2025 DEER LODGE PARK Water Quality Report

Issued in June 2026

LAKE ARROWHEAD COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
LACSD
EST. 1978

Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Reporting year 2025 for Deer Lodge Park Public Water System #3600087

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para una versión en español por favor póngase en contacto con nuestra oficina en (909) 336-7100 o visitando al www.lakearrowheadcsd.gov

27307 State Hwy. 189, Blue Jay, CA 92317 • (909) 336-7100 • www.lakearrowheadcsd.gov
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 700, Lake Arrowhead, CA 92352

Message from the General Manager

Dear Customers, Residents and Rate Payers,

At Lake Arrowhead Community Services District (LACSD), our mission is to provide exceptional water and wastewater services as we protect our water resources and preserve our environment. This year, we are proud to have upheld our mission as we delivered safe, reliable water to our community.

Our priority is to provide high-quality water while keeping costs as low as possible for our residents. Throughout 2025, we rigorously tested our water supply to ensure its safety. We are proud to report that LACSD consistently met applicable drinking water standards for treated water delivered to customers.

LACSD carefully manages multiple water sources to best meet Lake Arrowhead's consumption needs. We are guided by an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) that helps us create a long-term, dependable water supply to support our residents and businesses. The UWMP considers water use efficiency and water supply planning to create resilience throughout the region. Our current water sources include Lake Arrowhead, groundwater, and supplemental water through a long-term agreement with Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency. We are also actively developing more local groundwater supplies to reduce our reliance on Lake Arrowhead and enhance local water availability.

Our Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) facilitates ongoing infrastructure investments that protect system stability and avoid unexpected and costly repairs. Our team remains dedicated to key improvement efforts that enable us to serve the area with the highest standards. Learn more about the District's latest capital projects in the Engineering Manager's Report presented to the Board of Directors every quarter.

For more information, please visit our website at **www.lakearrowheadcsd.gov**. Thank you for entrusting Lake Arrowhead's water and wastewater needs to us.

Sincerely,

***Ryan Gross*, P.E., BCEE, CSDM**
General Manager

Your input matters

We invite you to stay informed and connected by attending our public meetings. The Board of Directors meets regularly on the fourth Tuesday of each month (excluding November and December) at 5:30 p.m.

Meetings are held in the District Board Room, 27307 State Hwy 189, Suite 104, Blue Jay. Special meetings may be scheduled as needed, with details announced in advance. Visit us online or scan the QR code for more information.

Questions About This Report

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Mica O'Connell, Water Treatment Supervisor, at (909) 336-7165 or Customer Service at (909) 336-7100. You may also visit our website at **www.lakearrowheadcsd.gov**.

Maintenance Spotlight

Protecting Our Water Sources

Teamwork Continues to Keep Our Lake Clear of Invasive Mussels

Quagga, Zebra and Golden Mussels pose a serious threat to our lake, fishery, and water system. Thanks to our community, along with Arrowhead Lake Association's (ALA) diligence and member support, the lake has remained Quagga, Zebra and Golden Mussel free. Be sure items used on Lake Arrowhead (vessels, including but not limited to kayaks, canoes, pedal boats and paddle boards, inflatables, wet-suits, life jackets, rafts, squirt guns, waders etc.) are only used on Lake Arrowhead and not on any other body of water. If you have questions, please call ALA's main office at (909) 337-2595.

See It? Report It. Protect Our Water from Illegal Dumping

Lake Arrowhead functions as a natural basin, where the slopes in the surrounding terrain allow runoff to drain into it or into Grass Valley Lake. Rainwater and snowmelt that flow into these lakes may carry materials from nearby properties and can contaminate our drinking water. If you witness illegal dumping, please contact County of San Bernardino Code Enforcement at (909) 884-4056 and give us a call if you think the materials pose a threat to our watershed at (909) 336-7100. If the material possesses an immediate threat to health or safety, please call 911.

FOG Clogs. Keep It Out to Keep Pipes Clear

Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG), along with so-called "flushable wipes", are plaguing sewer systems. These materials build up in pipes, leading to blockages and costly sanitary sewer overflows on both public and private property. FOG can also pollute local water ways and contaminate drinking water supplies. Avoid putting wipes, diapers, personal hygiene products, FOG or food scraps down the drains. Instead, dispose of these items in the garbage. Placing a wastebasket in areas of the home where this type of waste is generated is a suitable alternative.

