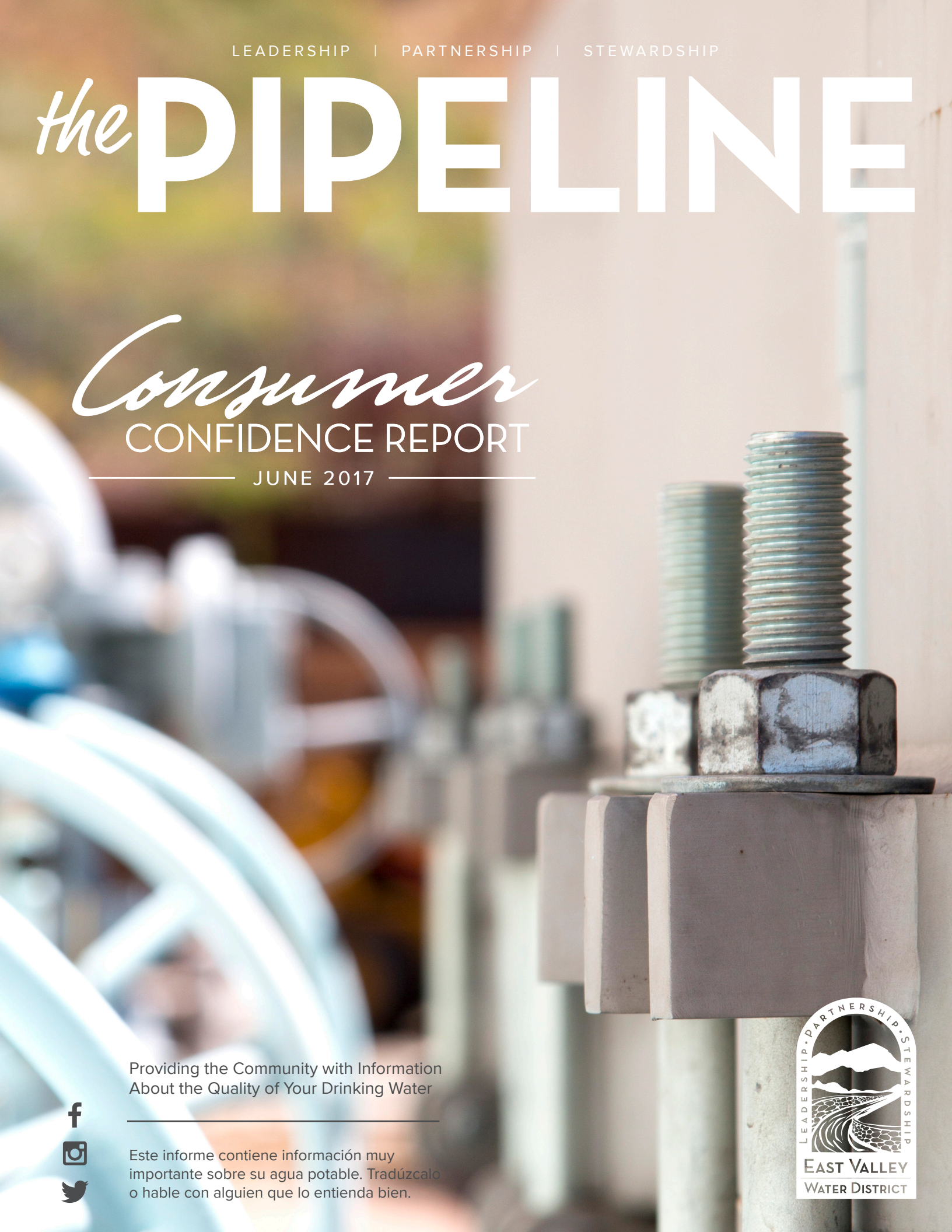
LEADERSHIP | PARTNERSHIP | STEWARDSHIP

the PIPELINE

Consumer CONFIDENCE REPORT

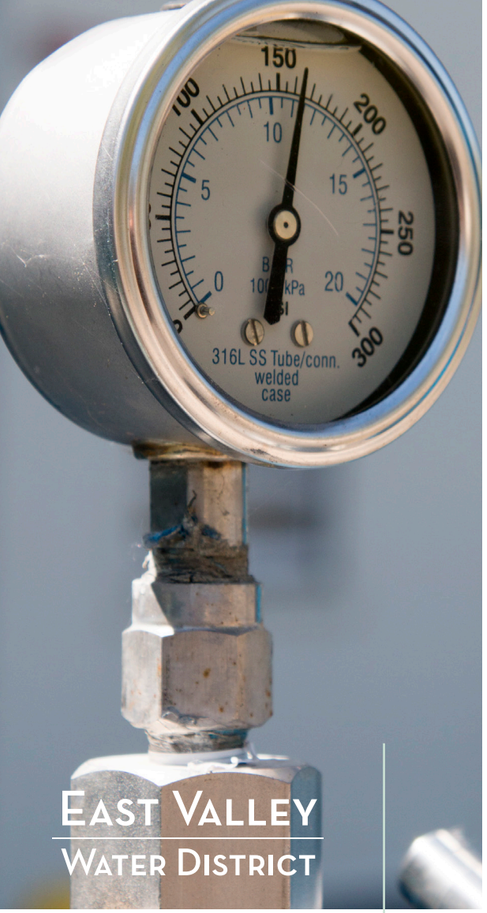
JUNE 2017



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

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

EAST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT



EAST VALLEY
WATER DISTRICT

contents

"We encourage you to be involved in everything we do."

Fifteen million gallons of water flows through the 293 miles of EVWD pipeline each day to serve the residents of San Bernardino, Highland and unincorporated portions of San Bernardino County. Sixty-nine staff members work diligently to ensure that each and every drop is provided with world class public service. What begins as untreated water from multiple sources is carefully treated to safe drinking water and then becomes a part of our community's daily lives.

We have a great responsibility to providing services.

Knowing that most activities at home require water from fulfilling basic human needs to irrigating your lawn, we know that this community expects us to deliver beyond your expectation. Because you depend on us for these important services, we do our best to ensure open communication with a friendly voice and highly trained staff.

As a public agency, we are taking steps to ensure services are available today, but also preparing how to meet your needs tomorrow.

We go to great lengths to balance reactive repairs with proactive planning projects. Over the next year, we have several pipeline replacements and rehabilitations, reservoir construction, and facility improvements in the works. Additionally, the District continues to work with the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District on the Sterling Natural Resource Center—a critical project for this community (check out the project update on page 14).

We encourage you to be involved in everything we do. If you have a question—call our customer service representatives. When you want updates on what we have going on — follow us on social media or visit our website. When you are interested in hearing details about the programs we offer — host a community conversation. Our staff is ready to assist you and will make it a priority to meet your needs.

I look forward to 2017 and 2018 being a time of getting to know your water district.

Yours in Service,

John Mura
CEO/General Manager

COMMITTED TO CONSERVATION

East Valley Water District would like to thank you for your commitment to water efficiency. As of April 7, 2017, the State of California is no longer under a drought state of emergency. Governor Brown lifted the emergency order, but kept the reporting requirements in place for water service providers. This means that the District must continue sending updates to the State Water Resources Control Board with the amount of water used each month and our local conservation efforts.

Even with the drought over, we must avoid wasteful water use such as hosing off sidewalks and watering during or two days after rainfall are still in effect. Please continue to water efficiently with simple watering practices. There are still a number of helpful rebate programs offered by the District to assist you.

It is easier than you think to do more with less water and we encourage you to take advantage of the programs we have to offer. Come explore our demonstration garden for low water use planting ideas, visit our website at eastvalley.org/conservation for tips, contact us to request a home water audit by calling (909) 806-4287, or attend a free conservation workshop led by experts in the field.

