin is a Water Source for  
District Customers and Over  
650,000 Residents in the Region



Recycled Water  
Provides a Sustainable  
Source of Water



## Water Main Replacements on Tiffani Place and Darren Place

In March, East Valley Water District field crews completed the installation of 300 feet of new water main on two different streets, Darren Place and Tiffani Place.

Replacement projects are part of the District's on-going reliability efforts and by investing in the replacement of aged water pipes, we safeguard a sustainable water supply for future generations and conserve precious water resources.



Replacements  
Enhance Service



Reduce Calls  
for Leaks

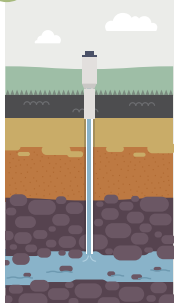


Extend the Life  
of the System

# KNOW YOUR H<sub>2</sub>O

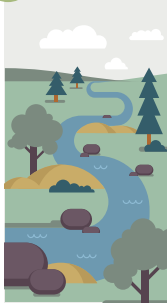
East Valley Water District water supply comes from **three** different sources:

1



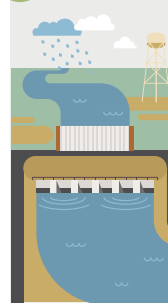
Groundwater  
from the  
Bunker Hill  
Basin

2



Surface Water  
from the  
Santa Ana  
River

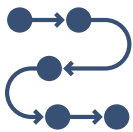
3



Imported  
Surface Water  
from Northern  
California  
through the  
State Water  
Project

Although the majority of water supply comes from groundwater, the District relies on other sources during times of drought and fluctuations of seasonal supply availability.

Groundwater and surface water are treated differently.



Surface water undergoes a multi-step treatment process including screening and disinfection.



Groundwater requires minimal treatment due to natural filtration that happens underground. Wells extract water and treatment occurs prior to reaching the system.

Each day, East Valley Water District produces an average of **14.1 million gallons of treated water** for the community.



To create water supply resiliency, the District constructed the Sterling Natural Resource Center (SNRC) to recycle up to 8 million gallons of wastewater and replenish the Groundwater Bunker Hill Basin!

After treatment, water is conveyed for groundwater recharge where it goes through the natural water cycle!

The SNRC provides a sustainable source of water for District residents and over 650,000 regional community members that rely on this source of water.



## Water System At-A-Glance

**14,125,000**

Average  Gallons of Water Produced Daily

**300** 

Miles of Water Main

**315** 

Water Leaks Repaired

**12**

Active  Groundwater Wells

**28,977,000**

Gallons of  Water Storage

**800** 

Feet of Water Main Replaced

**3,500** 

Water Samples Collected

**686** 

Hydrants Repaired, Replaced, Inspected  
**518**  
Hydrants Flushed

## District Headquarters

3111 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.*

## EAST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

**District Board Meetings**  
Second and Fourth Wednesday  
of Each Month at 5:30pm  
District Headquarters Board Room  
3111 Greenspot Road, Highland, CA 92346

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

 [eastvalley.org](http://eastvalley.org)

    [@eastvalleywater](https://www.instagram.com/eastvalleywater)

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