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Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company is pleased to provide you with a copy of this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We have put together a series of articles that we hope will keep you better informed on water quality issues both in general and specific to what comes from your own tap. Please feel free to contact us should you ever have any questions about service or quality.

ARE WE RUNNING OUT OF WATER?

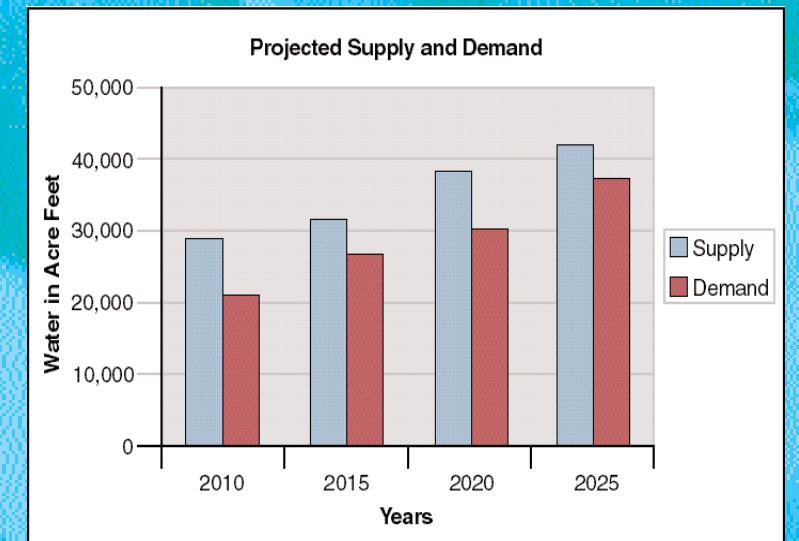
California is a state of great diversity. Nationwide, no other state can match the variety of our cultures, ecosystems, geography, and hydrology. This diversity brings distinct challenges to the management of our groundwater and surface water resources. Most of the state's snow and rain fall in the mountains; most of the water is used in the valleys and coastal plains. Precipitation totals vary from year to year and from place to place. Wet years can bring the threat of floods while drought years can put pressure on available water supplies.

California meets most of its agricultural, municipal, and industrial water management objectives in most years. Over the past 50 years, we have been able to meet water demands primarily through an extensive network of water storage and conveyance facilities, groundwater development, and, more recently, by improving water use efficiency. Our big challenge now and for the future is to make sure water is in the right places at the right times.

The California Water Management Planning Act of 1983 requires urban water suppliers to develop an Urban Water Management Plan every five years. The legislation declared that waters of the state are a limited and renewable resource subject to ever increasing demands and that conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies shall be a guiding principle in public decisions. Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company's (AVR) Urban Water Management Plan evaluates AVR's water supplies and demands, conservation and recycling practices, and reliability plans through the next 25 years.

Here is a picture of our future water supplies and demand. An acre foot of water is enough water to fill a football field with one foot deep of water; enough water for two average families per year.

FUTURE WATER SUPPLIES & DEMANDS



Water management challenges are becoming more complex as population increases, demand patterns shift, environmental needs are better understood, and global climate change and other effects on the state's water resources and systems become more evident. The answer is clear: AVR is not running out of water. We can secure our water resources for the future by making the right choices and the necessary investments now, and your commitment to conservation and efficient water use will help us keep it that way.

