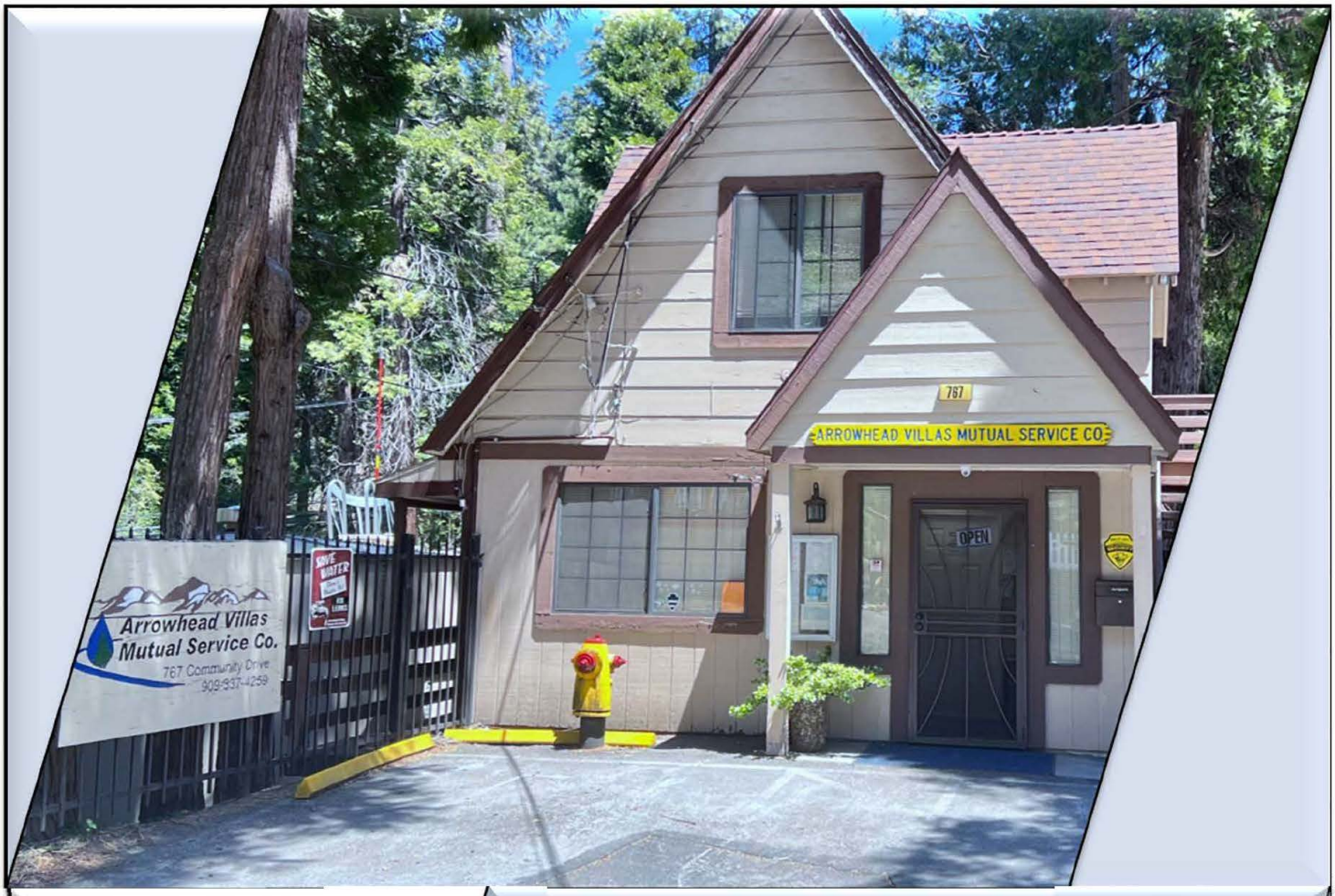


Consumer Confidence Report 2025

July,1 2026

Arrowhead Villas Mutual Service Co.
767 Community Drive
909-337-4259

Broad Meeting:

Last Full WeekFriday of the Month @ 3:00 PM

767 Community Drive
Lake Arrowhead, CA 92352

Contact Information:

Michael Carrillo
Water Operation Manager
Office # (909) 337-4259

Source(s) of Water:	Gallons-2024
Big Well (Well #3)	5,224,472 Gallons
Oakmont Well (Well #5)	4,267,469 Gallons
Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA)	13,346,403 Gallons
Total	22,838,834 Gallons

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.

