

## 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: Apple Valley Foothill County Water District

Report Date: June 30, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

**Name and General Location of Source(s):** Well 01, Well 02. Located in the Mojave adjudicated basin (Alto). North of the San Bernardino mountains, in the southern unincorporated area of Apple Valley.

**Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:** Source water assessments were conducted in November of 2024. The Source Water Protection Plan can be found on our website <https://www.avfwater.org/source-water-protection-plan>. A copy of the assessment is also available in our district office.

**Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:** Meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 1:00 PM at the District office located at 22545 Del Oro Road, Apple Valley, CA 92308

**For More Information, Contact:** Daniel Smith at 760-247-1101

### 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, 2025 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 Foothill County Water District a 760-247-1101 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 Foothill County Water District 以获得中文的帮助:760-247-1101.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Apple Valley Foothill County Water District o tumawag sa 760-247-1101 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 Foothill County Water District tại 760-247-1101 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsaab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Apple Valley Foothill County Water District ntawm 760-247-1101 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 <i>E. coli</i> 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 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 disinfectant is 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)
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, 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 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**

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total coliform bacteria	5	1	(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
<i>Fecal coliform and E. coli</i>	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(A) For a water system collecting at least 40 samples per month: 5.0 percent of monthly samples are positive.

**Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper**

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	09/25/25 09/29/25 09/30/25 10/01/25 10/02/25 10/07/25	10	0	None	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper (mg/L)	09/25/25 09/29/25 09/30/25 10/01/25 10/02/25 10/27/25	10	.0692	None	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

**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)	05-21-2024	78	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness, Total (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (mg/L)	05-21-2024	180	N/A	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 (mg/L)	05-21-2024	0.76	1.0	2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (mg/L)	05-21-2024	1.5	N/A	10	.4	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

**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)	05-21-2024	64	N/A	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	05-21-2024	140	N/A	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids TDS (mg/L)	05-21-2024	430	N/A	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Conductivity @ 25 C (UMHOS/CM)	05-21-2024	710	N/A	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Iron (ug/L)	06-20-2023	250	250	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

### Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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. Apple Valley Foothill County Water District 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 Apple Valley Foothill County Water District at 760-247-1101. 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>.

**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**

<b>Violation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Actions Taken to Correct Violation</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
TT	For a system taking fewer than 40 samples per month, the system has two or more total coliform-positive samples in the same month	July 2025	By August 21, 2026, notify all persons served by the District of the violation and submit the Compliance Certification Form to the division. Include the violation with the appropriate language in the 2025 CCR, and by September 4, 2025 submit the Notification of Receipt	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

**Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements**

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 assessments(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we have been required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. The Level 1 assessment was not completed within the 30 day time frame. In addition, we were required to take five corrective actions, and we completed all five of these actions.

During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s).

**CITATION AND COMPLIANCE ORDER FOR NONCOMPLIANCE CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION 116555 AND CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 22, SECTION 64426.6 COLIFORM TREATMENT TECHNIQUE VIOLATION – LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENT JULY 2025**

The Division has determined that the District has violated Health and Safety Code section 116555, subdivision (a)(1) and California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 64426.6 in that it has violated the coliform treatment technique. The District exceeded a treatment technique trigger and then failed to conduct the required assessment within 30 days of learning that it had exceeded the treatment technique trigger.

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.

## **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

(The following two sentences are in Spanish relaying information on the importance of this notice. Translated to English, it would read as follows: [This notice contains important information regarding your drinking water, please read the Spanish notice if it is included. If the Spanish notice is not included, please contact the water system and ask for a copy.])

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

## **MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR APPLE VALLEY FOOTHILL COUNTY WATER DISTRICT**

Our water system serves a population of 825 people. Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the June 1 to September 30, 2026 compliance period we failed to collect the lead & copper water samples within the compliance period for lead and copper and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

### **What should I do?**

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Required Sampling Frequency</b>	<b>Number of Samples Taken</b>	<b>When All Samples Should Have Been Taken</b>	<b>When Samples Were or Will be taken</b>
Lead and Copper	Every 3 Years	10	June 1 to September 30, 2025	June 2026

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

## **What happened? What is being done?**

The State Water Board received analytical results indicating that the District collected three lead and three copper monitoring samples in October 2025. The number of samples collected was less than the required amount, and three samples were taken outside the required compliance period.

The District is being directed to collect 10 lead and copper samples during the period between June 1 to September 30, 2026. Ensure that the laboratory that conducts the analyses timely submits the analytical results to the State Water Board electronically. The Lead and Copper Tap Sample Results Reporting Form must also be used to submit the results of this monitoring to the State Water Board, by the 10th day of the month after the end of the period during which sampling was conducted. We plan to take the required samples soon, as described in the last column of the table above.

For more information, please contact Daniel B. Smith at 760-247-1101 or 22545 Del Oro Road, Apple Valley, CA 92308.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

## **Secondary Notification Requirements**

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- **SCHOOLS:** Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- **RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS** (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- **BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS:** Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by Apple Valley Foothill County

Water District State Water System ID#: CA3600008

Date distributed: April 2026