

THE Pipeline

VITAL INFORMATION ON WATER AND WASTEWATER SERVICE

2008 Consumer Confidence Report

East Valley Water District meets or exceeds all water quality regulations set by the state and federal government.

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.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State drinking water health standards. East Valley Water District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies. We are proud to report that our system has never exceeded a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) or violated any other water quality standard.

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 (20) 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).

We also have one groundwater well that is currently inactive due to various water quality issues (Plant 40A). (East Valley Water District is actively pursuing rehabilitation of that well through new treatment technologies).

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 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. The meetings are held at 3654 E. Highland Avenue, Suite 12, near the main office. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

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 table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in our water system during the 2008 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 this table is from testing performed from January 1st - December 31st, 2008. 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

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	2008	>5 <small>Presence samples per month</small>	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	2008	>1	0	A	Presence (P) or Absence (A)	A		X	Human/Animal Waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count	2008	500	0	4.9	Colonies/mL	<1 - 370		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	2008	TT = 1NTU	N/A	0.27	0.04-0.27		X	Soil Runoff
	2008	TT = 95% of Samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	0.27	0.04-0.27		X	

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	2008	1000	600	61	µg/L	61-67		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)	2008	80	N/A	33.0	µg/L	ND-79.0		X	By-product of drinking water chlorination and organics
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	2008	60	N/A	11.0	µg/L	ND-25.0		X	By-product of drinking water chlorination and organics
Chlorine	2008	MRDL 4.0 (Cl ₂)	MRDL 4.0 (Cl ₂)	0.60	mg/L	0.60-1.5		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*	2008	15	0	7.605	pCi/L	4.56-14.0		X	Decay of natural & man-made deposits
Natural Uranium**	2008	20	0.43	14	pCi/L	14		X	Decay of natural & man-made deposits
Radon (see explanation under "Radon")	1999	N/A	N/A	1531.5	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. East Valley Water District is well within MCL standards after analysis calculations.

Lead & Copper (Inorganic Contaminants) Next Sampling Due October 2009	Sample Date	Action Level ppm (AL)	# Samples Taken	90th Percentile Detection	# Samples Exceeding AL	Violation		Likely Source of Contamination
						Yes	No	
Lead	2006	0.015	58	0.0072	0		X	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; Discharges from industrial manufacturers; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2006	1.3	58	0.521	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)	2008	5	0	<0.50	µg/L	<0.50-1.9		X	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, auto shops (metal degreaser)

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	2008	N/A	N/A	2.0	157	mg/L	90-280		X	Ground/Surface Water
Boron (B)	2008	N/A	N/A	0.1	0.27	mg/L	0-.27		X	Naturally occurring mineral
Calcium (Ca)	2008	N/A	N/A	1.0	47	mg/L	27-98		X	Naturally occurring mineral
Magnesium (Mg)	2008	N/A	N/A	1.0	9.2	mg/L	4.9-17.0		X	Naturally occurring mineral
Sodium (Na)	2008	N/A	N/A	1.0	34	mg/L	17-98		X	Naturally occurring mineral
Potassium (K)	2008	N/A	N/A	1.0	2.4	mg/L	1.5-5.3		X	Naturally occurring mineral
Vanadium (V)	2008	N/A	N/A	3	5.8	µg/L	0-5.8		X	Naturally occurring mineral

Alkalinity, (Total) (as CaCO ₃ equivalents)	2008	N/A	N/A	1.0	123	mg/L	78-180		X	Groundwater
Bicarbonate (as HCO ₃)	2008	N/A	N/A	1.0	149	mg/L	95-220		X	Groundwater
Nitrate (NO ₃)	2008	45	45	2	25	mg/L	<1-39		X	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F) (Natural Source)***	2008	2.0	1	0.1	0.77	mg/L	0.1-1.7		X	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