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

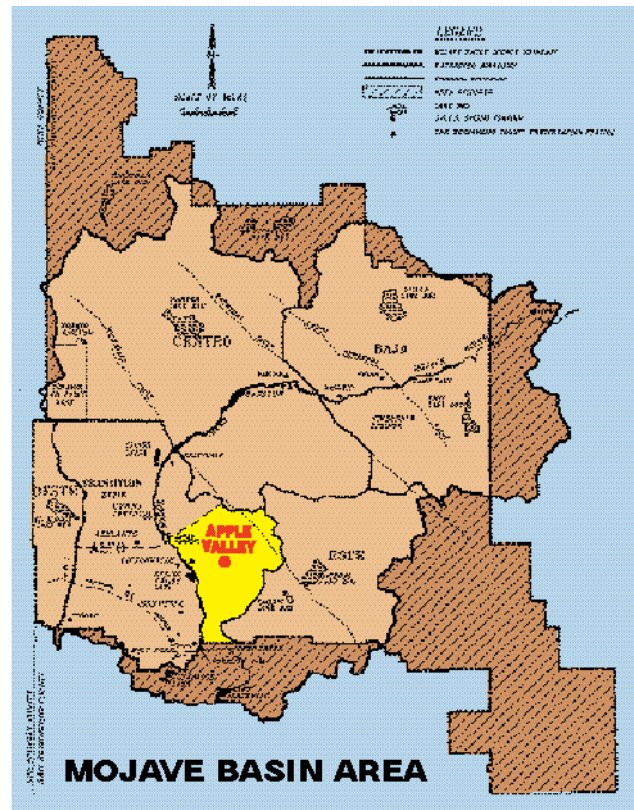


APPLE VALLEY RANCHOS WATER COMPANY ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT 2005/2006

Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company Sources

AVRWC pumps 100% of our source water from 22 deep wells located throughout the community. New well #33 was drilled and new well #34 was purchased in 2005. Up to two new wells could be brought on line in 2006. These wells draw water from the deep Alto subunit of the Mojave ground water basin. This high quality aquifer is recharged from snowmelt from the San Bernardino Mountains to the south and the Mojave River to the west. Also, the Mojave Water Agency (MWA) imports water from the California State Water project to spread in the Mojave River to help recharge the ground water. In 2003, MWA reached agreement with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to store an additional 75,000 acre feet of water in the Mojave basin in exchange for MWD to have the right to take an equal amount of water from the State Water Project in the future should there be a significant drought that would reduce imported water to the MWD. This exchange provides a significant benefit to the high desert community by providing a source of recharge water for the ground water basin.

Some of the water we pump has been age-dated close to 10,000 years old by the United States Geologic Survey. That means it has been protected and naturally filtered for a very long time.



CALIFORNIA'S WATER, A PUBLIC TELEVISION SERIES

All Californians (including Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company's customers) have a chance to learn about California's water resources and the complex system of natural and man-made features that has allowed growing communities, businesses, productive farms and ecosystems to coexist in a state that receives little or no rain for months at a time. *California's Water* is a multi-part series for public television produced by Huell Howser. The series introduces viewers to California's water system and highlights key aspects of water management today, from water storage and water recycling to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Colorado River. In this 14 show series, Huell Howser visits important features of California's water system and gets a first-hand look at various water management tools and challenges facing our water future. Watch for *California's Water* on KCET (channel 28) or KVCR (San Bernardino) for this entertaining and educational program on water.

NEW DRINKING WATER WEB SITE FOR CONSUMERS

The American Water Works Association has created a new website just for water consumers (that's everyone!). By logging onto www.drinktap.org, you can obtain many sources of information on drinking water, including educational pieces, water news, about the value of water, etc. Log on today and see what you can learn about drinking water.

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS & ISSUES CONT'D.

WEST NILE VIRUS

You can help prevent West Nile virus outbreaks this summer:

- Eliminate standing water outdoors
 - Mosquitos breed in standing water. Empty water from cans, buckets, flowerpots, pet bowls, old tires and rain gutters.
- Guard against mosquito bites.
 - Minimize time spent outdoors at dawn and dusk when mosquitos are most active.
 - Wear long pants and long sleeve shirts when outdoors.
 - Apply mosquito repellent containing DEET, according to label instructions.
- For more information or to report a dead bird(s), call **1-877-WNV-BIRD** or visit

www.wipeoutwestnile.com

RADON

Radon is currently not regulated in drinking water. Radon is a colorless, odorless gas that is present virtually everywhere on Earth. Radon is a naturally occurring element formed by the natural decay of uranium in the ground. You cannot see, taste or smell it. As a gas, radon can seep into the home through cracks and holes in the foundation, becoming the largest source of indoor radon. Radon gas can also be released from drinking water while showering, washing clothes and during other household activities. The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) has determined that 98% of the health threat from radon occurs in air while no more than 2% comes from water.

Radon levels in AVRWC wells range from 220 to 1,920 pCi/L (picoCuries per liter of water) with an average of 382 pCi/L. The NAS estimates that this level equates to approximately 0.0382 picoCuries/L in indoor air, which is about 1/100th of the recommended indoor air standard and is about 1/10th of the average outdoor level in the United States.

Radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer next to smoking. Because of this, EPA recommends that all homeowners test their homes for radon and take mitigation measures if indoor air exceeds 4 pCi. To obtain information on radon and how it may affect your home or business, call the State of California Department of Health Services Radon information line at 1-800-745-7236 or EPA's Radon Hotline at 1-800-SOS-RADON. Information is also available through the DHS radon website at www.dhs.ca.gov/radon.

LEAD

In the last few years there has been much publicity over the high lead levels found in the water system in Washington D.C. Customers there rightfully are concerned. You should know that things are much different in California, especially for AVR customers. For one thing, AVR has no lead service lines or other plumbing components in our water system that could add lead to water delivered to customers. Since 1992, AVR has conducted nine rounds of lead and copper monitoring of homes with what USEPA defines as the "highest risk" to lead corrosion. Although rarely detected, when lead has been detected, the levels have been well below maximum allowable levels. Results have been so good that monitoring has been reduced and is performed once every three years, most recently in 2004. **The lead and copper standards have never been exceeded by AVR.**

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS & ISSUES

ARSENIC

The new USEPA drinking water standard for arsenic lowers the maximum contaminant level (MCL) from 50 ppb to 10 ppb and took effect on January 23, 2006. **There are no active AVRWC wells that exceed the new MCL of 10 ppb.** One inactive well does exceed the new standard and we are looking at potential treatment for this well before bringing it back on line. AVR wells range from "not detected" to 6 ppb in arsenic, with an average of 2 ppb.

California is in the process of adopting this regulation and must either accept the federal standard or adopt a lower value. State law required this to be done by the end of 2005, but this has yet to occur. The first step in this process is the setting of a Public Health Goal (PHG) by California's Office of Health Hazard Assessment. A PHG is a risk assessment that does not take into consideration analytical or treatment technology. The arsenic PHG has been set at 4 parts per trillion (ppt). This level is 1,000 times below current laboratory analytical capabilities. Current treatment technologies are also not capable of assuring removal of arsenic to these levels. The DHS is required to set the arsenic standard as close to the PHG as is technologically and economically feasible.

While no active AVR wells exceed the new arsenic MCL, we want to assure our customers that we are considering all the possibilities to reduce arsenic in our drinking water. This includes reducing pumping of wells with detectable levels of arsenic and drilling new wells with very low or no arsenic. Because we have detected arsenic at or above one-half of the new drinking water standard in two of our twenty-two wells, both USEPA and the DHS require that we publish the health effects information below:

While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of Health Services 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.

PERCHLORATE

In the last few years we have seen water utilities all over the country find high levels of the solid rocket fuel component perchlorate in their groundwater. Communities as close as the San Gabriel Valley, Riverside and San Bernardino found themselves facing steep rate increases to pay for the removal of this contaminant.

Perchlorate interferes with the ability of the thyroid gland to utilize iodine and produce hormones. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal and postnatal growth and development, and for normal metabolic function in adults.

While perchlorate is not yet regulated, both USEPA and the state of California are evaluating perchlorate for possible regulatory action. In March of 2003, California established a public health goal (PHG) of 6 parts per billion (ppb). California has also established an action level for perchlorate of 6 ppb. California is now working on setting a drinking water standard within the year.

Perchlorate has not been detected in AVR water sources (wells).

To learn more about perchlorate, you can visit the DHS website at www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/chemicals/perch/perchindex.htm.

WHAT EPA SAYS ABOUT THE KINDS OF CONTAMINANTS THAT MIGHT BE FOUND IN DRINKING WATER

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Health Services (DHS) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and DHS regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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, which 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 water poses a health risk. The tables in this report indicate which minerals and substances have been detected in the water provided by AVR. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. You can also go to the following websites for more information:

[USEPA - www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

[Calif. Dept. of Health - www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/](http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/)

What are drinking water standards?

Drinking water standards are regulations that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets to control the level of contaminants in the nation's drinking water. EPA, the State Department of Health Services (DHS) and the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) are the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water quality standards in California. These standards are part of the Safe Drinking Water Act's "multiple barrier" approach to drinking water protection, which includes assessing and protecting drinking water sources; protecting wells and surface water; making sure water is treated by qualified operators; ensuring the integrity of distribution systems; and making information available to the public on the quality of their drinking water. With the involvement of EPA, DHS, the CPUC, drinking water utilities, communities and citizens, these multiple

barriers ensure that tap water is safe to drink. The water delivered to your home meets standards required by EPA, DHS and CPUC. To recover the growing cost of meeting and maintaining EPA, DHS and CPUC standards, AVR submits a General Rate Case to the CPUC every three years. The CPUC is responsible for establishing water rates for AVR.

