

Pi^{THE}peline

Upcoming Solar Challenge Inspires Students



It would be a daunting task for even the most intrepid boating aficionado: To build a solar-powered racing boat from scratch. Each year, students from seven local high schools put their skills to the test, as they compete in the Inland Empire Solar Challenge, a two-day race to raise awareness about water conservation issues.

This year's event is at Yucaipa Regional Park in Yucaipa, May 21-23.

"This is something the students work extremely hard to accomplish, and the District is proud to support such a great initiative," said East Valley Water District (EVWD) General Manager Robert Martin. "This program encourages them to work as a team and understand the effort it takes to build an actual boat from raw materials. This is where their appreciation

for sustainability and love of environment begins."

The Challenge is a seven month program that starts in the fall. About 900 students, separated into teams build 16-foot boats that weigh at least 50 pounds. Each boat is equipped with a motor, steering system and solar panels, with a minimum output of 320 watts. Students compete for points in four categories: reports, qualifying, sprint and endurance.

Participating schools include Banning, Indio, San Geronio, Pacific, Yucaipa, Rialto and Redlands East Valley High.

In addition to several other participating water districts, EVWD has been a longtime supporter of the Challenge, which increases students' understanding of science, mathematics, water conservation and alternative energy and fuel sources.



Kids Learn to Conserve at Earth Day Event



During this year's Earth Day event organized by the City of Highland, East Valley Water District flooded fifth and sixth graders with conservation activities.

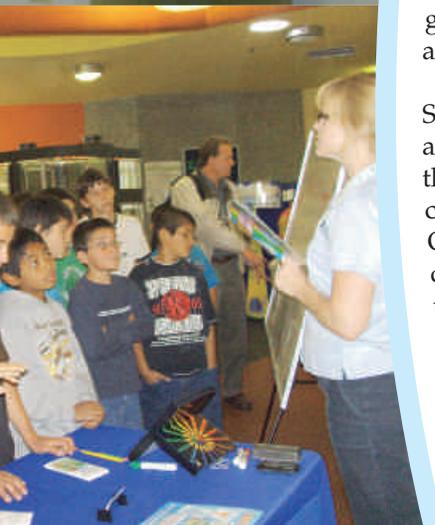
Students worked on group and individual exercises that focused on creative conservation methods. One project was to write or draw pictures about ways to conserve water.

Sarah Kurth, East Valley Water District Engineering Technician, led hands-on lessons at the Sam J. Racadio

Library and Environmental Learning Center.

"They all participated and had good ideas," said Kurth. "Several came up with innovative ways to save water in their homes. So, they get it, and I am hopeful that they will retain their interest in this, because it will always affect them."

Kurth says her department at EVWD plans to continue offering more age-specific programs like this one to more San Bernardino and Redlands School Districts students.



The Consumer Confidence Report Edition

Inside you'll find a detailed report of accumulated data collected over the course of 2009. East Valley Water District is pleased to present the report to you, our customers. The production and mailing of this report is required by state and federal regulations, and you will find important information about the origin and composition of your water and the steps we take to protect your health and safety.

EVWD Is Committed to High Water Testing Standards

East Valley Water District adheres to state and federal regulations that are established for public health and safety.



EVWD's trained water quality technicians perform daily water quality sampling on wells, distribution systems, plants and reservoirs to monitor the treatment process. The exact constituents tested for and testing frequency is based on guidelines set by the California Department of Health

and Environmental Protection Agency, however, EVWD collects samples more frequently than is required by law.

Samples are then sent to contracted independent laboratories, where equipment and personnel must be certified by the California Department of Health Services through the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP).

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) manages federal laws that also help protect water supplies. The Safe Drinking Water Act provides standards for public drinking water. The Clean Water Act aims to make all surface water safe for swimming and fishing by setting quality standards, improving wastewater treatment, regulating disposal of industrial wastes and controlling runoff from streets and fields.