Simple Repairs Can Save Water and Money

In drought years, aquifer levels decline, which reduces well production. This, combined with the ongoing need to reduce reliance on imported State Water Project water, highlights our responsibility to conserve water throughout the year, and it starts in the home.

A considerable amount of water is wasted through broken or improperly designed irrigation systems that create runoff. Other common water wasters include plumbing fixtures older than 2017, high-flow shower heads, modified or inefficient faucet aerators and undetected leaks. Sneaky, leaky toilets often go unnoticed since the water silently drains away. Over time, these leaks can waste hundreds of gallons and lead to higher water bills. Fixing leaks and upgrading to water-efficient fixtures not only help preserve our local water supply, it saves you money too!

For more water-saving tips, visit https://qrco.de/bf8MbT or scan the QR code.

LACSD proudly presents the 2025 Annual Water Quality Report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025.

At LACSD, we are committed to ensuring a safe, dependable water supply for our community. We continually monitor the drinking water that we deliver, striving to meet or exceed all state and federal standards.

In addition to monitoring the water, we also maintain and work to improve our treatment plants, wells, pump stations, reservoirs, water mains, service lines and fire hydrants which make up our water system.

Scan the QR for more information about this system, or visit **https://qrco.de/bfzL1r**.

Our staff is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to handle emergencies and work tirelessly to overcome increasingly difficult challenges of source water protection, drought preparedness, water conservation and ever-changing regulations. Our team also strives to increase community education and awareness to better serve the needs of all our water users.

Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water, or their guardians, especially those who may not have received this report directly, such as people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses. You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method.

We are always available should you need any information about your water quality. Contact Mica O'Connell, Water Treatment Supervisor, at (909) 336-7165 or Customer Service at (909) 336-7100. You may also visit our website at www.lakearrowheadcsd.gov.

LAKE ARROWHEAD COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
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About Your 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 water poses a health risk. Most of these contaminants have allowable levels set by the State and Federal government.

LACSD customers in Deer Lodge Park (DLP) receive water from groundwater wells, along with purchased water from Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA). CLAWA treats the water from Silverwood Lake and delivers it to LACSD where it is blended with local groundwater. A connection to the Lake Arrowhead Water System was installed in 2020 that allows the Lake Arrowhead Woods system to supply DLP. This connection is for emergency use only and adds a significant amount of water supply for fire protection and other emergencies (fire, water main break, etc.) that the DLP system lacked previously.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) was completed in January 2003; you may request a copy at our district office. The plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

The Vulnerability Summary concluded that the well site has a low risk of contamination, and the sources considered most vulnerable, such as managed forests, wells and water supplies are not associated with any detected contaminants.

Home Use Water Treatment Systems

At home water treatment systems are a great way to add another layer of protection to your drinking water. Many of these devices (including the simple pitcher type) do an excellent job of improving taste and are able to remove contaminants from your water supply. If you use these devices, it is very important that you follow the manufacturer's recommended maintenance and filter replacement guidelines.

To select the correct filter, look for a filter performance data sheet for the particular model that you are considering; it will list removal rates of specific contaminants. Most manufacturers have a customer support line to help with questions. Additional information about home water treatment systems is available from the Water Quality Association at 630-505-0160 or by visiting wqa.org/find-products#. If you are looking for a filter system that is effective at reducing PFAS, look for a system with the code NSF/ANSI 53 for general filtration, or NSF/ANSI 58 for reverse osmosis (RO) systems.

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.

Additional Information about contaminants: Inorganic chemicals, such as Arsenic can pose a risk of cancer when ingested. LACSD's routine sampling has shown "not detected" levels.

Synthetic chemicals, such as Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), have been used in a variety of consumer products since the 1940s and are prevalent in the environment. Samples were collected from the Deer Lodge Park Water System on July 15, 2024, and very low levels of PFAS were detected in drinking water.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

PFAS exposure can come from a large list of household products, such as:

- Contact Lenses
- Dental Floss
- Shampoo
- Feminine Products
- Toilet Paper
- Nail Polish
- Eye Makeup
- Cell Phones
- Mattress Pads
- Wall Paint
- Laundry Detergent
- Dishwasher Detergent
- Water Proof and Stain Resistant Fabrics (Including Carpet and Couches)
- Pots and Pans
- Rain Water
- Drinking Water
- Microwave Popcorn Bags
- Pizza Boxes
- Fast Food Packaging
- Candy Wrappers

Please help us to protect our watersheds when choosing consumer products and construction materials that are used on docks, boats and on the exterior of your homes.

