2024 Water Quality Report

ARROWHEAD WOODS

Published in July 2025

Reporting year 2024 for Arrowhead Woods Public Water System #3610005

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.com

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

Message from the General Manager

Dear Residents,

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 we consistently met and exceeded all state and federal water quality standards.

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.com**. Thank you for entrusting Lake Arrowhead's water and wastewater needs to us.

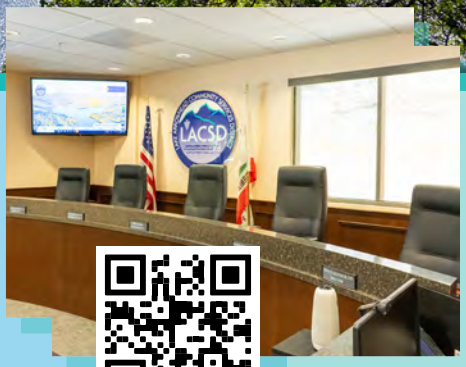
Sincerely,

Catherine Cerri
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.com**.

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.

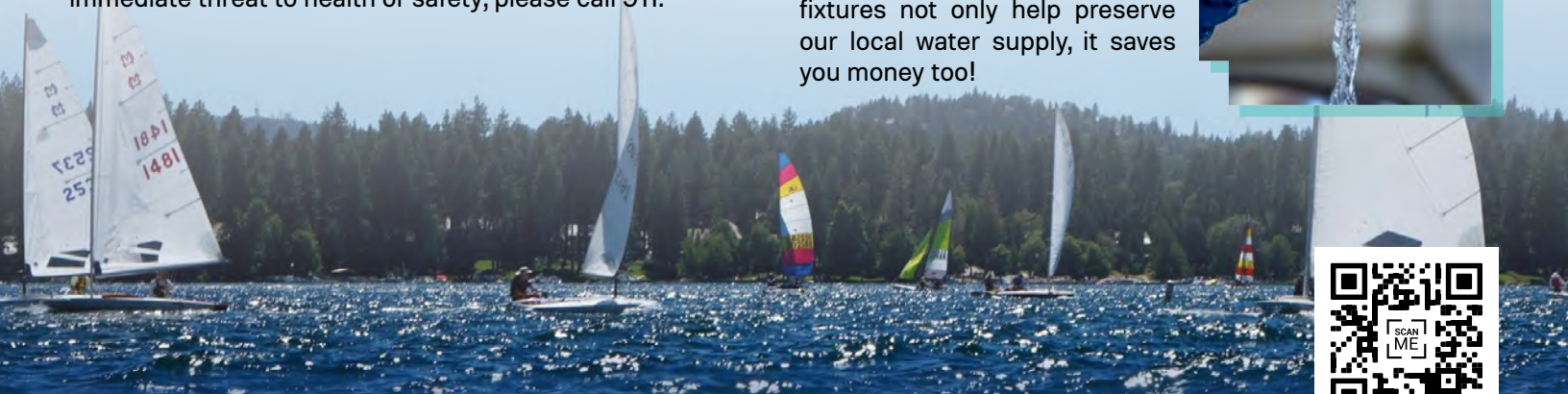
FOG Clogs. Keep It Out to Keep Pipes Clear

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 2024 Annual Water Quality Report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024.

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.

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.com.

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 the Arrowhead Woods receive water from Lake Arrowhead, California through two surface water treatment plants. A small portion of the drinking water comes from five 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 our other sources.

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 watershed sanitary survey was originally completed in 1995 to determine the vulnerability of the lake to contaminants. That survey was updated in 2001, 2009, 2015 and the most recent assessment was completed in 2021. The survey concluded that the lake is at low risk for contamination, with the greatest potential being the proximity of the wastewater collection system.

The District filed its Vulnerability Assessment with the state and federal agencies in 2006. This assessment identifies potential risks to our water system and outlines measures to mitigate these risks, ensuring the continued safety and reliability of our water supply.

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 taken on July 15, 2024, showed that LACSD detected very low traces of PFAS in drinking water and are provided on page 10 of this report.

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.
- **NL (notification level):** Level at which a governing body must be notified.
- **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.
- **RL (response level):** Refers to a concentration of a contaminant at which a public water system must take action.

Sample Analysis Results: LACSD-Woods

The drinking water test results shown below were taken between January 1 and December 31, 2024. 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 recommends monitoring for certain substances 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.