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Arrowhead Villas Mutual Service Company (909) 337-4259 para asistirlo en español.

In 2025 all AVMSC's routine samples for total coliform and E-coli tested "Absent" of any pathogens in the water. Quarterly TTHM/HAA sampling all reported under the MCL.

AVMSC water is a blend of local groundwater and imported surface water.

The ground water produced by our Company wells located in Arrowhead Villas was 9,491,194 gallons.

The surface water was purchased from Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA) and amounted to 13,346,403 gallons.

CLAWA's water is from Silverwood Lake, a reservoir of the State Water Project which is operated by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

CLAWA treats and disinfects the water at their treatment plant and then distributes it to various water agencies including AVMSC.

The supplemental water from CLAWA is blended with our well water at the Sycamore tank site.

Terms Used in This Report

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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control 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 Standard (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.

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 results from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants:
Including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban 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.

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

A list of the drinking water contaminants that were **detected** during the most recent sampling year for the constituent is below. 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 rmore than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. There were no violations in 2024.

Primary Standards				**AVMSC**		**Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency (CLAWA)**		
Substance Unit of Measure	**Year Sampled**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Amount Detected**	**Range Low-High**	**Amount Detected**	**Range Low-High**	**Health Effects**
Chlorine (ppm)	202	4.0 as Cl_2	4.0 as Cl_2	1.02	0.16 - 1.73	---	---	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Fecal Coliform or E. Coli	2024	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform postive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	0	0	NA	0	NA	Human or animal fecal waste.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity[1 m] (pCi/L	202	15	0	7.4	NA	---	---	Erosion of natural deposits.
Haloacetic Acids[2] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	0.525	ND - 3	4.4	0.0 - 7.7	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2024	10	0.02	0.14	0.14 -0.16	---	---	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2024	10	10	1	NA	0.21	0.0 - 0.62	Runoff and leaching rom fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	2024	0	0	0	NA	0	NA	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	6.34	ND - 30.1	49.3	16.0 - 93.7	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	TT	5	0.18	ND - 0.28	0.16	0.11 - 0.57	Soil runoff/Presence of colloidal and/or suspended matter.
Uranium (pCi/L)	2024	20	0.43	15	9.5 -23	---	---	Erosion of natural deposits.
Secondary Standards								
Aluminum (ppb)	2023	200	NS	ND	ND	---	---	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2023	500	NS	10	10 - 21	56.69	41 - 74	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	500	NS	9	8.2 - 9	40.94	28 - 49	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2023	1000	NS	170	170-200	226.9	160 - 300	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Substance Unit of Measure	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Health Effects
Other Constituents								
Sodium (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	9.5	9.5 - 10	51.38	42 - 61	Refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	10	120 - 140	87.69	75 - 100	The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally
Odor - Threshold (TON)	2024	3	NA	1	1	1	1	
Unregulated Contmainants* **								
Boron		1000	---	---	---	100	0-160	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium		50	---	---	---	3.09	0 - 5.2	Erosion of natural
pH		6.5 - 8.5	---	---	---	8.06	7.8 - 8.5	
Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	Number of Site Exceeding AL	AL	PHG (MCLG)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits. Leaching of wood		
Lead (ppb)	10	1.9	0	15	0.2	**CLAWA Results from 2023**		
Copper (ppb)	10	41	0	1300	0.3	**CLAWA Results from 2023**		
Lead (ppb)	10	0.01	0	15	0.2	**AVMSC Results from 2024**		
Copper (ppb)	10	0.332	0	1300	0.3	**AVMSC Results from 2024**		

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) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Lead-Specific Language: 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. AVMSC 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. Informationon lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

2024 Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI)

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require all water systems to complete a lead service line inventory (LSLI) by October 16, 2024. AVMSC utilized interpolation methods to verify a subset of the service lines in our service area. We reviewed historical building records and prioritized our sample subset to focus on homes built prior to the 1986 lead pipe material ban. There are 798 homes in our service area, 649 structures were built prior to 1986 and 149 were built after 1986. 225 services lines were field verified with a strategic selection based on historical data, geographic diversity, and construction era. None of the field identified service lines contained lead. We will continue to update the inventory after any repairs are made or other activity that would lead to pipe material identification. A copy of the inventory is available at our office.