The following items can contain PFAS, and runoff from rain and snow can carry these contaminants to our lakes: Roofing materials, paints, deck stains, cleaning products, driveway sealants, caulks, adhesives, fertilizers, exterior fabrics, car wash soaps, waxes, waterproofing products, tire shine products, and many more products. The list seems overwhelming, but the good news is that many of the products listed above are now available PFAS free.

Additional PFAS information is available from the DDW at waterboards.ca.gov/pfas

Water Quality Regulations

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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.

Water Quality Standards

Drinking water standards established by U.S. EPA and State Water Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The tables shown later in this report specify the following types of water quality standards:

- **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.
- **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.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Secondary MCLs:** are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Water Quality Goals

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, U.S. EPA and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The tables in this report include three types of water quality goals:

- **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 U.S. EPA.
- **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.
- **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.

How Are Contaminants Monitored?

Water is sampled and tested throughout the year. Contaminants are measured in:

- **Parts per million (ppm):** or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- **Parts per billion (ppb):** or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- **Parts per trillion (ppt):** or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
- **TON:** Threshold odor number.
- **90th Percentile:** The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested.
- **NA:** Not applicable.
- **ND (not detected):** Indicates that the substance was not detected.
- **µS/cm:** or microsiemens per centimeter as the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.
- **NL (notification level):** A health-based advisory level established by the California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, for certain contaminants in drinking water that do not have a maximum contaminant level. If a contaminant is detected above its notification level, the water system must notify its governing body and may be required to notify consumers.
- **RL (response level):** A health-based advisory level established by the California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water. If a contaminant is detected above its response level, DDW recommends that the water system take the source out of service, provide treatment, blend the source with other water, or provide public notification.

Sample Analysis Results: LACSD-DLP

The drinking water test results shown below were taken between January 1 and December 31, 2025. The tables only show substances that were detected in our water. A full list of sampling and results are available by request. Please remember that detecting a contaminant does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The safe levels reflected below in the "MCL or MRDL" columns are established by the State and Federal government. The State allows monitoring less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

PRIMARY (REGULATED) STANDARDS

CONSTITUENTS	YEAR	MCL OR MRDL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	LACSD		CLAWA			VIOLATION YES/NO	TYPICAL SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINATION
				DETECTED AVERAGE	DETECTION RANGE	YEAR	DETECTED AVERAGE	DETECTION RANGE		
Chlorine as CL2 (ppm)	2025	4.0	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	1.10	0.39 – 1.99	2025	NA	NA	No	Disinfectant added during water treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	2.0	TT	0.16	0.16 – 0.16	2025	0	0-0	No	Naturally occurring, also used in water treatment **LACSD does NOT add Fluoride to your water**
Gross Alpha Particle Activity* (pCi/L)	2025	15	1	0.89	0 – 4.4	2025	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring in many rocky regions
Haloacetic Acids* (ppb)	2025	60	(0)	6.4	0 – 10.8	2025	3.5	0.0 – 6.3	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection and organic material
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2025	10	NA	1	1 – 1	2025	0	0 – 0	No	Septic systems, runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring
TTHMs*[Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2025	80	10	36.25	0 – 74.2	2025	46.8	18 – 88.8	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection and organic material
Turbidity** (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	0.056	0.05 – 0.1	2025	NA	NA	No	Runoff entering sources
Turbidity (Percent of monthly samples at or below the limit)	2025	TT = 95% of samples were <0.3 NTU	NA	100	NA	2025	100	NA – 0.35	No	
Uranium* (pCi/L)	2025	20	0.43	0	0 – 0	2025	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring in many rocky regions

CONSTITUENTS	YEAR	ACTION LEVEL	PHG (MCLG)	90TH PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	YEAR	90TH PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	ACTION LEVEL	TYPICAL SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.3	0.3	0.190	0/5	2023	0.041	0	No	Naturally occurring, leaching from plumbing
Lead (ppb)	2025	15	0.2	ND	0/5	2023	1.9	0	No	Naturally occurring, leaching from plumbing and industrial discharges

