



Running Springs Water District 2009 Water Quality

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS-KEN AYERS, KEVIN KELLEMS, PAMELLA BENNETT, MICHAEL TERRY, PAUL SHOUSE

Customer Service...Troubleshooting

If you are experiencing a problem with the water pressure at your property, whether it is lower than usual, higher than normal or fluctuating, there are a few things that you can check yourself before calling Running Springs Water District.

Some of the questions you can ask yourself are:

- Have you had any plumbing work done lately?
- Is this happening in the house as well as out in the yard (with the hose or sprinkler system)?
- Is this condition the same throughout the house, or isolated to just one area/fixture?
- Is the problem the same with the hot and cold water?

Answering these questions before calling the District will assist us in possibly isolating the problem (s). Listed below are some of the more frequent problems our customers have experienced:

The problem: Low water pressure in one area of the home.

Possible cause: This condition could be caused by several things. There may be a blockage of some sort. This blockage could consist of either a clogged aerator on the end of the faucet itself, the valve under the sink may have been shut off or turned down, or the flow of water in the pipe to that particular faucet has become physically blocked by something. Since this problem is located within the property's private plumbing system (after the meter), and not caused by District equipment, it is the responsibility of the property owner to correct the situation.

The problem: The water pressure throughout the house has decreased.

Possible cause: This condition could also be caused by a couple of things. The simplest cause would be that the main shut-off valve to the home was accidentally closed or partially closed by someone. Another possibility could be that your pressure regulator has stopped working. These regulators do occasionally go bad. When this happens, the regulator may shut down and allow little or no pressure (or water) into the house. Regulators are relatively simple to repair or replace by a plumber, or can be purchased at most hardware stores and be replaced by you if you have the tools and skills.

The problem: An increase in pressure.

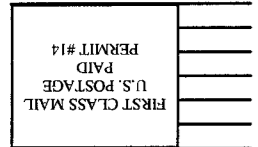
Possible cause: Again, this is usually associated with pressure regulators and high-pressure zones. As stated above, regulators do occasionally go bad. When this happens, the regulator may open completely and allow the full system pressure into the house. Having pressure in the home that is too high could cause damage to the plumbing and fixtures in the house.

The problem: The constant sound of water running.

Possible cause: Running water in the home can be caused by several things. One of the fixtures (possibly a toilet or a valve) is not shutting off as it is supposed to. The float assembly in the toilet tank may need to be replaced because of a bad seal or a sticky float, or there may be a plumbing leak somewhere on the property, either under the home or within the sprinkler system. To check to see if there is a leak, simply shutoff all water fixtures in the home, then go out to the meter and see if it is running. If the meter is still running, there is a leak between the water meter and the house. Now turn off the main water shut off to isolate the plumbing in the house. If the meter is still running, you probably have a leak in the service line between the meter and the main shutoff valve at the house. Because the problem is located within the property's private plumbing system (after the meter), and not caused by District equipment, it is the responsibility of the property owner to correct the situation.

If you need your service turned off for repairs, please call the RSWD at (909) 867-2766 and we will send someone out to shut off the service for you. Once the repair has been made, we will again send someone out to turn the service back on (possible fees associated).

2009 Annual Water Quality Report RUNNING SPRINGS WATER DISTRICT



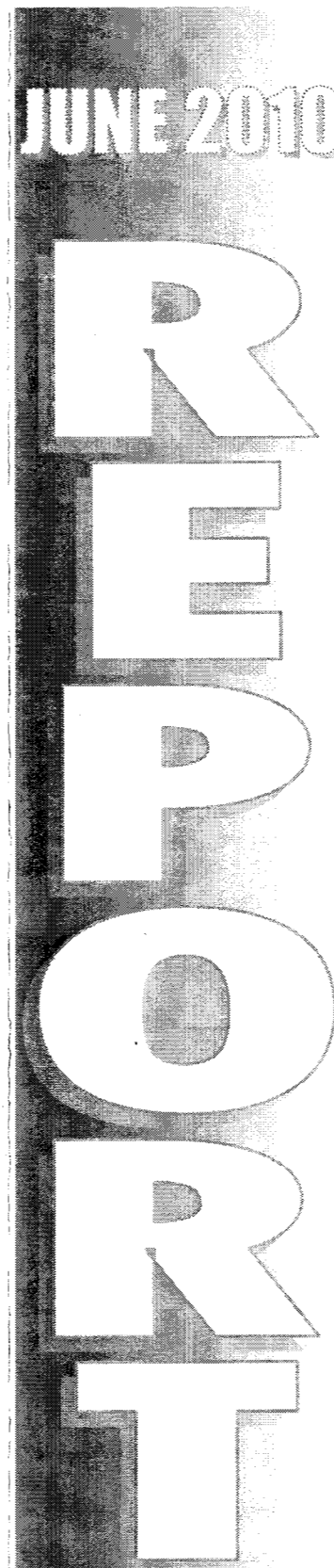
Running Springs, CA 92382-2206
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RUNNING SPRINGS WATER DISTRICT