Complying with these stringent state and federal regulations and providing safe and reliable water to our customers has been our commitment since 1954.

District Treatment Plant Improvements Underway

Preliminary design work is now complete on plans for an ambitious \$20 million dollar District water treatment plant. East Valley Water District is awaiting approval for a state grant that will help finance the final design of Plant 150, which would be located on the Southwest corner of 6th Street and Del Rosa Drive in Highland.

"This will be in a centralized location that will allow us to divert water from some of our wells through this plant and back in the system," said District Engineer Ron Buchwald. "The goal is to provide our customers with better water quality and a more modernized system overall in order to better handle any potential contaminant issues. Growth can be touchy at

times, but this is part of a larger effort that will allow us to meet the challenges facing our already expanding community."

Plant 150 will allow the District flexibility in meeting current as well as future regulations in regard to contaminants

like Perchlorate and Nitrates. The new treatment plant will also have boosters to transfer water to higher zones from two new reservoirs on-site. Plant 150 will have extra water storage units, with additional reservoirs on site.

The plant is expected to be completed by late 2011-early 2012, with plans for a future expansion after 2017.



The District is also making improvements to Plant 134, a surface water treatment plant located at Highland Avenue near the 330 Freeway.

Did You Know?

East Valley Water District's main source of water for its customers is local Groundwater and water from the Santa Ana River, originating from snow-melt and springs high up in the San Bernardino Mountains.

The improvements will convert the existing plant into a membrane micro-filtration facility, which will allow the District to double its capacity, currently at four million gallons a day. The final design has been completed, and bidding for the construction phase should begin in late spring 2010, with completion of the project expected by early summer 2012.

Plans are also in the works for water main replacement projects at Vine and Union Streets and at Live Oak Street.



East Valley Water District

2009 Consumer Confidence Report

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, please call our Engineering Department at 909-888-8986, and ask for Ron Buchwald, District Engineer.

En Español: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua (potable) de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

East Valley Water District currently services more than 70,000 residents within our 30 square mile service area through 252 miles of water mains. We have two high quality water sources from which we serve our customers. Those sources include the Santa Ana River and the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin. During dry years, when the water supplies mentioned above are short, EVWD has yet another alternative. We can obtain water from the State Water Project through the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District.

East Valley Water District draws water from the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin through twenty-one (21) active groundwater wells. These wells are scattered throughout the District from the wilderness east of Cone Camp Road (Plant 125) to our Park site at Lynwood Drive and Harrison Street (Plant 24); from the McDaniel Well (Plant 141) on Third Street to Mountain Avenue and Marshall Boulevard (Plant 25).

Another high quality water source is the Santa Ana River, which originates in the San Bernardino Mountains. It is diverted for our use at a point east of the Seven Oaks Dam, picked up at Southern California Edison's SAR #3 Hydroelectric Plant, and transported via the North Fork Canal to our Philip A. Disch Surface Water Treatment Plant (Plant 134).

We also obtain Northern California water that is made available to us through the State Water Project that is managed by the State Department of Water Resources and

VITAL INFORMATION ON WATER AND WASTEWATER SERVICE

the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District. Regional water, acquired from the Santa Ana River and the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin, is the preferred source of water for the District.

Our Board of Directors meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at 3:00 p.m. Meetings are held at 3654 E. Highland Avenue, Suite 12, and starting summer 2010 at 3694 E. Highland Avenue, Suite 30, both located near the main office. For information on agenda items or group tours of the Philip A. Disch Surface Water Treatment Plant, please contact our administration department at 909-885-4900.

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.

Water Quality Data

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The tables below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in our water system during the 2009 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, 2009. 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 visiting their website at www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html.