SECONDARY STANDARDS

CONSTITUENTS	YEAR	SMCL	DETECTED AVERAGE	DETECTION RANGE	YEAR	DETECTED AVERAGE	DETECTION RANGE	VIOLATION YES/NO	TYPICAL SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINATION
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	15	14 – 16	2025	60.81	51 – 98	No	Naturally occurring
Color (Units)	2025	15	1	1 – 1	2025	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold (TON)	2025	3	1	1 – 1	2025	1	1 – 1	No	
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2025	1,600	412	398-434	2025	NA	NA	No	Substances that affect the water's capacity to conduct electricity
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	4.35	4.3 – 4.4	2025	36.13	27 – 42	No	Runoff entering sources, industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1,000	240	240 – 240	2025	241.25	180 – 350	No	Naturally occurring, an overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water
Turbidity (NTU)**	2025	5	0.084	0.035 – 0.3	2025	0.20	0.11 – 0.35	No	Runoff entering sources

Total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids are reported as the highest locational running annual average (LRAA). ** Turbidity (NTU) is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system and general system health. * Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.*

Sample Analysis Results: LACSD-DLP

	CONSTITUENTS	YEAR	MCL OR MRDL	LACSD		CLAWA			VIOLATION YES/NO	TYPICAL SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINATION
				DETECTED AVERAGE	DETECTION RANGE	YEAR	DETECTED AVERAGE	DETECTION RANGE		
UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES	Boron (ppb)	2025	NA	0	0 - 0	2025	50	0 - 120	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
	Calcium (ppm)	2025	NA	51.5	51 - 52	2025	NA	NA	No	
	Magnesium (ppm)	2025	NA	11.5	11 - 12	2025	NA	NA	No	
	pH (Units)	2025	NA	7.37	6.83 - 8.11	2025	8.26	8.1 - 8.6	No	
	Potassium (ppm)	2025	NA	2.9	2.8 - 3	2025	NA	NA	No	
	Sodium (ppm)	2025	NA	22	21 - 23	2025	51.94	47 - 69	No	
	Total Hardness (ppm)	2025	NA	175	170 - 180	2025	82.69	70 - 90	No	
	Vanadium (ppb)	2025	NA	0	0 – 0	2025	6.03	0 - 7.9	No	

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791.

Information on Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. LACSD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

LACSD has completed its service line inventory in accordance with the U.S. EPA Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) and California Division of Drinking Water (DDW) requirements. Based on a review of available records, field investigations, and other approved verification methods, LACSD did not identify any lead service lines, galvanized requiring replacement (GRR) service lines, or service lines of unknown material within the District's water system. The District's Non-Lead Service Line Designation Statement is available online at: https://cms3.revize.com/revize/lakearrowheadcsd/Document/Our%20Water/Water%20Quality/Non-Lead%20Designation%20Statement.pdf. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water and would like to request water testing information, please contact LACSD Customer Service at (909) 336-7100. Information about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the U.S. EPA at: https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Arrowhead Woods: *Only Active In Emergency*

STANDBY WATER SUPPLY – The tables below marked as "WOODS" show the water quality of water that would be blended with Deer Lodge Park water in the event of an emergency. The Woods monitoring results shown on the following pages do not represent water delivered to Deer Lodge Park customers during 2025. However, the following tables are included to comply with reporting requirements..

ARROWHEAD WOODS - PRIMARY (REGULATED) STANDARDS

CONSTITUENTS	YEAR	MCL OR MRDL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	LACSD		CLAWA			VIOLATION YES/NO	TYPICAL SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINATION
				DETECTED AVERAGE	DETECTION RANGE	YEAR	DETECTED AVERAGE	DETECTION RANGE		
Chlorine as CL2 (ppm)	2025	4.0	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	1.19	0.16 – 2.20	2025	NA	NA	No	Disinfectant added during water treatment
Control of DBP precursors [TOC] (Units)	2025	TT	TT	2.2	2.1 – 2.	2025	NA	NA	No	Decaying natural organic material along with synthetic sources, detergents, pesticides, fertilizers and other chemicals
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	2.0	TT	0	0 – 0	2025	0	0 – 0	No	Naturally occurring, also used in water treatment LACSD does NOT add Fluoride to your water
Gross Alpha Particle Activity* (pCi/L)	2025	15	1	2.95	0 – 7.5	2025	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring in many rocky regions
Haloacetic Acids**(ppb)	2025	60	0	19.4	7.6 – 25.9	2025	3.5	0.0 – 6.3	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection and organic material
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2025	10	NA	0	0-0	2025	0	0 – 0	Yes*****	Septic systems, runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring
PFOA Perfluoro Octanoic Acid**(ppt)	2025	4	0	7.9	7.1 – 9.2	2025	0	0	No	Industrial Waste Discharge PFAS MCLs will not be effective until April 2029
PFOS Perfluoro Octane Sulfonic Acid** (ppt)	2025	4	0	3.6	3 – 4.3	2025	0	0	No	Industrial Waste Discharge PFAS MCLs will not be effective until April 2029
TTHMs** [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2025	80	10	67.1	18.5 – 111.1	2025	46.8	18.8 – 88.8	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection and organic material
Turbidity*** (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	0.079	0.05 – 0.15	2025	NA	NA	No	Runoff entering sources
Turbidity (Percent of monthly samples at or below the limit)	2025	TT = 95% of samples were <0.3 NTU	NA	100	NA	2025	100	NA - 0.35	No	
Uranium* (pCi/L)	2025	20	0.43	0	0 – 0	2025	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring in many rocky regions