- mg/l - milligrams per liter
- uG/l - micrograms per liter
- 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,
- AL - Regulatory Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- 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 is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, 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.
- NS - No Standard.
- Micromhs-One millionth of an OHM.

Source No.	Source ID	Most Vulnerable Activities (PCA)	Chemical detected
8	Horizontal Well 04I	Historic waste dumps/landfills	None
9	Horizontal Well 04J	Historic waste dumps/landfills	None
11	Luring Canyon Vertical Well	Housing-high density	Arsenic
		Sewer collection systems	None
16	Sidewinder Canyon Vertical 05	Wells-Water supply	None
17	Sidewinder Vertical Well 01A	Wells-Water supply	None
18	Sidewinder Vertical Well 03	Wells-Water supply	None
19	Weiss Canyon Vertical	Sewer collection systems	None
22	Rimwood Vertical #2 Well	Wells-Water supply	None
28	Horizontal Well 86-7-13H	Sewer collection systems	None
29	Horizontal Well 04D	Sewer collection systems	None
31	Owl Rock Vertical Well	Illegal activities/unauthorized dumping	None
33	Horizontal Well 96-6-16H	Sewer collection systems	None
		Historic waste dumps/landfills	None
34	Luring Pines Well	Housing-high density	Nitrate
		Sewer collection systems	Nitrate
		Storm Drain Discharge Points	None
101	District Complex Vertical Well	Sewer collection systems	None
		Utility stations-maintenance areas	None
103	Horizontal Well 98-9-17H	Wells-Water supply	None
104	Horizontal Well 98-9-18H	Historic waste dumps/landfills	None
105	Harris Vertical Well	Sewer collection systems	None

In 2001, Running Springs Water District completed a source water assessment to determine the contamination vulnerabilities of Running Springs Water District's water resources. Our sources are considered vulnerable to contamination from historic dump/landfills, sewer collection system, high density housing, storm drain discharge, utility maintenance areas, and illegal unauthorized dumping.

You may request a copy of the assessment by contacting the California Department of Public Health Sanitary Engineer at (909) 383-5289 or the Running Springs Water District at (909) 867-2766.



Running Springs Water District / 2009 Water Quality Report

Test Results							Typical Source of Contaminant
MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level	Range of Detection	Sample Dates	Violation Yes/No		
Contaminants							Primary Standards
MICROBIOLOGICAL							Soil Runoff
Turbidity*(NTU)	5	N/S	0.28	ND-0.4	06/13/07 12/09/09	No	
INORGANIC							
Fluoride (mg/l)	2	1	0.09	ND-0.16	06/13/07 12/09/09	No	
Nitrate as Nitrogen (uG/l)	10	10	0.39	ND-1.4	06/13/07 12/09/09	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive to promote strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer factories
Nitrate (as NO3) (mg/l)	45	45	2.34	ND-6.5	01/14/09 12/09/09	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants**							
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	N/S	3.42	ND-12.62	04/18/07	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	N/S	3.33	ND-11.65	11/25/09	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards							
Chloride (mg/l)	500	N/S	17.8	3.4-42	06/13/07 12/09/09	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, sea water influence
Corrosivity	Non Corrosive	N/S	11.52	10.17-12.11	01/23/08 12/09/09	No	Natural/industrial-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in water affected by temperature and other factors
Zinc (uG/l)	5000	N/S	21.5	ND-94	06/13/07 12/09/09	No	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	N/S	4.03	ND-10	06/13/07 12/09/09	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	1,000	N/S	158.75	100-220	06/13/07 12/09/09	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (Microhmos)	1,600	N/S	265	130-430	06/13/07 12/09/09	No	Substances that form ions when in water, sea water influence
Odor (units)	3	N/S	1	1	06/13/07 12/09/09	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
ORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Tetrachloroethylene (uG/l)	5	N/S	.06	ND-0.52	01/19/05 12/16/09	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreasers)
Other Contaminants							
Sodium (mg/l)	N/S	N/S	14.76	8.1-26	06/13/07 12/09/09	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium (mg/l)	N/S	N/S	2.31	ND-3.5	06/13/07 12/19/09	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/l)	N/S	N/S	9.15	3.3-19	06/13/07 12/19/09	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (mg/l)	N/S	N/S	29	15-44	06/13/07 12/19/09	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (mg/l)	N/S	N/S	106.2	43-170	06/13/07 12/19/09	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants							
ORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Lead (mg/l)	15	2	5.7	No site above the AL out of 20 sites sampled	2007	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

