A STATE OF CALIFORNIA PUBLIC AGENCY

QUAIL VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Mike Biglay
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2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **QVWD-West & East Combined Water System**

Report Date: **May 15, 2026**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Groundwater (WELLS)**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Water supply consists of 2 wells located within District boundaries (East Montclaire Well and West Montclaire Well). The Montclaire East Well was not utilized in 2025.**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **The most recent drinking water source assessment for the East Montclaire Well and West Montclaire Well was completed in October of 2017. No contaminants associated with the identified activities were detected in the water supply. The Montclaire wells are considered most vulnerable to these activities:**

1. **Septic systems,**
2. **Water supply wells,**
3. **Drinking water treatment plants,**
4. **Transportation corridors (roads),**
5. **Above ground storage tanks,**
6. **Surface water (streams).**

A copy of the 2017 Montclaire Wells Source Assessment is available on our website at: www.qvwd.org/water quality info/water quality page.html

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **Regular meetings of the Board of Directors are held at the District Office (24750 Sand Canyon Road) at 8:30 A.M. on the last Saturday of each month.**

For More Information, Contact: **Isaias Villafana, (661) 822-1923**

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.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse **QUAIL VALLEY WATER DISTRICT** a 24750 Sand Canyon Road, Tehachapi, (661) 822-1923 para asistirlo en español.

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 **QUAIL VALLEY WATER DISTRICT** 以获得中文的帮助: 24750 Sand Canyon Road, Tehachapi, (661) 822-1923.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa **QUAIL VALLEY WATER DISTRICT**, 24750 Sand Canyon Road, Tehachapi o tumawag sa (661) 822-1923 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ **QUAIL VALLEY WATER DISTRICT** tại 24750 Sand Canyon Road, Tehachapi, (661) 822-1923 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau **QUAIL VALLEY WATER DISTRICT** ntawm 24750 Sand Canyon Road, Tehachapi, (661) 822-1923 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.

Term	Definition
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, 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

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

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 (ppb)	2024	7	ND	0	ND	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2024	7	.081	0	ND-0.110	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

Montclaire West Well (1503226-008)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2025	30	-	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2025	270	-	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

Montclaire West Well (1503226-008)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	1.9	--	TT	N/A	Soil runoff
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2022/2023	0.304	0.081-0.469	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2022/2023	2.408	1.51-3.53	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2025	0.081	--	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.15	--	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Distribution System

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (µg/L)	2025	17	_	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids) (µg/L)	2025	6.7	--	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L)	2025	1.28	0.25-3.28	[4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[4.0 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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

Montclaire West Well (1503226-008)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (Units)	2025	5	--	15		Erosion of natural deposits; residual from surface water treatment processes
Iron (µg/L)	2025	***481**	200-1700	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	2025	***69**	60-90	50		Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	1.9	--	5		Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	2025	400	--	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2025	610	--	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	2025	21	--	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	2025	43	--	500		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Distribution System (After Treatment)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron (µg/L)	2025	25	ND-210	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	2025	5	ND-61	50		Leaching from natural deposits

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 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. Quail Valley 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 Quail Valley Water District at (661) 822-1923. 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.

Quail Valley Water District has prepared a service line inventory to document materials used for service lines. During the preparation of the service line inventory, the District determined that all service lines were installed after the State of California banned the installation of

service line materials containing lead and there is no indication of the use of these materials in the water system. A copy of this service line inventory is available in the District office.

In December of 2020, as part of the Proposition 84 funded arsenic remediation project, the newly installed filtration system was placed into operation. The filtration system consists of two Greensand filters designed to remove iron and manganese from the water produced by District wells to levels below State and Federal standards. The filters have exceeded expectations and all samples for iron and manganese from the finished water indicate that iron and manganese levels are below allowable standards.

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
Initial Hexavalent Chromium Monitoring Requirements	Failure to perform initial sampling for Hexavalent Chromium during the initial sampling period of October 1, 2024 and April 1, 2025.		Required sample collected on June 10, 2025 and the result was below detectable limits.	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Appendix 1 – Notification Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Por favor hable con alguien que lo pueda tradúcir.
Daim ntawv qhia no tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej haus.
Thov nrog ib tug neeg uas yuav txhais tau nws.

Initial Hexavalent Chromium Monitoring Requirements Not Met for QVWD-West & East Combined Water System from October 1, 2024 to April 1, 2025

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did to correct the 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 initial monitoring period of October 1, 2024 to April 1, 2025, we did not meet all monitoring requirements for Hexavalent Chromium and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- **You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions.**

- The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during the month of October 1, 2024 to April 1, 2025 and 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 will be taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples will be taken
Hexavalent Chromium	Once	0	Between October 1, 2024 and April 1, 2025	June 30, 2025

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

What happened? What is being done? Initial sampling Hexavalent Chromium was not performed prior to April 1, 2025.

Description of corrective action: Sampling will be performed in the month of June, 2025.

We anticipate resolving the problem within the estimated time frame: 6/30/2025

For more information, please contact:

Name of Contact	Randy Hardenbrook, General Manager
Phone Number	(661) 822-1923
Mailing Address	24750 Sand Canyon Road, Tehachapi, CA 93561

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 Qvwd-West & East Combined Water System in compliance with the California Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations as a means of keeping the public informed.

State Water System ID: CA1503226 Date distributed: 6/10/25