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TEST RESULTS

Microbiological Contaminants	Sample Date	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Unit of Meas.	Range of Detection	Violation		Likely Source of Contamination
							Yes	No	
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	2009	>5 Presence samples per month	0	A	Presence (P) or Absence (A)	0-P to 1-P per month		X	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	2009	>1	0	A	Presence (P) or Absence (A)	A		X	Human/Animal Waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	2009	500	0	7.2	Colonies/mL	<1 - 360		X	Naturally present in the environment

Surface Water Turbidity	Sample Date	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Found	Range of Description	Violation		Typical Source
						Yes	No	
Turbidity	2009	TT = 1NTU	N/A	0.2	<0.1 - 0.20		X	Soil Runoff
	2009	TT = 95% of Samples \leq 0.3 NTU	N/A	0.2	<0.1 - 0.20		X	

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs (a)	Sample Date	Secondary MCL Units	DLR	Average Level Detected	Unit of Meas.	Range of Detection	Violation		Likely Source of Contamination
							Yes	No	
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	2009	1,000	10	329	mg/L	180-530		X	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	2009	1,600	10	486	μ S/cm	270-790		X	Substances that form from ions when in water; Seawater influence
Chloride	2009	500	1.0	20	mg/L	7-40		X	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Sulfate	2009	500	0.5	66	mg/L	17-220		X	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Color, Apparent (Unfileted)	2009	15	3	0	Color Units	<3		X	Naturally occurring organic material
Odor Threshold @ 60C	2009	3	1	<1	TON	<1		X	Naturally occurring organic material
Turbidity (ground water)	2009	5	0.2	0.19	NTU	<0.1-1.6		X	Soil runoff
pH, Laboratory	2009	N/A	N/A	7.6	Std. Units +	7.2-7.9		X	Groundwater

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

Surface Water Aluminum	Sample Date	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Unit of Meas.	Range of Detection	Violation		Likely Source of Contamination
							Yes	No	
Aluminum	2009	1000	600	196	µg/L	66 - 440		X	Erosion of natural deposits; Residue from some surface water treatment processes

Disinfection By-Products, Disinfectant Residuals, And Disinfection By-Products Precursors	TTHM and HAA5 results are calculated based on a running quarterly average per CA Department of Public Health Drinking Water Standards								
	FEDERAL RULE	Sample Date	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Unit of Meas.	Range of Detection	Violation	
							Yes	No	
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	2009	80	N/A	33.0	µg/L	ND-100		X	By-product of drinking water chlorination and organics
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	2009	60	N/A	11.0	µg/L	ND-24		X	By-product of drinking water chlorination and organics
Chlorine	2009	MRDL 4.0 (Cl ₂)	MRDL 4.0 (Cl ₂)	0.59	mg/L	0.0 - 1.2		X	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Radioactive Contaminants	Sample Date	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Unit of Meas.	Range of Detection	Violation		Likely Source of Contamination
							Yes	No	
Gross Alpha Particle Activity*	2009	15	0	11	pCi/L	<3.0 - 16.0	X		Decay of natural & man-made deposits
Natural Uranium**	2009	20	0.43	N/A	pCi/L	ND		X	Decay of natural & man-made deposits
Radon (see explanation under "Radon")	1999	N/A	N/A	1532	pCi/L	320 - 3870		X	Decay of natural & man-made deposits

* When Gross Alpha particle activity exceeds 5.0 pCi/L, then analyze for uranium.

** 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.

Lead & Copper (Inorganic Contaminants)	Sample Date	Action Level ppm (AL)	PHG (MCLG)	# Samples Taken	90th Percentile Detection	# Samples Exceeding AL	Violation		Likely Source of Contamination
							Yes	No	
Lead	2009	0.015	0.2	65	0.0071	0		X	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; Discharges from industrial manufacturers; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2009	1.3	N/A	65	0.438	0		X	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; Discharges from industrial manufacturers; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Regulated Organic Contaminants	Sample Date	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Unit of Meas.	Range of Detection	Violation		Likely Source of Contamination
							Yes	No	
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	2009	5	0	<0.50	µg/L	<0.50 - 1.4		X	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, auto shops (metal degreaser)
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2009	0.2	0.0017	0.03	µg/L	<0.01 - 0.04		X	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybean, cotton, vineyard, tomatoes, and tree fruit