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)	2024	4.0	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	1.47	1.23 – 1.91	2024	NA	NA	No	Disinfectant added during water treatment
Control of DBP precursors [TOC] (Units)	2024	TT	TT	2.20	1.7 – 2.5	2024	NA	NA	No	Decaying natural organic material along with synthetic sources, detergents, pesticides, fertilizers and other chemicals
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	2.0	TT	0	0 – 0	2024	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)	2024	15	1	2.92	0 – 8.4	2024	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring in many rocky regions
Haloacetic Acids**(ppb)	2024	60	(0)	25.7	8.9 – 27.1	2024	4.4	0.0 – 7.7	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection and organic material
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2024	10	NA	0	0-0	2024	0.21	0.0 – 0.62	No	Septic systems, runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring
TTHMs** [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	10	65.9	20.3 – 103.5	2024	49.3	16 – 93.7	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection and organic material
Turbidity*** (NTU)	2024	TT	NA	0.085	0.05 – 0.2	2024	NA	NA	No	Runoff entering sources
Turbidity (Percent of monthly samples at or below the limit)	2024	TT = 95% of samples were <0.3 NTU	NA	100	NA	2024	100	NA – 0.57	No	
Uranium* (pCi/L)	2024	20	0.43	0.02	0 – 1.3	2024	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

Sample Analysis Results: LACSD-Woods

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)	2024	200	0	0 – 0	2024	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring and from water treatment additives
Chloride (ppm)	2024	500	33	33 – 33	2024	56.69	41 – 74	No	Naturally occurring
Color (Units)	2024	15	1.23	1 – 6	2024	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2024	300	0	0 – 0	2024	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits and industrial waste
Manganese (ppb)	2024	50	5	5 – 5	2024	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (TON)	2024	3	1	1 – 1	2024	1	1 – 1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2024	1,600	303	256 – 437	2024	NA	NA	No	Substances that affect the waters capacity to conduct electricity
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	500	17	17 – 17	2024	40.94	28 – 49	No	Runoff entering sources and industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	1,000	150	120 – 180	2024	226.88	160 – 300	No	Naturally occurring, an overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water
Turbidity*** (NTU)	2024	5	0.141	0.05 – 0.5	2024	0.16	0.11 – 0.57	No	Runoff entering sources

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)	2024	NA	100	100 – 100	2024	NA	NA	No	
Boron (ppb)	2024	NA	0	0 – 0	2024	100	0 – 160	No	
Calcium (ppm)	2024	NA	26	26 – 26	2024	NA	NA	No	
Magnesium (ppm)	2024	NA	5	5 – 5	2024	NA	NA	No	
pH (Units)	2024	NA	7.56	7.01 – 8.34	2024	8.06	7.8 – 8.5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Potassium (ppm)	2024	NA	2.2	2.2 – 2.2	2024	NA	NA	No	
Sodium (ppm)	2024	NA	30	30 – 30	2024	51.38	42 – 61	No	
Total Hardness (ppm)	2024	NA	76	40 – 90	2024	87.69	75 – 100	No	
Vanadium (ppb)	2024	NA	0	0 – 0	2024	3.09	0 – 5.2	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). ***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.*

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.

