



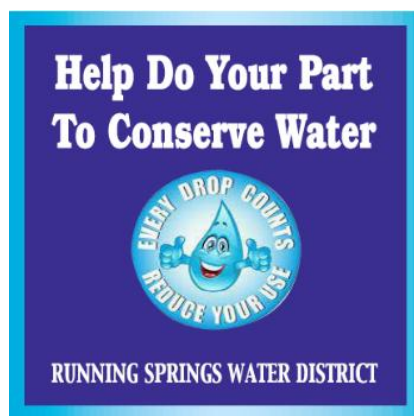
Running Springs Water District 2025 Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

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

Board of Directors – John Preston, Eve Sinclair, Laura Dyberg, Tony Grabow, Caroline Rimmer

Public Water System ID#: 3610062

The District's Customers are encouraged to continue to voluntarily limit outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water to two or three days per week. Please visit the Running Springs Water District website at: <http://www.runningspringswaterdistrict.com/> for additional water conservation information.



We are pleased to present the District's Annual Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for calendar year 2025. This Report is designed to provide information regarding the quality of water we deliver to you every day. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Your water primarily comes from groundwater wells located throughout the Running Springs Water District. Other sources include imported State Water Project water purchased from the Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA) and groundwater purchased from Arrowbear Park County Water District (ABPCWD).

Running Springs Water District, CLAWA and ABPCWD routinely monitor contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The State allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. The tables in this report illustrate the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2025. We are presenting the water quality report data and tables from our purchased water suppliers, CLAWA and ABPCWD, in essentially the same format that they were provided to us.

If you have any questions about this report, please contact the District's Water Divisions Field Operations Supervisor at 909-403-5385. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board Meetings which are held on the 3rd Wednesday of each month at 9:00am in the District's Board room located at 31242 Hilltop Blvd., Running Springs, CA 92382.

The District's Board of Directors and Staff strive to meet your service needs. We are always interested in your comments and suggestions and ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources. If you have suggestions to help us improve our service or would like more information, please contact us at 909-867-2766 or visit our website at www.runningspringswaterdistrict.com.

Running Springs Water District / 2025 Water Quality Report

TEST RESULTS

Contaminants	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level	Range of Detection	Sample Dates	Violation Y/N	Typical Source of Contamination
Primary Standards***							
Microbiological							
Turbidity * (NTU)	5	NS	1.25	ND-7.60	2023-2025	No	Soil Runoff
Disinfection Byproducts****							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	NS	12.55	4.5-20.6	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	NS	1.7	ND-3.4	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganics							
Fluoride*** (ppm)	2	1	0	ND	2023-2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive to promote strong teeth.
Nitrate (as NO ₃) ppm Monitored yearly	10	10	0.5	ND-1.1	2025	No	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppm)	10	4	0.39	ND-3.1	2023-2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass, and electronics production waste.
Radiological Contaminants***							
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	N/S	3.71	ND-16	2022-2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	20	N/S	4.58	ND-20	2022-2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Secondary Standards***							
Chloride (ppm)	500	N/S	18.91	3.50-46.00	2023-2025	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence.
Corrosivity	Non-corrosive	N/S	11.3	10.12-12.16	2022-2025	No	Natural/industrial-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in water affected by temperature and other factors.
Sulfate (ppm)	500	N/S	4.16	2.00-8.90	2023-2025	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1000	N/S	177	86-330	2023-2025	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	1600	N/S	299	150-490	2023-2025	No	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence.
Odor (Threshold)	3	N/S	1	1	2023-2025	No	Naturally occurring organic chemicals.
Other Contaminants***							
Sodium (ppm)	N/S	N/S	12.84	8.4-22	2023-2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Potassium (ppm)	N/S	N/S	2.85	0-4.6	2023-2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Magnesium (ppm)	N/S	N/S	10.01	2.8-18	2023-2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium (ppm)	N/S	N/S	33.38	14-54	2023-2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Hardness (ppm)	N/S	N/S	127	47-210	2023-2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper – Lead and Copper are required as a Treatment Technique under the Lead and Copper Rule which requires systems to take water samples at the consumer's tap every three (3) years. Results are from 2022.							
	90th Percentile Result	Unit of Measurement		MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contamination	
Lead	2.4	ppb		15	2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, discharge from industrial manufacturing, erosion of natural deposits.	
Copper	152	ppb		1300	300	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.	

*Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can inhibit the effectiveness of disinfectants.

**Radiological contaminants – Four (4) quarterly samples are required every four (4) years.

***Monitored every three (3) years.

****Results are calculated on a locational running average.

Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency / 2025 Water Quality Report

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Avg. Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	MCL	PHG	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Primary Standards						
Total Trihalomethanes*	46.8*	18.8-88.8	uG/l	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids*	3.5*	0.0-6.3	uG/l	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Chemicals						
Fluoride (naturally occurring)	.00	0.0-0.0	mg/l	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as N)	0.00	0.0-0.0	mg/l	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Secondary Standards						
Chloride	60.81	51-98	mg/l	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate	36.13	27-42	mg/l	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	241.25	180-350	mg/l	1000	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Other Constituents						
Sodium	51.94	47-69	mg/l	N/A	N/A	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Total Hardness	82.69	75-90	mg/l	N/A	N/A	"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
Odor-Threshold	1	1-1	TON	3	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Unregulated Contaminants						
Boron	50	0-120	uG/l	1000	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Vanadium	6.03	0-7.9	uG/l	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	8.26	8.1-8.6	Unit	6.5-8.5	N/A	

*Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids are reported as the Highest Locational Running Annual Average.

Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique (a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional Treatment with multimedia pressure filters
Turbidity Performance Standards (b) (that must be met through water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1- Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2- Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3- Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.35 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Arrowbear Park County Water District / 2025 Water Quality Report							
Test Results							
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections		No. of months in violation	MCL	PHG (MCLG)		Typical Source of Bacteria
No microbiological contaminants (Total Coliform Bacteria or Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>) were detected during weekly routine sampling during 2024.				1 positive monthly sample	0		Coliforms – Naturally present in the environment, <i>E. coli</i> – Human and animal fecal waste.
Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th Percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/1/2023	11	0.0056	0	0.015	0.0002	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	8/1/2023	11	0.120	0	1.30	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Contaminant/ Constituent	Violation Y/N	Avg. Level Detected	Range of Detections	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Activity, Gross	N	ND	ND	pCi/l	15	NONE	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	N	ND	ND	pCi/l	20	NONE	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Chemical Contaminants							
Nitrate as N (NO ₃ -N)	N	ND	None	ug/l	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride*	N	0.056	ND-0.16	mg/l	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Disinfection Byproducts (Trihalomethanes/Haloacetic Acids)							
Total Trihalomethanes	N	ND	None	ug/l	80	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids	N	ND	None	ug/l	60	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Secondary Standards							
Chloride*	N	2.06	1.4-3.5	mg/l	500	NONE	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence.
Sulfate*	N	1.76	1.4-2.2	mg/l	500	NONE	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Specific Conductance*	N	252	240-270	uS/cm	1600	NONE	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Odor Threshold	N	1.0	1.0-1.0	TON	3	NONE	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Total Dissolved Solids*	N	160	140-170	mg/l	1000	NONE	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity**	N	0.085	<0.11-0.78	NTU	5	NONE	Soil runoff.
Other Constituents							
Calcium*	N	40.6	38-47	mg/l	NONE	NONE	Erosion of natural deposits.
Magnesium*	N	2.32	2.0-2.5	mg/l	NONE	NONE	Erosion of natural deposits.
Iron (Fe)*	N	ND	ND	ug/l	300	NONE	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium*	N	15.6	14-17	mg/l	NONE	NONE	Naturally occurring salts.
Zinc*	N	ND	ND	ug/l	5000	NONE	Erosion of natural deposits.
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	N	166	150-180	mg/l	NONE	NONE	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Hardness*	N	110	100-130	mg/l	NONE	NONE	Sum of polyvalent cations present.
*Testing/sampling required once every three years. Data present in the table is from testing/sampling done in 2023 in accordance with the regulations. Next testing/sampling for these constituents is due in 2026.							
**Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can also hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.							
Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement							
Violation		Explanation		Duration	Actions taken to Correct the Violation		Health Effects Language
No violations occurred in 2025							

As the tables show, we did not exceed the maximum contaminant level for any of the contaminants tested. Our drinking water exceeds Federal and State Standards. There may be terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with, so we are providing these definitions below to help you better understand them. All 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 Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Abbreviations

- **ppm** Parts per million
- **ppb** Parts per billion
- **mg/L** Milligrams per liter = ppm
- **ug/L** Microgram per liter = ppb
- **pCi/l** Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **NTU** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality. High Turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
- **TDS** Total Dissolved Solids
- **MCL** Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as economically and technologically feasible. Secondary taste and appearance of drinking water.
- **MCLG** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **PDWS** Primary Drinking Water Standard: MCL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **PHG** Public Health Goal. 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.
- **Range** Lowest to Highest
- **N/S** No Standard
- **ND** Non-Detect
- **Micro-ohms** One Millionth of OHM.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. USEPA/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 800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled) 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 presented in source water include:

- Micro 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB-DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the SWRCB-DDW prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB-DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead: If present, elevated levels of 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. Running Springs Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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.

In 2020, Running Springs Water District and the State Water Resources Control Board completed a Watershed Sanitary Survey to evaluate the Running Springs Water District compliance with permit provisions and all applicable regulations. The various elements that were evaluated included sources, treatment, distribution system, finished water storage, pumps, pump facilities and controls, monitoring, reporting and data verification, system management, operation, and operator compliance with state requirements. All elements reviewed were determined to be satisfactory.

A source water assessment was conducted for the Running Springs Water District in October 2001. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Running Springs Water District office located at 31242 Hilltop Blvd., Running Springs, CA 92382 or at the State Water Resources Control Board San Bernardino District office located at 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401.

RUNNING SPRINGS WATER DISTRICT
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