If you would like more information about water quality, or to find out about upcoming opportunities to participate in public meetings, please call Jeff Kinnard at 760-247-9332, extension 323.

This report describes those contaminants that have been detected in the analysis of almost 200 different potential contaminants, nearly 100 of which are regulated by EPA and the California Department of Health Services. AVR is proud to tell you that there have been no contaminants detected that exceed any federal or state drinking water standards. Hundreds of samples every month and thousands taken every year by AVR contract certified laboratories assure that all primary (health related) and secondary (aesthetic) drinking water standards are being met. See the tables on the following page to see how your water quality rates.

This report is intended to provide information for all water users. If received by an absentee landlord, a business, or a school, please share the information with tenants, employees or students. We will be happy to make additional copies of this report available. Complete records of water quality analyses are open for inspection by the public upon request. You may also access this report on the AVR web page at www.avrwater.com.

SENSITIVE POPULATIONS MAY BE MORE VULNERABLE

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Persons with compromised immune systems such as those 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 provider. The USEPA and the national Centers for Disease Control (CDC) have guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants. These are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Water Results

Apple Valley Ranchos Water Co. -- 2005 / 2006 Annual Water Quality Report
Water Quality Parameters Detected in Apple Valley Ranchos Company Wells

PRIMARY STANDARDS --Mandatory (health-related)	State MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Units of Measurement	AVR Range (including highest value)	Average for AVR Wells (a)	(b) AVR Date of Last Measurement	Potential Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Arsenic	50 (10*)	0.004	ppb	< 2 - 6	2	2003/04/05	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride	2.0	1.0	ppm	0.24 - 1.4	0.67	2003/04/05	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive that promotes strong teeth (not added by AVR)
Nitrate (as NO3)	45	45	ppm	< 2.0 - 22	6.4	2005	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewers
Nitrite/Nitrate (as N)	10	10	ppm	< 0.4 - 5	1.5	2005	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewers

RADIONUCLIDES							
Gross Alpha	15	(0)	pCi/L	< 1 - 7.8	1.4	2002/03/04/05	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	5	(0)	pCi/L	NA** or 0 - 2.46	NA**	2002/03/04/05	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	20	0.43	pCi/L	NA*** or < 2 - 5.6	NA***	2001/02/03/04	Erosion of natural deposits

ORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Total Trihalomethanes	80	none	ppb	< 0.5 - 0.6	ND	2002/03/04	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination

2004	Action Level	PHG	Units of Measurement	Number of Samples Collected	No. of Sites Exceeding Action Level	AVR Range (including highest value)	90th Percentile Level Detected	Potential Sources of Contamination
LEAD & COPPER RULE MONITORING								
Copper	1.3	0.17	ppm	30	0	0.009 - 0.087	0.054	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	15	2	ppb	30	0	< 1 - 1.1	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing

Water Quality Parameters Measured in the Distribution System

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	State MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Units of Measurement	AVR Range (including highest value)	Average for AVR Wells (a)	(b) AVR Date of Last Measurement	Potential Sources of Contamination
Chlorine residual	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	ppm	0 - 1.24	0.38	weekly	Added for disinfection purposes
Microbiological (c)	5% positive	(0)	% positive	0.00%	0.00%	weekly	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli /Fecal coliform (c)	0	(0)	positive/negative	0	0	weekly	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria	NS	none	CFU/ml	< 1 - 330	13	weekly	Naturally present in the environment
Color	15#	none	units	< 1 - 10	1	monthly	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor-Threshold	3#	none	units	< 1	ND	monthly	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity	5#	none	NTU	< 0.1 - 1.42	0.16	monthly	Soil run-off
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	80	none	ppb	2.4 - 6.9	5.1	quarterly	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid (HAA-5)	60	none	ppb	< 1.0	ND	quarterly	By-product of drinking water disinfection

