

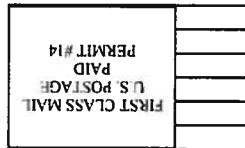


Running Springs Water District 2010 Water Quality

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

2010 Annual Water Quality Report RUNNING SPRINGS WATER DISTRICT



Running Springs, CA 92382-2206
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RUNNING SPRINGS WATER DISTRICT

JUNE 2011

- ppm - parts per million
- ppb - parts per billion
- 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.
- Micromhos-One millionth of an OHM.

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.

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

Source Water Protection and Water Conservation Tips for Consumers

Source Water Protection Tips for Consumers

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with you local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dumping No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water". Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Water Conservation Tips for Consumers

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 - 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save you up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.



Running Springs Water District / 2010 Water Quality Report

Test Results	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level	Range of Detection	Sample Dates	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Contaminants Primary Standards							
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Turbidity*(NTU)	5	N/S	0.28	ND-0.4	01/23/09 11/17/10	No	Soil Runoff
INORGANIC							
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.09	ND-0.16	01/23/08 06/09/10	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive to promote strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer factories
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	0.395	ND-1.4	01/23/08 06/09/10	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO ₃) (ppm)	45	45	2.07	ND-6.7	01/13/10 12/08/10	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	8.4	ND-12.62	04/18/07	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	N/S	7.9	ND-11.65	12/15/10	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Standards							
Chloride (ppm)	500	N/S	17.83	11 - 42	01/23/08 06/09/10	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, sea water influence
Corrosivity	Non Corrosive	N/S	11.44	9.53 - 12.11	01/23/08 12/08/10	No	Natural/industrial-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in water affected by temperature and other factors
Zinc (ppb)	5,000	N/S	21.5	ND-94	01/23/08 06/09/10	No	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste
Sulfate (ppm)	500	N/S	3.74	ND - 7.5	01/23/08 06/09/10	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	N/S	161.25	100-220	01/23/08 06/09/10	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (Microhmhos)	1,600	N/S	272.5	160 - 430	01/23/08 06/09/10	No	Substances that form ions when in water, sea water influence
Odor (units)	3	N/S	1	1	01/23/08 06/09/10	No	Naturally occurring organic materials

ORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	5	N/S	0.06	ND-0.52	01/19/05 12/16/09	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreasers)
Total Trihalomethanes (ppm)	80	N/S	10.62	5.6 - 14.9	08/25/10	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid (ppm)	60	N/S	1.62	1.1 - 2.1	08/25/10	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Other Contaminants							
Sodium (ppm)	N/S	N/S	14.88	8.1 - 2.6	01/23/08 06/09/10	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium (ppm)	N/S	N/S	2.48	1.3 - 3.5	01/23/08 06/09/10	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	N/S	N/S	9.38	3.4 - 19	01/23/08 06/09/10	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	N/S	N/S	29.75	15 - 44	01/23/08 06/09/10	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (ppm)	N/S	N/S	109.87	53 - 170	01/23/08 06/09/10	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper
Lead and Copper are regulated as a Treatment Technique under the Lead and Copper Rule, which requires systems to take water samples at the consumers' tap every three years. Results shown in this report are from 2010.

Contaminant	90th Percentile Result	Unit Measurement	MCL	PHG	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Lead	9.2	ppb	15	2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, discharge from industrial mfg, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	880	ppb	1,300	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 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, 2010. 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 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.

Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency /Water Quality Data - 2010

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Average Level Detected	Range Of Levels Detected	Units	MCL	PHG	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS The TT requirement is: at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU.*						
Turbidity	.18	0 - 1.7	TT	0.3	N/A	Soil runoff
Total Trihalomethanes	12	0 - 32.5**	uG/l	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	6	0 - 26.9**	uG/l	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Aluminum	.05	0 - .2	mg/l	1	.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (naturally occurring)	.04	0 - .15	mg/l	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	.69	0 - 11	uG/l	AL=15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	1.86	0 - 3.9	mg/l	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS						
Chloride	80.44	64 - 110	mg/l	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese	10.47	8 - 14	mg/l	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	46.88	39 - 57	mg/l	500	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	303.75	280 - 350	mg/l	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
OTHER CONSTITUENTS						
Sodium	64.75	56 - 84	mg/l	N/A	N/A	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water & is generally naturally occurring
Total Hardness	100	88 - 120	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 AL						
Boron	151.88	120 - 260	uG/l	1,000	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium	3.56	0 - 7.4	uG/l	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	7.55	7.1 - 8	Unit	6.5 - 8.5	N/A	

*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 Acids includes the IDSF 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 - 2010

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 - 0.3	<0.1	NTU	.3	NS	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Activity, Gross	N	.35	<1.0 - 6.0	pCi/l	15	0 (N/A)	Erosion of deposits
Uranium	N	ND	ND	pCi/l	20	0 (N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemical Contaminants*							
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	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	.143	0.1-18	mg/l	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards*							
Chloride	N	4.975	1.7 - 7.3	mg/l	500	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	3.025	2.3 - 3.8	mg/l	500	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance	N	250	220 - 260	uS	1,600	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor Threshold	N	1	1	Units	3	NS	Natural occurring or leachates
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	160	150 - 170	uG/l	1,000	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Other Constituents*							
Calcium	N	39.2	34 - 44	mg/l	NS	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	N	2.1	1.4 - 2.6	mg/l	NS	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	15.75	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	109	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 & 2010 in accordance with the regulations. Next testing for these constituents is due in year 2011.
**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.