

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 dumps/landfills, sewer collection systems, high density housing, storm drain discharges, utility maintenance areas and illegal and/or unauthorized dumping. You may request a copy of the assessment by contacting the California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water at (909) 383-4320 or the Running Springs Water District at (909) 867-2766.

Source No.	Source ID	Most Vulnerable Activities (PCA)	Chemical Detected
8	Horizontal Well 041I	Historic waste dumps/landfills	None
9	Horizontal Well 041J	Historic waste dumps/landfills	None
11	Luring Canyon Vertical Well	Housing-high density	Arsenic
		Sewer Collection System	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
		Weiss Canyon Vertical	Sewer Collections Systems
22	Rimwood Vertical Well #2 Well	Wells-Water Supply	None
28	Horizontal Well 86-7-13H	Sewer Collections Systems	None
29	Horizontal Well 04D	Sewer Collections Systems	None
31	Owl Rock Vertical Well	Illegal activities/unauthorized dumping	None
33	Horizontal Well 96-6-16H	Sewer Collections Systems	None
		Historic waste dumps/landfills	None
34	Luring Pines Well	Housing-high density	Nitrate
		Sewer Collections Systems	Nitrate
		Storm Drain Discharge Points	None
101	District Complex Vertical Well	Sewer Collections 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 Collections Systems	None

- 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
- Micromos - One Millionth of OHM.

RUNNING SPRINGS WATER DISTRICT
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 Running Springs, CA 92382

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RUNNING SPRINGS WATER DISTRICT
 2016 Annual Water Quality Report



Running Springs Water District
2016 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 – Ken Ayers, Pamella Bennett, Anthony Grabow, Errol Mackzum, Michael Terry

Public Water System ID#: 3610062

On May 18, 2016, the State Water Board adopted a statewide water conservation approach that replaces the prior mandatory restrictions put in place in May 2015. As a result, the Running Springs Water District no longer has a mandatory limit on outdoor irrigation but we still are encouraging the Running Springs Water District Customers 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 2016. 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 for 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, 2016. 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 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 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 of 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 <http://www.runningspringswd.com>.

Running Springs Water District / 2016 Water Quality Report							
TEST RESULTS							
Contaminants	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level	Range of Detection	Sample Dates	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contamination
PRIMARY STANDARDS***							
Microbiological							
Turbidity *(NTU)	5	NS	.011	ND-0.5	2014-2016	No	Soil Runoff
Disinfection Byproducts****							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	NS	11.51	9.0-13.5	2016	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	NS	1.96	1.6-2.4	2016	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganics							
Flouride (ppm)***	2	1	0.07	ND-.20	2014-2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive to promote strong teeth.
Nitrate (as NO3) (ppm) Monitored yearly*****	45	45	1.34	ND-6.5	2016	No	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage and erosion of natural deposits.
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS**							
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	N/S	4.67	ND-16.0	2013-2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	N/S	3.18	ND-42	2013-2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
SECONDARY STANDARDS***							
Chloride (ppm)	500	N/S	16.92	5.5-39.0	2014-2016	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, sea water influence.
Corrosivity	Non-Corrosive	N/S	11.32	10.32-12.17	2014-2016	No	Natural/industrial-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in water affected by temperature and other factors.
Sulfate (ppm)	500	N/S	2.66	ND-6.4	2014-2016	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1000	N/S	170	110-240	2014-2016	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	1600	N/S	291.1	170-440	2014-2016	No	Substances that form ions when in water, sea water influence.
Odor (Threshold)	3	N/S	1	1	2014-2016	No	Naturally occurring organic chemicals.
OTHER CONTAMINANTS***							
Sodium (ppm)	N/S	N/S	13.38	7.7-28	2014-2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Potassium (ppm)	N/S	N/S	2.71	1-3.8	2014-2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Magnesium (ppm)	N/S	N/S	5.62	3.1-14	2014-2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium (ppm)	N/S	N/S	29.5	15-41	2014-2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Hardness (ppm)	N/S	N/S	111.4	52-160	2014-2016	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 years. Results are from 2013.							
	90 th Percentile Result	Unit Measurement	MCL	PHG			
Lead	5.6	ppb	15	2			Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, discharge from industrial manufacturing, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	280	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 over four (4) years. *** Monitored every 3 years **** Results are calculated on a locational running annual average. ***** Refer to enclosed notice.							

Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency / 2016 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*	46.00*	6.6-40.2	uG/l	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids*	7.00*	1.3-6.8	uG/l	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Chemicals						
Fluoride (naturally occurring)	.08	0-.17	mg/l	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as NO3)	.33	0-.75	mg/l	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards						
Chloride	95.00	72-120	mg/l	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	66.94	39-93	mg/l	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	337.50	290-410	mg/l	1000	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Other Constituents						
Sodium	81.44	69-98	mg/l	N/A	N/A	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Total Hardness	103.00	87-110	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	1	1-1	TON	3	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Unregulated Contaminants						
Boron	188.13	0-250	uG/l	1000	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium	1.30	0-4.7	uG/l	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	8.04	7.8-8.3	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 9b) (that must be met through the 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			0.07 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.						