Let's work together to stay committed to conservation in wet and drought years alike.

WATERING TIMES
Between 6pm – 6am

RAINFALL
Avoid watering 2 days after a measurable rainfall

WATER WASTE
No excessive water waste or washing down of hard surfaces

MEDIANS & PARKWAYS
Avoid irrigating turf or high water use plants within public streets

WASHING VEHICLES
Use hoses equipped with an automatic shut-off nozzle

RESTAURANTS
Serve water to guests upon request

HOTELS/MOTELS
Offer options to decline laundry service

FOUNTAINS
Recirculate the water

SWIMMING POOLS
Be sure to cover them when not in use for extended periods of time

Make Conservation a Way of Life

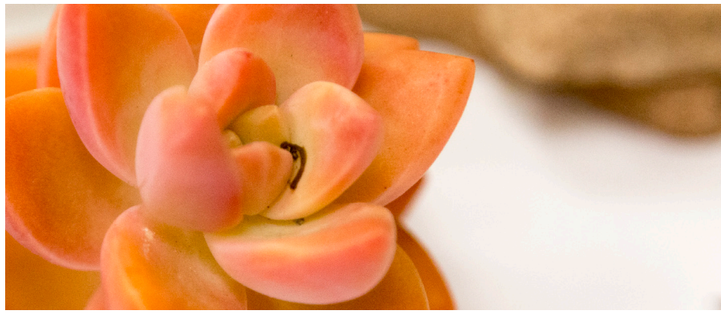
The District's mandated water saving reductions were met thanks to your conservation efforts. It is an honor to serve you and our community.

RECEIVE A SPRINKLER CONTROLLER AT NO COST TO YOU

The District is offering a free direct installation rebate program with a weather based irrigation controller that adjusts sprinkler run times to weather conditions and helps avoid over-watering.

- Automatic Seasonal Adjustments
- Run Times Adjusted Daily
- On-Site Solar Sync Weather Sensor
- Auto Turn Off in Rain and Freezing Temperatures
- Lithium Battery Back-up
- Water Savings and Conservation
- Recipients Retain Full Ownership of WBIC Controller
- No Remote Access by EVWD
- Installation by Licensed Landscape Contractor

To apply, visit us online at www.eastvalley.org/rebates or call (909) 806-4287.



BEYOND the FAUCET

CALIFORNIA'S NEW WAY OF LIFE

EAST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Shorter showers and turning off the water while brushing teeth are all great ways to conserve. But we can do more by looking **Beyond the Faucet**.

Let's work together to save water and make conservation a permanent part of our California lifestyle.

[2016] CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

CONTAMINANTS ARE POLLUTING SUBSTANCES THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN THE SOURCE WATER SUCH AS:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.

Radioactive contaminants, may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, may be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the 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. We are required to treat our water according to the SWRCB-DDW regulations (State Water Resources Control Board's regulations are the same or more stringent than USEPA's regulations). SWRCB-DDW 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).

water quality data tables

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The tables on pages 8 and 9 list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in our water system during the 2016 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, 2016.

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.

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.

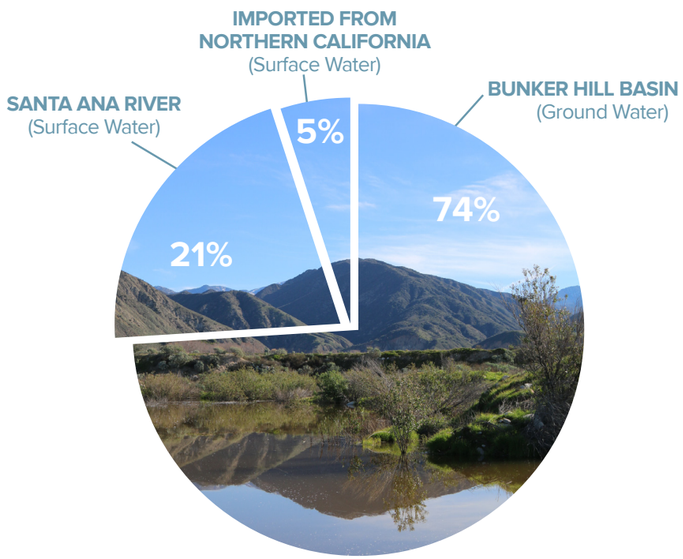
where DOES THE WATER COME FROM?