TEST RESULTS

General Mineral, Physical & Inorganic Chemical Analyses	Sample Date	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DLR	Average Level Detected	Unit of Meas.	Range of Detection	Violation		Likely Source of Contamination
								Yes	No	
Hardness, (Total) as CaCO ₃	2009	N/A	N/A	2.0	168	mg/L	90-270		X	Ground/Surface Water
Boron (B)	2009	N/A	N/A	0.1	0.32	mg/L	<0.1-0.64		X	Naturally occurring mineral
Calcium (Ca)	2009	N/A	N/A	1.0	53	mg/L	27-97		X	Naturally occurring mineral
Magnesium (Mg)	2009	N/A	N/A	1.0	10.4	mg/L	5.3-20.0		X	Naturally occurring mineral
Sodium (Na)	2009	N/A	N/A	1.0	39	mg/L	18-98		X	Naturally occurring mineral
Potassium (K)	2009	N/A	N/A	1.0	2.5	mg/L	1.2-5.6		X	Naturally occurring mineral
Vanadium (V)	2009	N/A	N/A	3	7.3	µg/L	<3.0-13		X	Erosion of natural deposits
Alkalinity, (Total) (as CaCO ₃ equivalents)	2009	N/A	N/A	1.0	128	mg/L	83-190		X	Groundwater
Bicarbonate (as HCO ₃)	2009	N/A	N/A	1.0	157	mg/L	100-230		X	Groundwater
Nitrate (NO ₃)	2009	45	45	2	26	mg/L	<2-38		X	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F) (Natural Source)***	2009	2.0	1.0	0.1	0.69	mg/L	0.1-1.9		X	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic (As)	2009	10	0.004	2	<2	µg/L	<2-2.2		X	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from Runoff from orchards; Glass and electronics production wastes
Nickel (Ni)	2009	100	12	N/A	15	mg/L	<1.0-17		X	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating
Perchlorate (ClO ₄)	2009	6.0	6.0	4.0	N/A	µg/L	ND		X	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environment contamination from historic aerospace, industrial, or agriculture operations that used or use, used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts

***East Valley Water District was granted a variance in 1996 from Department of Health Services for fluoride, raising the MCL to 3.0 ppm for East Valley Water District Well #39. We have since (2003) added a blending facility which has continuously diluted the fluoride level to less than 2.0 ppm.

2009 Consumer Confidence Report *Continued*

Nitrate (NO₃) 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.

Arsenic (As) in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per billion (ppb) is a health risk. Our drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic; it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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Tetrachloroethylene also known as Perchloroethylene (PCE) 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.

Gross Alpha in drinking water at levels above 15 pCi/L is a health risk. One of the District's 21 Wells produced a Gross Alpha of 16 pCi/L for all of last year. Certain minerals such as Uranium are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The Well has been turned off as of April 14, 2010 (the date the District was notified of the violation). The water produced from this Well is immediately blended with water from other Wells as well as water in the distribution system. The actual alpha radiation your tap received varies but was most likely below the MCL. For more information on Alpha Radiation please refer to the following EPA website: <http://www.epa.gov/radiation/understand/alpha.html>

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. It is found throughout the United States. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to Radon entering the home through soil, Radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of Radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing Radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing Radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about Radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a Radon problem that are relatively inexpensive. For additional information, call your State Radon program (1-800-745-7236), the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safe Council Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).

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.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause Cryptosporidiosis, which is an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the infection within a few weeks. However, people with weak immune systems are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage such persons to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause infection, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

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.

Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness due to undissolved solids in the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

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Perchlorate (ClO4) in drinking water at levels above 6 parts per billion (ppb) is a health risk. Perchlorate is both a naturally occurring and man-made chemical. Most of the Perchlorate manufactured in the United States is used as the primary ingredient of solid rocket propellants, fireworks and explosives. It also has a variety of industrial uses, such as a component of air bag inflators among others. Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse affects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.

Fluoride: Since August 1996, East Valley Water District has operated under a fluoride variance, which allows the District to serve water with fluoride concentrations up to 3.0 mg/L. Under that variance, EVWD must notify its customers if the fluoride level exceeds 2.0 mg/L in any quarter. Since August 1996, EVWD has not exceeded the 2.0 mg/L level. The reason for obtaining this variance was to allow EVWD to continue using a critical production Well (#39) that produces water with fluoride concentrations in excess of 2.0 mg/L. In January 2003, EVWD completed construction of a blending facility at Plant 39 and has been successful in blending Well 39 water down to a consistent concentration level of 1.7 mg/L or less. 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)

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the 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.

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To comply with State and Federal law, Water Production and Treatment Operators must possess and maintain valid State of California State Department of Public Health certification in water treatment. Only certified employees operate, monitor and regulate the wells, reservoirs and treatment plants that make up your water system. Our Water Quality Technicians must also possess and maintain state certification in water treatment. To ensure that the water you drink meets all State and Federal standards for domestic drinking water, we collect and test more than 1,000 water quality sam-

ples throughout the water system each year. The employees that repair and maintain the water facilities are required to obtain and retain State of California Water Distribution Operator Certification. All of these employees are state certified in various grade levels (I-V) through a combination of college-level course work in water science, years of work experience and successfully passing a State administered examination. We do all this to ensure that all water we serve meets or exceeds State and Federal standards.

Report prepared by District Staff: **Mike Henderson, Martha Duran and Eliseo Ochoa.**

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TABLES:

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 Reporting (DLR): The designated minimum concentration, detected by particular analytical method that, if exceeded, must be reported to the California State Department of Public Health.

ICR: Information Collection Rule

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. MCLG's 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 ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$): A measurement of the electrolytes in the water, which determines 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 (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. 1 ng/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.

UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

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.

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 | MACHINE SHOPS |
| AGRICULTURAL DRAINAGE | METAL PLATING / FINISHING / FABRICATING |
| ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE PROJECTS — SPREADING BASINS | MILITARY INSTALLATIONS |
| AUTOMOBILE — BODY SHOPS / CAR WASHES / GAS STATIONS / REPAIR SHOPS | PARKING LOTS / MALLS |
| BOAT SERVICES / REPAIR / REFINISHING | PARKS / SCHOOLS |
| CHEMICAL / PETROLEUM PROCESSING / STORAGE | SEPTIC SYSTEMS — HIGH DENSITY / LOW DENSITY |
| CONTRACTOR OR GOVERNMENT AGENCY EQUIPMENT STORAGE YARDS | SEWER COLLECTION SYSTEMS |
| DRY CLEANERS | SURFACE WATER — STREAMS / LAKES / RIVERS |
| FERTILIZER / PESTICIDE / HERBICIDE APPLICATION | TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS — ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAYS |
| FLEET / TRUCK / BUS TERMINALS | UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS — CONFIRMED LEAKING TANKS |
| FUNERAL SERVICES / CEMETERIES | UTILITY STATIONS — MAINTENANCE AREAS |
| GOLF COURSES | WASTE TRANSFER / RECYCLING STATIONS |
| HISTORIC GAS STATIONS | WELLS — WATER SUPPLY / AGRICULTURAL / IRRIGATION / ABANDONED |
| HOUSING — HIGH DENSITY | |
| JUNK / SCRAP / SALVAGE YARDS | |
| KNOWN CONTAMINANT PLUMES | |
| LUMBER PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURING | |

For information on specific wells, contact
Ron Buchwald, District Engineer at 909-888-8986.