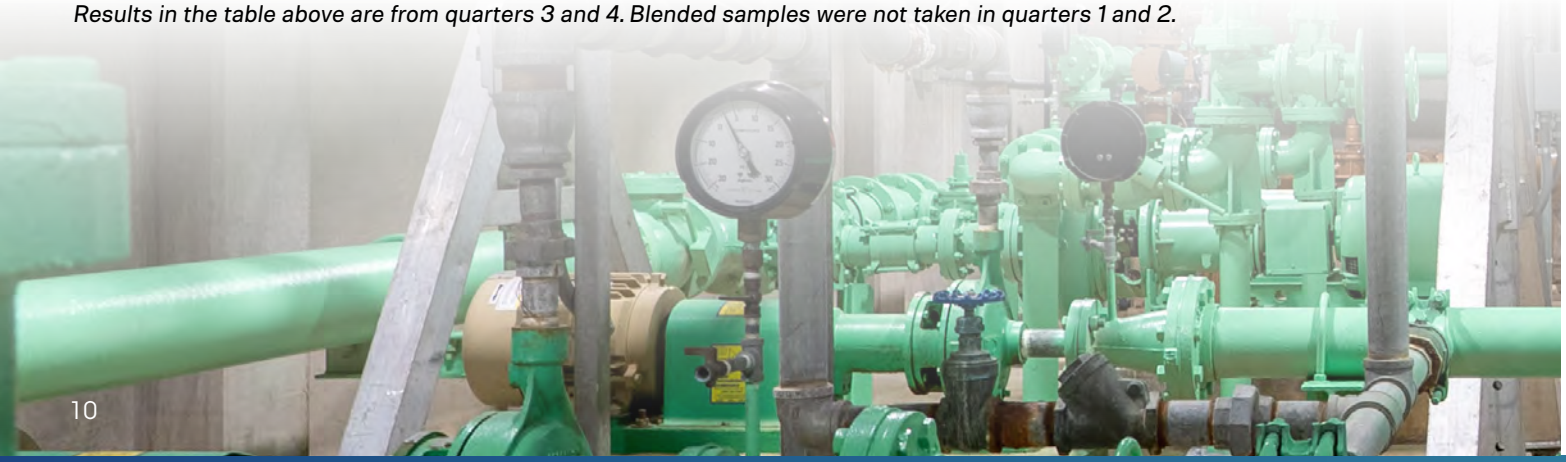
Arrowhead Woods - Raw PFAS Results

	CONSTITUENTS	YEAR	NOTIFICATION LEVEL (NL)	LACSD		CLAWA			EXCEEDANCE YES/NO	TYPICAL SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINATION
				DETECTED AVERAGE	DETECTION RANGE	YEAR	DETECTED AVERAGE	DETECTION RANGE		
WOODS - UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 5	PFBS Perfluoro Butane Sulfonic Acid** (ppt)	2024	NL = 500	5.05	0 – 6.2	2024	NA	NA	No	Industrial Waste Discharge
	PFHpA Perfluoro Heptanoic Acid** (ppt)	2024	NOT REGULATED	5.4	0 – 5.6	2024	NA	NA	No	
	PFHxS Perfluoro Hexane Sulfonic Acid** (ppt)	2024	NL = 3	2.8	0 – 3.2	2024	NA	NA	No	
	PFHxA Perfluorohexanoic Acid** (ppt)	2024	NOT REGULATED	5.45	0 – 5.9	2024	NA	NA	No	
	PFOS Perfluoro Octane Sulfonic Acid** (ppt)	2024	NL = 6.5	6.1	0 – 6.7	2024	NA	NA	Yes	
	PFOA Perfluoro Octanoic Acid**(ppt)	2024	NL = 5.1	13.75	0 – 15	2024	NA	NA	Yes	

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		
WOODS - NON-REQUIRED SAMPLING	PFBS Perfluoro Butane Sulfonic Acid** (ppt)	2024	RL = 5000	0	0 – 0	2024	NA	NA	No	Industrial Waste Discharge
	PFHpA Perfluoro Heptanoic Acid** (ppt)	2024	NOT REGULATED	2.95	2.6 – 3.3	2024	NA	NA	No	
	PFHxS Perfluoro Hexane Sulfonic Acid** (ppt)	2024	RL = 20	0	0 – 0	2024	NA	NA	No	
	PFHxA Perfluorohexanoic Acid** (ppt)	2024	NOT REGULATED	3.5	3.3 – 3.7	2024	NA	NA	No	
	PFOS Perfluoro Octane Sulfonic Acid** (ppt)	2024	RL = 40	3.15	3 – 3.3	2024	NA	NA	No	
	PFOA Perfluoro Octanoic Acid**(ppt)	2024	RL = 10	7.15	6.3 – 8	2024	NA	NA	No	

Results in the table above are from quarters 3 and 4. Blended samples were not taken in quarters 1 and 2.

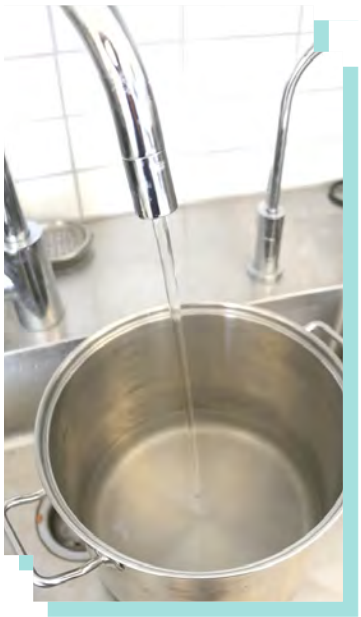


Home Use Water Treatment Systems

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.

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 About Lead

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 a service line inventory of the District and notified its customers to identify if any potential lead sources were detected. The service line inventory of the District 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 water and wish to have your water tested, contact LACSD customer service at (909) 336-7100. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

P.O. Box 700
Lake Arrowhead, CA 92352

— Lake Arrowhead Community Services District —

2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting year 2024 for Arrowhead Woods Public Water System #3610005

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.com

Working Together to Make Conservation a Way of Life

- Turn off irrigation for 48 hours after rainfall
- No hosing down any hard surfaces
- Use a shut-off nozzle hose and bucket for washing cars

REMEMBER
IRRIGATION SEASON
Begins May 1 to October 15
Learn more at lakearrowheadcsd.com