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 for 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.

Arrowbear Park County Water District / 2016 Water Quality Report							
Test Results							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Avg. Level Detected	Range	Unit of Measurement	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity**	N	0.117	0.1-0.2	NTU	5	NS	Soil Runoff
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Activity, Gross	N	2.09	0.0-11.0	pCi/l	15	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	N	0.766	0.0-4.0	pCi/l	20	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemical Contaminants							
Perchlorate (as ClO4)	N	ND	None	ug/l	6	1	Industrial manufacturing waste
Nitrate (as NO3)	N	ND	None	ug/l	45	45	Runoff from fertilizer use
Nitrate (as NO3-N)	N	ND	None	ug/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
Iron*	N	ND	None	ug/l	300	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride*	N	0.112	0.0-0.21	mg/l			Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts (Trihalomethanes/Haloacetic Acids)							
Bromodichloromethane	N	ND	None	ug/l	NS	NS	Organic reaction with chlorines
Bromoform	N	ND	None	ug/l	NS	NS	Organic reaction with chlorines
Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	N	ND	None	ug/l	NS	NS	Organic reaction with chlorines
Dibromochloromethane	N	ND	None	ug/l	NS	NS	Organic reaction with chlorines
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	ND	None	ug/l	80	80	Organic reaction with chlorines
Dibromoacetic Acid	N	ND	None	ug/l	NS	NS	Organic reaction with chlorines
Dichloroacetic Acid	N	ND	None	ug/l	NS	NS	Organic reaction with chlorines
Monobromoacetic Acid	N	ND	None	ug/l	NS	NS	Organic reaction with chlorines
Monochloroacetic Acid	N	ND	None	ug/l	NS	NS	Organic reaction with chlorines
Trichloroacetic Acid	N	ND	None	ug/l	NS	NS	Organic reaction with chlorines
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	ND	None	ug/l	60	60	Organic reaction with chlorines
Secondary Standards							
Chloride*	N	2.96	1.8-6.3	mg/l	500	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate*	N	2.08	2.0-2.3	mg/l	500	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance*	N	264	250-280	mg/l	1600	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor Threshold	N	1.08	1-2	Units	3	NS	Naturally occurring or leachates
Total Dissolved Solids	N	168	140-180	mg/l	1000	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Other Constituents							
Calcium*	N	39.4	33-45	mg/l	NS	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium*	N	2.32	2.0-2.7	mg/l	NS	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium*	N	14.8	12.0-16.0	mg/l	NS	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium*	N	ND	None	mg/l	NS	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness*	N	106.4	92-120	mg/l	NS	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
*Testing/sampling required once every three years. Data presented in the table is from testing/sampling done in 2014 in accordance with the regulations. Next testing/sampling for these contaminants is due in 2017. **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.							

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the SWRCB-DDW prescribe regulations that 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 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>.

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 Standard. There may be terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with so we are providing these definitions on the following page 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.

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.



RUNNING SPRINGS WATER DISTRICT
A MULTI-SERVICE INDEPENDENT SPECIAL DISTRICT

31242 Hilltop Boulevard • P.O. Box 2206
Running Springs, CA 92382

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

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

**Monitoring Requirements Not Met for
Running Springs Water District**

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During January 1, thru December 31, 2016, we collected 8 of the 9 required annual samples for Nitrate as N and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time, although, the District has been taking Nitrate samples from all of our groundwater wells for over 25 years and have never exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Nitrates.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	<i>Required Sampling Frequency</i>	<i>Number of Samples Taken</i>	<i>When All Samples Should Have Been Taken</i>	<i>When Samples Were or Will Be Taken</i>
Nitrate as N	9 Samples Annually	8	January 1 thru December 31, 2016	Samples taken January 25 and February 8, 2017

What happened? What is being done?

- We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. **The District has been taking Nitrate samples from all of our groundwater wells for over 25 years and have never exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Nitrates.** The 2 consecutive samples taken in 2017 showed we are continuing to meet drinking water standards. Steps have been put in place to electronically notify staff weekly of all required samples for that period and to ensure all annual sample requirements are met.

For more information, please contact Kent Jenkins at (909) 867-2766 or P.O. Box 2206 Running Springs, CA 92382.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- **SCHOOLS:** Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- **RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS** (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- **BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS:** Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by the Running Springs Water District.

State Water System ID#: 3610062. Date distributed: June 2017.