SECONDARY STANDARDS --Aesthetic standards (non health-related)	State MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Units of Measurement	AVR Range (including highest value)	Average for AVR Wells (a)	(b) AVR Date of Last Measurement	Potential Sources of Contamination
CHEMICAL PARAMETERS							
Chloride	500	none	ppm	3 - 310	42	2003/04/05	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Corrosivity (Langlier Index) (d)	non-corrosive	none	pos/neg	(-0.6) - (+0.5)	+0.18	2003/04/05	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon & oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Iron	300	none	ppb	< 100 - 300	ND	2003/04/05	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance	1,600	none	micromho/cm	148 - 1490	432	2003/04/05	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	500	none	ppm	6 - 240	77	2003/04/05	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1,000	none	ppm	110 - 940	296	2003/04/05	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

SECONDARY STANDARDS --Aesthetic standards (non health-related)	State MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Units of Measurement	AVR Range (including highest value)	Average for AVR Wells (a)	(b) AVR Date of Last Measurement	Potential Sources of Contamination
PHYSICAL PARAMETERS							
Color	15	none	units	< 3 - 3	ND	2003/04/05	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold	3	none	units	< 1 - 2.0	1.0	2003/04/05	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity/clarity	5.0	none	NTU	< 0.1 - 2.0	0.2	2003/04/05	Soil runoff

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring						
Boron	NL = 1,000	none	ppb	< 100 - 890	257	2002
Hexavalent Chromium	NS	none	ppb	< 1 - 7	3	2002
Vanadium	NL = 50	none	ppb	4 - 44	16	2002

Detected Unregulated Chemicals That May be of Interest to Consumers##

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS --unregulated	State MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Units of Measurement	AVR Range (including highest value)	Average for AVR Wells (a)	(b) AVR Date of Last Measurement
Aggressiveness Index (e)	NS	none	units	11.3 - 12.5	12	2003/04/05
Alkalinity (as Ca CO3)	NS	none	ppm	48 - 130	79	2003/04/05
Calcium	NS	none	ppm	11 - 120	32	2003/04/05
Hardness (Ca CO3)	NS	none	ppm	32 - 423	105	2003/04/05
Hardness (grains)	NS	none	grains	1.9 - 24.7	6.1	2003/04/05
Magnesium	NS	none	ppm	1 - 32	6.4	2003/04/05
pH	6.5 - 8.5	none	units	7.6 - 8.7	8.0	2003/04/05
Potassium	NS	none	ppm	< 1 - 5.2	1.8	2003/04/05
Radon	NS	none	pCi/L	220 - 1920	447	1997/98
Sodium	NS	none	ppm	13 - 190	52	2003/04/05

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND FOOTNOTES

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level, a drinking water standard
 AL = Action Level
 ND = Not Detected
 NL = Notification Level, the level at which notification of the public water system governing body is required (formerly known as Action Level)
 NS = No Standard
 NA = Not Applicable at this time or not required to analyze for
 NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units. This is a measure of the suspended material in water.
 CFU/ml = colony forming units per millimeter
 ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter
 ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter

pCi/L = picoCuries per liter
 # = a secondary (aesthetic) drinking water standard.
 ## = Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the DHS to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. Boron, Hexavalent chromium and vanadium were monitored as part of the federal and state Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations.
 < = less than (essentially equivalent to ND)
 * = revised federal primary drinking water standard effective January 2006
 ** = phased monitoring began in 2005 and will be completed in 2007 for a new EPA regulation effective 12/2004. Not all wells have been monitored at this time.
 *** = Ca DHS has waived AVR from further Uranium monitoring. Not all wells required monitoring.

(a) = The average is weighted according to the individual contribution in pumping by each well to the total (active wells only).
 (b) = The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants in groundwater sources do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.
 (c) = Total Coliform MCL's: No more than 5.0% of monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Fecal Coliform/E. coli MCL's: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform- positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation (none occurred in 2005).
 (d) = A positive number Langlier Index indicates that the water is noncorrosive.
 (e) = An aggressiveness index of 11 or greater indicates that the water is not aggressive (noncorrosive).

Definitions

PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL (PHG):
 The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL):
 The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHG's (or MCLG's) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCL's 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. MRDL's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

REGULATORY ACTION LEVEL (AL):
 The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD:
 MCL's and MDL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE:
 A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD:
 Requirements that ensure the appearance, taste and smell of drinking water are acceptable.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

One of the most important aspects of operating a public water system is reinvestment in infrastructure. Pipeline and facility replacement is an often overlooked necessity to assuring continued superior service. Maintaining a strong infrastructure benefits everyone in the community.

Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company has a history of reinvesting back into the company. Over the last five years, AVR has invested approximately \$25 million in the water system. Included is nearly 43 miles of new water mains installed. The table below summarizes these improvements.

Installation of 1,500 feet of 12-inch diameter water main at Jess Ranch to the Mariposa Lodge. This was a developer funded project. This project improved circulation and fire flows to the whole community.



Installation of 6,600 feet of 16-inch diameter water main in Bear Valley Rd. This also was a developer funded project that helped connect existing water main and increase circulation and fire flows to the whole water system.



APPLE VALLEY RANCHOS WATER COMPANY • Capital Improvements from 2001 - 2005*

Length of Water Main Installed (feet)	Number of Fire Hydrants Installed (each)	Number of Services Installed (each)	Amount of Water Main, Fire Hydrant and Services Installed (\$)	Amount of Source of Supply Improvements (\$)
223,645	336	3,754	\$18,303,231	\$6,829,500

Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company's 2005 Capital Budget totals \$4,506,835. This amount includes \$153,500 in General Plant improvements.

* These numbers include company funded, advanced and contributed jobs

Source Water Assessment Completed and Available

Some of the water we pump has been age-dated close to 10,000 years old by the United States Geology Survey. This means it has been protected for a long time.

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments required states to perform an assessment of potentially contaminating activities near drinking water sources of all water utilities. In California, the DHS required the utilities to perform the assessments themselves. AVRWC completed the Source Water Assessment in December of 2002. The assessment was updated for two new wells in 2004 and two more in 2005. The table below summarizes the findings of the Source Water Assessment.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company and at the DHS San Bernardino office. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Scott Weldy of AVRWC at 760-247-6848 or by calling the DHS office at 909-383-4328.

Well #	MOST VULNERABLE ACTIVITIES						POTENTIALLY VULNERABLE ACTIVITIES									
	High Density Housing	High/Low Density Septic Systems	Parks	Irrigated Crops	Golf Courses	Sewer Collection Systems	Gas Stations	Roads, Streets, Railroads	Storm Water Injection Wells	Storm Drain Discharge Points	Storm Water Detention Facilities	Agric./Irrigation/Water Wells	Historic Grazing	Historic Waste Dumps / Landfills	Machine Shops	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
4	X	X	X						X							
7								X				X				
9		X						X								
11R	X	X					X									
12	X	X							X	X						
16	X	X								X						
17R	X	X		X							X					
18	X	X				X		X			X					
19	X	X				X		X								
20	X	X		X								X				
21	X	X				X										
22		X				X		X								
23		X														
24	X	X													X	
25		X		X		X					X					
26	X					X					X					
27	X	X													X	
28		X				X										
29						X	X									
30	X	X			X	X										X
31		X			X	X	X									X
32						X										

Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company is Now Offering "Automatic Bill Payment"

* **Much More Convenient**

* **No More Checks**

- Optional, free method to pay your water bill on time
- Choose to sign up and future bills will be paid by automatic deduction from your checking account
- Even when you are out of town, your bill will be paid
- You will still receive a statement, but it will say "Do not pay"
- To sign up, stop by, or call our Customer Service representatives at (760) 247-6484 for the authorization form

When the Water Company Comes to Your Door, Make Sure They Are Who They Say They Are!

Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company service people will . . .

- NEVER invite themselves inside your home
- Always announce themselves when entering your yard
- Will attempt to contact you by phone if we need prolonged access to your property

You should . . .

- Always ask for identification
- Always call Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company if someone from "the water department" invites themselves inside your home

Do we have your correct contact information?

We want to be able to contact you in the event of an emergency, provide timely messages about your water service, or inform you of events that are important to you. A new service has been implemented at Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company to enable us to do just that. When it is important for us to reach you, a friendly phone call will automatically be made to the notification number you provided. AVR will not sell or trade your personal information to any third party. In fact, because we are a regulated utility, the California Public Utilities Commission forbids us to do so. We only collect your personal data in order to provide you with better service. If you haven't already, please call our Customer Service Department at 760-247-6484 to update your records today. *Thank you!*

Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company announces a new program! AVR's Military Family Relief Program provides extended payment terms to those families experiencing reduced income due to a call to active duty military service. Call our Customer Service Department at 760-247-6484 today for details!