CONSTITUENTS	YEAR	ACTION LEVEL	PHG (MCLG)	90TH PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	YEAR	90TH PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	ACTION LEVEL	TYPICAL SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	0.3	0.260	0/20	2023	0.041	0	No	Naturally occurring, leaching from plumbing
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0.2	ND	0/20	2023	1.9	0	No	Naturally occurring, leaching from plumbing and industrial discharges

WOODS - SECONDARY STANDARDS

CONSTITUENTS	YEAR	SMCL	DETECTED AVERAGE	DETECTION RANGE	YEAR	DETECTED AVERAGE	DETECTION RANGE	VIOLATION YES/NO	TYPICAL SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINATION
Aluminum (ppb)	2025	200	0	0 – 0	2025	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring and from water treatment additives
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	33	33 – 33	2025	60.81	51 – 98	No	Naturally occurring
Color (Units)	2025	15	1.17	1 – 5	2025	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2025	300	0	0 – 0	2025	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits and industrial waste
Manganese (ppb)	2025	50	0	0 – 0	2025	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (TON)	2025	3	1	1 – 1	2025	1	1 – 1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2025	1,600	312	200 – 381	2025	NA	NA	No	Substances that affect the waters capacity to conduct electricity
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	15	15 – 15	2025	36.13	27 – 42	No	Runoff entering sources and industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1,000	150	150 – 150	2025	241.25	180 – 350	No	Naturally occurring, an overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water
Turbidity*** (NTU)	2025	5	0.142	0.05 – 0.7	2025	0.20	0.11 – 0.35	No	Runoff entering sources

Arrowhead Woods: *Only Active In Emergency*

WOODS - UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES	CONSTITUENTS	YEAR	MCL OR MRDL	LACSD		CLAWA			VIOLATION YES/NO	TYPICAL SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINATION
				DETECTED AVERAGE	DETECTION RANGE	YEAR	DETECTED AVERAGE	DETECTION RANGE		
	Bicarbonate (ppm)	2025	NA	130	130 – 130	2025	NA	NA	No	
	Boron (ppb)	2025	NA	0	0 – 0	2025	50	0 – 120	No	
	Calcium (ppm)	2025	NA	30	30 – 30	2025	NA	NA	No	
	Magnesium (ppm)	2025	NA	5.9	5.9 – 5.9	2025	NA	NA	No	
	pH (Units)	2025	NA	7.63	7.22 – 8.55	2025	8.26	8.1 – 8.6	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
	Potassium (ppm)	2025	NA	2	2 – 2	2025	NA	NA	No	
	Sodium (ppm)	2025	NA	30	30 – 30	2025	51.94	47 – 69	No	
	Total Hardness (ppm)	2025	NA	91	64 – 120	2025	82.69	70 – 90	No	
	Vanadium (ppb)	2025	NA	0	0 – 0	2025	6.03	0 – 7.9	No	

*These results are from samples taken at the IX Treatment Plant Final (treated water) at the Lake Arrowhead Country Club. This water is pumped to the Bernina Water Treatment Plant, where it is blended with lake and CLAWA water. **PFAS, Total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids are reported as the highest locational running annual average (LRAA). Compliance for TTHMs is based on locational running annual averages (LRAAs), not individual sample results ***Turbidity (NTU) is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system and general system health. ****Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. *****ARROWHEAD WOODS ONLY! The nitrate violation shown above was a monitoring/reporting violation and not an exceedance of the nitrate drinking water standard.