With a service area just over 30 square-miles, the District has three sources for water, the Santa Ana River, the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin, and the State Water Project. The Santa Ana River starts with natural springs and snow melt high in the San Bernardino Mountains. Before the water can flow past many potential contamination sources, the water begins its journey down the North Fork Canal. While many different agencies enjoy the use of the Santa Ana River, EVWD receives water just south of the Seven Oaks Dam. Along the way, it powers the Southern California Edison SAR #3 Hydroelectric Plant, and then travels down the North Fork Canal to the Philip A. Disch Surface Water Treatment Plant (Plant 134). Plant 134 is a state-of-the-art facility that uses an ultra-filtration treatment method and can treat up to 8 million gallons of water a day.

Groundwater is drawn from the Bunker Hill Basin, a natural underground storage area made up of soil, sand, and gravel. Rain water percolates down and is accessed using a series of 17 wells that pump water from different depths. With the range of elevations within the service area, it is important to have these wells located throughout the District, for both emergency preparedness and system efficiencies. Well sites are positioned across the District, from the undeveloped wilderness areas like Plant 125 east of Cone Camp Road to Plant 24 on the corner of Lynwood Drive and Harrison Street, which is also used as a public park.

A small portion of the District's water is imported from Northern California through the State Water Project. EVWD has access to this water through San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District.

Imported water is an important component of the District's long-term water plan. Its use and availability varies year-to-year.



PREVENTING CONTAMINATION IS THE KEY TO 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 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.

2016

water quality data

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Range of Detection	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS SAMPLED IN 2015							
Total Coliform Bacteria *(Total Coliform Rule)*	<5% Positive Samples per month	0	A	Present (P) or Absent (A)	NON-DETECT	N	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	>1 Positive Sample per month	0	A	Present (P) or Absent (A)	NON-DETECT	N	Human/animal waste
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTION RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS							
Total Trihalomethanes* (TTHM)	80 ug/L	n/a	78	ppb	3 - 132	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids* (HAA5)	60 ug/L	n/a	20	ppb	0 - 29	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	MRDL = 4.0 mg/L	MRDL = 4.0 mg/L	0.79	ppm	0.21 - 2.04	N	Drinking water disinfectant
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATES SAMPLED IN 2014							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (*when Gross Alpha particle activity exceeds 5.0 pCi/L, then analyze for uranium)*	15 pCi/L	N/A	6.033	pCi/L	4.5 - 8.3	N	Decay of natural and man made deposits
Uranium*	20 pCi/L	N/A	4.4	pCi/L	<1.0 - 4.7	N	Decay of natural and man made deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICAL ANALYSES							
Aluminum	1	0.6	0.032	ppm	<0.014-0.05	N	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride	2	1	0.882	ppm	0.23 - 1.5	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	10	10	4.35	ppm	0.45 - 7.5	N	Runoff of leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	10	4	0	ppb	0.00068-0.002	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium VI	10	0.02	1.3	ppb	<0.14 - 1.4	N	Discharge from electroplating factories

** TTHM and HAA5 results are calculated based on a locational running annual average per SWRCB-DDW Drinking Water Standards*

*** If uranium exceeds 20 pCi/L, then monitor for four quarters. If the 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 the 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 these analysis calculations.*