*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 hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
 **Radiological Contaminants - Four (4) quarterly samples are required every four (4) years.

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to provide information regarding the quality of water and services 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 comes from wells located throughout the Running Springs Water District and from water purchased from Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency, and from Arrowbear Park County Water District.

Running Springs Water District, Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency and Arrowbear Park County Water District routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The State allows us to monitor for 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. These tables illustrate the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2009. We are presenting the water quality tables from our purchased water providers in the same format they were submitted to us.

As the table shows, we did not exceed the maximum contaminant level for any of the contaminants tested. Our drinking water is safe and exceeds Federal and State standards. There may be terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with so we are providing these definitions to help you better understand them.

“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 of our customers help us protect our water sources. If you have suggestions to help us improve our service, please contact us at (909) 867-2766.”

Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency /Water Quality Data - 2009

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Average Level Detected	Range Of Levels Detected	Units	MCL	PHG	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS						
Turbidity	ND	0	TT	0.3	NS	Soil runoff
Total Trihalomethanes	15	0-35.4**	uG/l	80	NS	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	3	0-4.5**	uG/l	60	NS	By-product of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Aluminum	.03	0-13	mg/l	1	.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (naturally occurring)	.14	.12-.15	mg/l	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	.0005	0-.008	uG/l	AL=15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO3)	2.48	0-3.6	mg/l	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS						
Chloride	86.44	73-98	mg/l	500	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	10.67	7-13	mg/l	50	NS	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	57.75	43-68	mg/l	500	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	333.13	270-370	mg/l	1000	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
OTHER CONSTITUANTS						
Sodium	73.25	61-82	mg/l	NS	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness	110.63	100-120	mg/l	NS	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor - Threshold	1	1	TON	3	NS	Naturally occurring organic materials
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
Boron	170.63	100-230	uG/l	1000	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium	.90	0-4.2	uG/l	50	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	7.69	6.8-8	Unit	6.5-8.5	NS	

*Turbidity is monitored continuously because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our treatment system. Turbidity measures the cloudiness of water. The Agency uses a conventional treatment process to reduce turbidity.
 **The Range of Levels Detected for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic includes the IDSE sample sites, as required by the Federal EPA Stage 2D/DBPR.

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 (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. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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:

- Micro contaminants, such as viruses, and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural live stock 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 production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Arrowbear Park County Water District /Water Quality Report Data - 2009

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant Column	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Range	Unit Measurement	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity**	N	<0.1	<0.1	NTU	.3	NS	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Activity, Gross	N	.37	<1.0-3.0	pCi/l	15	0 (N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	N	ND	ND	pCi/l	20	0 (N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemical Contaminants*							
Nitrate (as NO3)	N	ND	None	mg/l	45	45	Runoff from fertilizer use
Iron	N	107.5	ND-430	uG/l	300	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	.145	0.1-.18	mg/l	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards*							
Chloride	N	4.275	1.7-7.3	mg/l	500	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	2.825	2.3-3.8	mg/l	500	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance	N	242.5	220-260	uS	1600	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor Threshold	N	1	1	Units	3	NS	Natural occurring or leachates
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	155	150-170	uG/l	1000	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Other Constituents*							
Calcium	N	38.5	34-44	mg/l	NS	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	N	2.05	1.4-2.6	mg/l	NS	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	16.0	13-19	mg/l	NS	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium	N	ND	None	mg/l	NS	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness	N	106.5	96-120	mg/l	NS	NS	Erosion of natural deposits

*Sampling required once per three years. Data presented in the table is from sampling done 2008 in accordance with the regulations. Next testing for these constituents is due in year 2010.

**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 hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which 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, USEPA and the California Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH Department 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”

If you have any questions about this report, please contact Running Springs Water District, Safety Compliance Operator, Kent Jenkins at (909) 867-2766. 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. Please call for meeting time at (909) 867-2766.