Water Conservation Tips

Little Effort

Adjust outdoor irrigation systems at least each season and turn off sprinklers when it rains.

Only wash full loads of clothes and dishes.

Use a broom instead of a hose to clean driveways, sidewalks and patios.

Rather than dumping them down the drain, use leftover water and ice cubes to irrigate plants.

Low Cost

Invest in aerating faucets and low-flow showerheads.

Test your toilet for leaks: Place a few drops of food coloring in your toilet tank. If after 15 minutes, the color has seeped into the bowl, you have a leak. Replace the toilet flapper.

Each time you add or replace a flower or shrub, choose a low-water-use plant.

Instead of washing your car at home, choose a commercial, automated car wash that uses recycled water.

Long Term

Redesign and replace lush, high-water-use landscape with xeriscape by using plants native to the climate that require minimal watering.

Install a rain sensor on your irrigation controller so your system won't run when it's raining.

Replace older clothes washers and dishwashers with industry-approved, water-efficient models.

Upgrade older toilets with low-flush or dual-flush models.

East Valley Water District Encourages Youth Community Service Projects

Area students with an interest in ecology have spent the last several months creating community service projects that also highlight the need for conservation education. Their efforts were inspired after attending The Environmental Youth Leadership Conference on December 5, 2009. The Conference, "Building a Sustainable Future," was staged at the Highland Environmental Learning Center.

The U.S. Forest Service, California State Assembly, Santa Ana Watershed Authority and several Highland Community Leaders made presentations on topics that included The Importance of Service Learning and Environmental Education, National Parks and Climate Change, Sustainable Architecture, Composting, Teambuilding, and Alternative Energy.

Based on those themes, 100 students in grades 6-12 worked on the projects in teams and were given "Service Learning Mini-grants" of \$500 to develop their ideas. Grants were provided by the California Regional Environmental Education Community (CREEC) Network.

Leida Etherton, Senior Engineering Technician for East Valley Water District, presented information on "How to

Perform a Landscape Irrigation Audit," a topic that was chosen by students from Valley View High School's Ecology Class. Etherton outlined the strategies and methods of an irrigation audit, the tools needed to perform the assessment and what solutions can be offered to improve water consumption in a planted area. She also prepared a "Water Taste Test," using several sources of water from tap water to bottled water.

"This has been a really enjoyable process for me," says Etherton, who has mentored other students in similar topics. "The students had many excellent questions about landscape irrigation and they were genuinely interested in the process. I feel that the final result will most certainly be a direct reflection of their natural curiosity, intelligence and overall enthusiasm. One of those students decided to use the topic for her final Senior Project, and I couldn't be happier."

Sometime this spring, students will present their projects in groups to a panel with the winning projects receiving additional grants. Awards will be based on creativity and effort, commitments to community service and on final reports and presentations.

Upcoming EVWD Events

City of San Bernardino's Railroad Days

May 8-9

9 a.m.-6 p.m.

San Bernardino Historic Train Depot

www.sanbernardino200.org

Come see our 1954 Vintage Truck

Inland Empire Solar Challenge

May 21-23

8 a.m.-5 p.m.

Yucaipa Regional Park

See students race their solar concepts

City of Highland's 4th of July Parade

July 3rd

Starts at 9 a.m.

Travels down Baseline Rd. to

Cunningham St.

A fun, family event celebrating the birth of our nation

Take a Tour



East Valley Water District hosts two community tours a year. Each tour goes inside working facilities and provides an overview of how the District delivers high-quality water to its customers. The tour is about 6 hours.

Members of the Board of Directors and EVWD staff give insightful information and are available for questions.

To sign up for a tour or for more information, call EVWD at 909-885-4900.



Members of Girl Scouts My Way recently toured the EVWD Water Treatment Plant in Highland. Photo courtesy of Troop Leader Amy Kamiyama.

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Contact Us

EVWD BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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