CONTAMINATES BELOW WERE SAMPLED FOR AND NOT DETECTED

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

	MCL	Secondary MCL (NTU)	Highest Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
SURFACE WATER TURBIDITY						
Turbidity	TT<0.5 NTU in all samples and TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.1 NTU	5	0.3	<0.1 - 0.3	N	Soil runoff

Chemical	Action Level	Sites Above Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	Unit of Measure	# Samples Taken	90th Percentile	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
LEAD AND COPPER AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS (INORGANIC CONTAMINATES) SAMPLED IN 2015								
Lead	15	1	0.2	ppb	39	8	N	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1300	0	0.3	ppb	39	480	N	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Chemical	Secondary MCL mg/L	DLR	Average Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Range of Detection	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
REGULATED SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS							
Boron	N/A	1	0.305	ppm	<0.1 - 0.77	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	250	1	20.2	ppm	7.3 - 45	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influences
Color	15	3.0 CU	<3.0	Unit	ND - <3.0	N	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Conductivity	1600	2	460	micro umho/cm	310 - 840	N	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Groundwater Turbidity	5	0.1	0.26	NTU	<0.1 - 0.5	N	Soil runoff
Manganese	50	20	0	ppb	ND- <0.02	N	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	3	1	1	TON	0-1	N	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate	250	0.5	56.14	ppm	16 - 260	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500	5	286	ppm	190 - 580	N	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium	N/A	50	0.0055	ppb	<0.003-0.0086	N	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Analyte	Recommended Limit	Average Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Violation Y/N
UNREGULATED GENERAL MINERAL ANALYSIS*†				
Alkalinity	500	105	ppm	N
Bicarbonate	1000	145	ppm	N
Calcium	200	37	ppm	N
Hardness (Total)	N/A	157	ppm	N
Magnesium	N/A	9.3	ppm	N
o-Phosphate	N/A	0.65	ppm	N
pH	6.5 - 8.5	7.57	ppm	N
Potassium	100	2.5	ppm	N
Sodium	200	36	ppm	N

** Additional information is on our website* *† Contaminants not regulated*

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

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

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 may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children less than nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth if the drinking water continues to have fluoride above 2.0 mg/L, older children and adults may safely drink the water. For more information, please call Mike Hurst, Water Quality Coordinator at (909) 806-4222. You can obtain more information about fluoridation, oral health and current issues at: www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. East Valley Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. (1-800-426-4791)

Nitrate (NO3)

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

Tetrachloroethylene also know as Perchloroethylene (PCE)

These constituents in drinking water at levels above 5 parts per billion (ppb) is a health risk. Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Federal and California/State 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. The District did not exceed the MCL for TTHM or HAA5 for the testing period represented in this report. However, water samples taken between April 2016 and February 2017 showed that the annual average were beyond the MCL at three different sites.

TTHM WATER QUALITY EXCEEDANCE

East Valley Water District provided the community a public notice regarding a TTHM exceedance in a mailing distributed on April 28, 2017.

The exceedance notice is not considered a water emergency by the State of California. Drinking water is still safe for all uses, and requires no additional action from customers. If an emergency did exist, East Valley Water District would immediately notify the community.

District staff have taken immediate action to address this issue by increasing water quality sampling, increasing water system circulation, adjusting source water supply, increased strategic fire hydrant flushing, evaluating potential new treatment process, and considering potential future construction projects.

Community members with questions or concerns are encouraged to contact the District at (909) 806-4222 and visit eastvalley.org/TTHM.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or please visit the Environment Protection Agency website at www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html. Additional information on drinking water related laws and regulations is available on the State Water Resource Control Board's website (www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/lawbook.shtml).

source WATER ASSESSMENTS

East Valley Water District completed Source Water Assessments in March 2002 on all of our active groundwater wells. The report includes a section listing the vulnerability to activities associated with contaminants detected in water supplies.

To aid in your understanding that these occurrences can further contribute to groundwater contamination, we have included the following list of potentially contaminating activities.