***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.

Aluminum (Al)	2008	1,000	600	50	<50	µg/L	<50.0-95.0		X	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (As)	2008	10	0.004	2	<2	µg/L	<2.0-2.9		X	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium Total (Cr)	2008	0.1	0.1	10	7.1	mg/L	<10-14		X	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating
Perchlorate (ClO ₄)	2008	6.0	<6	4	<4.0	µg/L	<4.0-5.3		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, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
Zinc (Zn)	2008	5.0	N/A	0.05	<0.05	mg/L	<0.05-0.07		X	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

pH, Laboratory	2008	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.5	Std Units+	7.1-8.0		X	Groundwater
Color, Apparent (Unfiltered)	2008	15	N/A	3	0	Color Units	<3		X	Naturally occurring organic material
Odor Threshold @60 C	2008	3	N/A	1	<1	TON	<1		X	Naturally occurring organic material
Turbidity (ground water)	2008	5	N/A	0.20	0.03	NTU	<0.20-1.0		X	Soil runoff
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	2008	0.5	N/A	N/A	0.06	mg/L	0.05-0.1		X	Municipal and industrial waste discharges/detergents

TEST RESULTS

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs	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)	2008	1,000	10	307	mg/L	180 - 540		X	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	2008	1,600	10	463	µS/cm	280 - 770		X	Substances that form from ions when in water; Seawater influence
Chloride	2008	500	1.0	18	mg/L	6 - 42		X	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Sulfate	2008	500	0.5	59	mg/L	17 - 230		X	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

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.

Tetrachloroethylene (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.

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 while showering, washing dishes,

and other household activities. Compared to Radon entering the home through the soil, Radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be an extremely small source of Radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air that contains large amounts of Radon can lead to lung cancer. If you are concerned about the Radon in your home, have the air in your home tested. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should have your home repaired if the level of Radon in your air is 4 Pico Curies 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 or call USEPA’s Radon Hotline (800) SOS-RADON or 1-800-745-7236.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) above the Federal MCL of 80 ppb-(TTHM) and 60 ppb-(HAA5) as a running annual average: 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 trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids (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 infec-

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tion. 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 Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and CA-DPH determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

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. Please feel free to call our District Engineer, Ron Buchwald, at 909-888-8986, if you have any additional questions regarding Perchlorate.

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.

Lead: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your faucet for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before usage which may lower the lead content. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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.

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.

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.

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. 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.

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).

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 Standard (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.

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

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.



3654 E. Highland Avenue, Suite 18
Highland, CA 92346
Post Office Box 3427
San Bernardino, CA 92413

Donald D. Goodin

President

George "Skip" Wilson

Vice President

Kip Sturgeon

Director

Matt LeVesque

Director

James Morales, Jr.

Director

Robert E. Martin

General Manager

Brian W. Tompkins

Chief Financial Officer

Ron Buchwald

District Engineer

Office Hours:

Monday - Friday

8 a.m. - 5 p.m.

909-889-9501

After hours emergency service

909-889-9501

2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Source Water Assessments – in March 2002, EVWD completed Source Water Assessments on all of our active ground-water wells. The report includes a section listing the vulnerability to activities associated with contaminants detected in water supplies. To aid in your understanding that these occurrences can further contribute to groundwater contamination, we have included the following list of potentially contaminating activities.

AIRPORT — MAINTENANCE / FUELING AREA

AGRICULTURAL DRAINAGE

ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE PROJECTS — SPREADING BASINS

AUTOMOBILE — BODY SHOPS / CAR WASHES / GAS STATIONS / REPAIR SHOPS

BOAT SERVICES / REPAIR / REFINISHING

CHEMICAL / PETROLEUM PROCESSING / STORAGE

CONTRACTOR OR GOVERNMENT AGENCY EQUIPMENT STORAGE YARDS

DRY CLEANERS

FERTILIZER / PESTICIDE / HERBICIDE APPLICATION

FLEET / TRUCK / BUS TERMINALS

FUNERAL SERVICES / CEMETERIES

GOLF COURSES

HISTORIC GAS STATIONS

HOUSING — HIGH DENSITY

JUNK / SCRAP / SALVAGE YARDS

KNOWN CONTAMINANT PLUMES

LUMBER PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURING

MACHINE SHOPS

METAL PLATING / FINISHING / FABRICATING

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

PARKING LOTS / MALLS

PARKS / SCHOOLS

SEPTIC SYSTEMS — HIGH DENSITY / LOW DENSITY

SEWER COLLECTION SYSTEMS

SURFACE WATER — STREAMS / LAKES / RIVERS

TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS — ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAYS

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS — CONFIRMED LEAKING TANKS

UTILITY STATIONS — MAINTENANCE AREAS

WASTE TRANSFER / RECYCLING STATIONS

WELLS — WATER SUPPLY / AGRICULTURAL / IRRIGATION / ABANDONED

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