Notice of Violation

The Lake Arrowhead Woods Water System received a Notice of Violation – Nitrate Monitoring Requirement Not Met for not completing the required annual nitrate monitoring for Well 06 during the 2025 compliance period and was therefore in violation of drinking water monitoring regulations. This violation was caused by a well pump failure in June 2025, which took Well 06 offline before the required sample could be collected. There is nothing you need to do at this time. LACSD has since replaced the pump, scheduled the required nitrate sample in accordance with Division of Drinking Water requirements and modified its monitoring schedule to collect samples during the earliest available compliance window to help prevent future violations. Please note that Well 06 has historically tested below detectable levels for nitrate.

PFAS: LACSD-Woods

The U.S. EPA and DDW recommend that when concentration levels of PFAS substances exceed the RL, the water system shall take a water source out of use, provide adequate blending, treat the water delivered, or provide public notification. LACSD is currently working with regulators to implement treatment that will remove PFAS from our drinking water and working to secure grant funding that will ease treatment upgrade costs for our customers.

Most importantly, we are already importing purchased water to blend with lake and well water to reduce the amount of PFAS for potable drinking water until the treatment is implemented. The two tables below show the difference between the raw, unblended PFAS sample results, and the Blended results. Blended samples were taken from the water that is served to your house.

Arrowhead Woods - Raw PFAS Results

	CONSTITUENTS	YEAR	NOTIFICATION LEVEL (NL)	LACSD		CLAWA			EXCEEDANCE YES/NO	TYPICAL SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINATION
				DETECTED AVERAGE	DETECTION RANGE	YEAR	DETECTED AVERAGE	DETECTION RANGE		
DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS	PFBS Perfluoro Butane Sulfonic Acid** (ppt)	2025	NL = 500	2.8	0 – 6	2025	NA	NA	No	Industrial Waste Discharge
	PFHpA Perfluoro Heptanoic Acid** (ppt)	2025	NOT REGULATED	1.7	0 – 6.7	2025	NA	NA	No	
	PFHxS Perfluoro Hexane Sulfonic Acid** (ppt)	2025	NL = 3	1.17	0 – 3.1	2025	NA	NA	No	
	PFHxA Perfluorohexanoic Acid** (ppt)	2025	NOT REGULATED	2.83	0 – 7.9	2025	NA	NA	No	
	PFOS Perfluoro Octane Sulfonic Acid** (ppt)	2025	NL = 6.5	3.41	0 – 7.3	2025	NA	NA	Yes	
	PFOA Perfluoro Octanoic Acid**(ppt)	2025	NL = 5.1	5.64	0 – 17	2025	NA	NA	Yes	

The PFAS results shown in the Detection of Unregulated Contaminants table represent source-water monitoring results. Additional voluntary finished-water sampling is presented below and in the PRIMARY (REGULATED) STANDARDS table above to demonstrate the effectiveness of operational blending used to reduce PFAS concentrations in delivered drinking water.

Arrowhead Woods - Blended PFAS Results

	CONSTITUENTS	YEAR	RESPONSE LEVEL (RL)	LACSD		CLAWA			EXCEEDANCE YES/NO	TYPICAL SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINATION
				DETECTED AVERAGE	DETECTION RANGE	YEAR	DETECTED AVERAGE	DETECTION RANGE		
VOLUNTARY SAMPLING	PFBS Perfluoro Butane Sulfonic Acid** (ppt)	2025	RL = 5000	2.25	2 – 2.5	2025	NA	NA	No	Industrial Waste Discharge
	PFHpA Perfluoro Heptanoic Acid** (ppt)	2025	NOT REGULATED	3.25	2.9 - 3.6	2025	NA	NA	No	
	PFHxS Perfluoro Hexane Sulfonic Acid** (ppt)	2025	RL = 20	0	0 – 0	2025	NA	NA	No	
	PFHxA Perfluorohexanoic Acid** (ppt)	2025	NOT REGULATED	4	3.7 – 4.4	2025	NA	NA	No	

P.O. Box 700
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— Lake Arrowhead Community Services District —

2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting year 2025 for Deer Lodge Park Public Water System #3600087

Para una versión de este informe en español por favor póngase en contacto con nuestra oficina en (909) 336-7100 o visitando al www.lakearrowheadcsd.gov