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

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

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

Color Units: A measure of color in the water.

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

Detection Limits for Recording (DLR): The designated minimum concentration, detected by particular analytical method that, if exceeded, must be reported to the 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 PHGs or MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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

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

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

Microsiemens Per Centimeter (µS/cm): A measurement of the electrolytes in the water, which determines the ability of the water to conduct electrical current.

Micrograms per Liter (µg/L): A measure of a contaminant in a known quantity of water. 1 µg/L equals 1 part per billion. (See parts per billion.)

Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): A measure of a contaminant in a known quantity of water. 1 mg/L equals 1 part per million. (See parts per million.)

MGD: Million Gallons per Day.

N/A: Not applicable.

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

ND: Not detected or below the detection limit for reporting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RTCR: Revised Total Coliform Rule

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

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.

UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

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

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

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

2016 DISTRICT SPOTLIGHT

The District serves a population of **102,208**.

214 Miles of Sewer Main

293 Miles of Water Distribution

15,000,000
Gallons of Water Delivered Daily

27,600,000
Gallons of Potable Water Storage

6,000,000
Gallons of Sewage Conveyed Daily

23,000
Water Meters Read Monthly

261
Leaks Repaired

3,300
Water Samples Collected

1,396
Valves Exercised

30.1
Square Mile Service Area

Established **1954**

17
Ground Water Wells

500
Fire Hydrants Flushed

EMPLOYEE SPOTLIGHT

An employee known for his dependability, keen eye for detail and methodical attention to District projects, Danial Dietz was selected by his peers as the 2016 Employee of the Year. Dan is well respected and always willing to go beyond the call of duty. As a Water Production Operator, Dan has served the East Valley Water District community for more than 22 years. His co-workers describe him as a true professional determined to solve problems, a man of strong values, loyal to his work, and always willing to give 100 percent. Dan completes projects flawlessly and carries himself with a positive attitude.

Outside of work, Dan is a loving husband to his wife Cindy, a father and grandfather. He enjoys camping, woodworking and watching sports. Dan retired in April of this year and will be truly missed by his East Valley Water District family.

"My philosophy on working at the District is to always say 'yes' when asked for help," said Dan. "I never want to turn anyone away or be the cause of not completing a project. I have enjoyed the past 22 years and have never felt like it was work—but something I really liked doing."

Congratulations Dan on being selected as the 2016 Employee of the Year!

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. East Valley Water District began this recognition program in 2012.

Every Source is a Resource

Sterling Natural Resource Center Reaches Major Milestones in 2017

Make every source a resource represents the mission of the Sterling Natural Resource Center (SNRC). The state-of-the-art facility will create up to 10 million gallons of recycled water a day that will be used to replenish the local Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin and stored for use in future droughts. In addition, this project will create expansive opportunities for education and training, community space, neighborhood improvements, and new habitat for the Santa Ana Sucker fish.

Want to show your support? Sign the Change.org petition by visiting: bit.ly/mywatermyfuture

By supporting the SNRC, you're helping to ensure we have a new reliable source of water for 600,000 residents.

With many regulatory approvals needed from both state and federal agencies, SNRC has recently reached some critical milestones. In May 2017, the State Water Resources Control Board awarded the SNRC a 1211 permit. This decision grants the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District with the authority to recycle water generated by East Valley Water District customers, treat it and recharge it into local aquifers for use in future years.

Also, the SNRC received its Section 7 authorization, which is confirmation by federal agencies, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Army Corp of Engineers that the project's Environmental Impact Report satisfies the requirements of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

The Section 7 authorization combined with the 1211 permit confirms that this project is eligible for state loans and grants. Once a formal funding agreement is in place, SNRC will select a design-build firm and move forward with the design process.

Be on the lookout for project updates in your mailbox throughout the year. For more information about the SNRC 24/7 visit **sterlingnrc.com** and follow the project on social media.

