2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: APPLE VALLEY HEIGHTS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

Report Date: JUNE 30, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: GROUNDWATER WELLS (WELL # 3 & WELL # 4)

Name and General Location of Source(s): WELL # 3 and WELL # 4 ARE LOCATED IN THE MOJAVE ADJUDICATED BASIN, IN THE ALTO SUABREA, NORTH OF THE SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS, IN THE SOUTHERN UNICORPORATED AREA OF THE TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS WERE CONDUCTED ON 9/25/25 THRU 9/26/25. THE SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PLAN CAN BE FOUND ON THE DISTRICT WEBSITE AT HTTPS://AVHWATER.ORG/SOURCE-WATER-PROTECTION-PLAN. A COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT IS ALSO AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: MEETINGS ARE HELD ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY OF EACH MONTH, AT 6:00 PM, AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE LOCATED AT 9429 CERRA VISTA STREET, APPLE VALLEY, CA 92308.

For More Information, Contact: MATTHEW K. PATTERSON (760-247-7330)

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse APPLE VALLEY HEIGHTS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, 9429 CERRA VISTA STREET, APPLE VALLEY, CA 92308. 760-247-7330. para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 APPLE VALLEY HEIGHTS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT 以获得中文的帮助: 9429 CERRA VISTA STREET, APPLE VALLEY, CA 92308. 760-247-7330.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa APPLE VALLEY HEIGHTS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, 9429 CERRA VISTA STREET, APPLE VALLEY, CA 92308 o tumawag sa 760-247-7330 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ APPLE VALLEY HEIGHTS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT tại 9429 CERRA VISTA STREET, APPLE VALLEY, CA 92308. 760-247-7330. để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau APPLE VALLEY HEIGHTS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT ntawm 9429 CERRA VISTA STREET, APPLE VALLEY, CA 92308. 760-247-7330. rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 (U.S. EPA).
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.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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 that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Term	Definition
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do

not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria
Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper
Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (mg/L)	9-24-25 thru 9-26-25	10	0	1	0-0.065	0.015	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	9-24-25 thru 9-26-25	10	0.084	0	0-0.33	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	06-20-2023 08-01-2024	83	78-83	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	06-20-2023 08-01-2024	230	210-230	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (m/gL)	06-20-2023 08-01-2024	1.3	1.20-1.30	2	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	12-22-25	0.70	0.68-0.70	10	0.400	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Hex Chromium	11-20-2024	#3 – 1.50 #4 – 2.90	1.5-2.9	10	0.02	Naturally occurring trivalent chromium (Chromium-3) in rocks and

						minerals comes into contact with natural oxidizing agents in the soil and alkaline groundwater, it converts into the soluble, hexavalent form

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	08-01-2024	21.000	0-1000	250-600	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	06-20-2023	300.000	0-690	250-600	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	06-20-2023	550.000	100-5000	500-1500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Alkalinity/Bicarbonate	08-01-2024	99.0	100-400	N/A	N/A	Natural processes involving the weathering of carbonate rocks (limestone, dolomite) and silicate minerals, combined with carbon dioxide from the soil and atmosphere.
Calcium	08-01-2024	48	20-200	N/A	N/A	Natural dissolution of mineral-rich rocks and sediments, particularly limestone and gypsum (calcium sulfate. As groundwater slowly moves through

						underground aquifers, it dissolves these naturally occurring geologic materials
Color	08-01-2024	3.0	0-250	15	N/A	Naturally occurring iron and manganese. When groundwater lacks dissolved oxygen, these naturally occurring minerals dissolve out of rocks and sediments and into the water supply.
Copper, Free	08-01-2024	50.0	0-20	1.0	0.3-1.3	Most typical sources are acidic groundwater (low pH) that dissolves natural geologic minerals, and acidic leaching from residential plumbing systems
Foaming Agents (Surfactants)	08-01-2024	0.1	0.5-1.5	0.5	N/A	Primarily caused by synthetic surfactants
Hardness (Total)	08-01-2024	210.00	150-250	N/A	N/A	Natural dissolution of calcium and magnesium minerals. As rain and surface water percolate through sedimentary basins, the water dissolves these elements from underground rock formations like limestone, dolomite, and gypsum
Hydroxide as Calcium Carbonate	08-01-2024	5.0	0-15	N/A	N/A	Natural source of alkalinity and hydroxide-forming potential is the dissolution of

						sedimentary carbonate minerals in local bedrock and soils, primarily calcite and dolomite
Iron	08-01-2024	100.00	10-5000	0.3	N/A	Natural weathering of iron-rich minerals in local soils and rocks. As rain and snowmelt seep through the ground, they dissolve these minerals. This iron then naturally leaches into the aquifer, especially in anaerobic (low-oxygen) conditions

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron (ug/L)	06-20-2023 08-01-2024	780.000	780.000	100.000	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer 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 drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. [NAME OF UTILITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact [NAME OF UTILITY and CONTACT INFORMATION]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Effective April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Total Coliform	Our water system failed the drinking water standard for total coliform 1 month during the year of 2025	March 2025.	We have improved water sample procedures. Flushing the water tap for 5 minutes. Spray with 10% chlorine solution or flame and allow to sit for ~ 1 min before sampling.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found.