Achievement Awards

TOP WORK PLACES 2016 THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE

Over the past year, the District was awarded several recognitions including:

- Top Workplace First Place Award by the Press Enterprise in Small Company Category
- Distinguished Budget Presentation Award from the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA)
- Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Award (GFOA)
- Polaris Award for Drought Campaign from the Public Relations Society of America Inland Empire Chapter
- Innovative Program/Project Award for Succession Planning from the California Special Districts Association

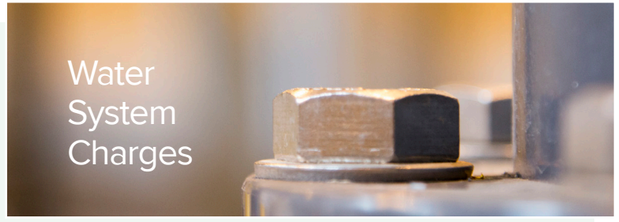
EVWD JOINS STATEWIDE GENERAL ELECTION SCHEDULE

Senate Bill 415, also known as the California Voter Participation Rights Act of 2015, set out to increase voter turnout. With statewide general elections experiencing the highest percentage of participation, this bill eased the process for government agencies to sync their schedules with this cycle.

On March 8, 2017, East Valley Water District adopted Resolution 2017.05 to transition the election cycle from odd numbered years to the statewide general elections of even number of years. The San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors approved this change on May 23, 2017. Current Board Members whose terms were expiring in 2017 will be extended until 2018, and those set to expire in 2019 will be extended to 2020.

This move allows for the consolidation of public agencies on a single ballot, resulting in cost savings for the community. Had the District remained on the same schedule, future election costs would have increased significantly. **For more election information, visit eastvalley.org.**

What's In Your Monthly Bill?



These costs are in place before a drop of water is provided to your home. It pays for operating and maintaining EVWD's water treatment and delivery system. Charges are determined by meter size, not the amount of water delivered.

Budget based rates is the actual cost for water delivered and varies per Tier. Indoor use (Tier 1) is charged at the lowest rate and based on the estimated number of occupants. Tier 2 is a slightly higher rate for efficient outdoor use and changes with the weather. Tier 3 is water use above the monthly budget (Tiers 1 and 2) and charged at the highest rate.

Your bill includes charges for EVWD to operate and maintain the wastewater pipeline system.

Fees collected for wastewater treatment are passed through to the City of San Bernardino.

East Valley Water District is a not-for-profit public agency and is required by law to only charge its customers the costs associated with providing water services.

East Valley Water District did not impose a temporary drought fee within its rate structure. Our rates were designed to provide reliable services in wet and dry years while also rewarding customers for efficient water use.

For more information about rates, please visit eastvalley.org/rates or call (909) 889-9501.

31111 Greenspot Road
Highland, California 92346

East Valley Water District was formed in 1954 and provides water and wastewater services to 102,208 residents within the cities of San Bernardino and Highland, and portions of San Bernardino County. EVWD operates under the direction of a 5-member elected Board.

This report is a summary of the quality of the water that East Valley Water District provided to its customers in 2016. Included are details about where the water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to State and Federal standards.

In our continuing effort to keep our water customers informed, we are providing you with updated information because well-informed customers are our best allies. If after reading this report, you have any questions regarding your water quality, please contact Mike Hurst, Water Quality Coordinator, at (909) 806-4222.

OFFICE HOURS

Monday – Thursday 8:00am – 5:00pm
2nd and 4th Tuesday 9:00am – 5:00pm
Friday 7:30am – 4:30pm

CUSTOMER SERVICE & AFTER-HOURS EMERGENCY SERVICE

(909) 889-9501

DISTRICT BOARD MEETINGS

2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at 5:30pm
District Headquarters Board Room
31111 Greenspot Road, Highland, CA 92346

Follow us on Social Media:
@eastvalleywater