



## Helendale Community Services District

# 2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Issued June 2017

We are pleased to provide you with our annual Consumer Confidence Report. It provides the results of our extensive water quality tests conducted in 2016, however, some results represent the most recent sampling which could be from previous years as indicated. We encourage you to review this report which provides detailed information about your water quality, a description of where your water comes from, answers to common questions about water quality and other useful information.



Helendale CSD is committed to providing our customers with high-quality and reliable water. We are proud to announce that your tap water met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and State drinking water health standards.

The District has approximately 2,814 service connections, which includes residential and business customers. In 2016, we provided 1,479 acre-feet of potable (drinkable) water to customers. Through our trained and certified water professionals, citizens have the security of knowing their drinking water has proper monitoring and oversight. We are committed to providing our customers with high-quality and reliable water.

### HOW WE PROTECT WATER QUALITY

#### Extensive Testing

Water quality technicians test the water weekly for bacteriological activity at four locations. We also perform bacteriological tests on each active well site monthly and quarterly. The samples are tested by an independent state certified lab.

#### Disinfect for Safety

A small amount of chlorine is added at each well on a continuous basis to ensure the water remains free of any bacteria.

#### Flush to Keep the System Clean

Staff periodically flushes water out of fire hydrants at a high velocity to remove small amounts of natural sand and minerals that can slowly build up in pipelines. This happens because our water comes from deep groundwater wells.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). As the charts on the following pages show, very few substances were detected, and all are within strict water quality standards established to protect water customers.

### Questions

For questions about this report or concerning the water system, please contact Craig Carlson, Acting Water Operations Manager at 760-951-0006 during our regular office hours: Monday-Friday 8:00 am – 5:30 pm.

### Closed on Holidays.

### En Español

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien, 760-951-0006.

### WATER IN THE ENVIRONMENT

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 result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

**Radioactive contaminants**, that can be naturally occurring or 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 (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

## Results of our 2016 Drinking Water Quality Tests

This report includes results from several tests for various constituents. Helendale CSD routinely monitors for constituents in the District's drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. *Substances that are not detected (ND) are not listed.*

| Inorganic Contaminants with Primary Drinking Water Standards     |             |              |               |             |             |   |  |
|--|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---|--|
| Contaminant  | Average     | Sample Range | MCL           | PHG (MCLG)  | Sample Date | Violation   | Major Sources in Drinking Water  |
| Fluoride (mg/L)<br>(Naturally Occuring)                          | 0.33        | 0.25 - 0.40  | 2             | 1           | 2014/15     | NO  | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate as N (NO <sub>3</sub> -N)<br>(mg/L)                      | 0.59        | 0.47- 0.70   | 10            | 10          | 2016        | NO  | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits              |
| Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)<br>(mg/L)                               | 0.59        | 0.47- 0.70   | 10            | 10          | 2016        | NO  | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits              |
| Radioactive Contaminants   |             |              |               |             |             |   |  |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L)  | 4.46        | 3.95 – 5.3   | 15            | 0           | 2012/16     | NO  | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Uranium (pCi/L)  | 5.23        | 2.78 - 6.4   | 20            | 0.43        | 2012/16     | NO  | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Disinfection Byproducts  |             |              |               |             |             |   |  |
| Haloacetic Acids<br>(HAA5) (ug/L)                                | 2.5         | <2.0 – 4.3   | 60            | N/A         | July 2016   | NO  | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection   |
| Total Trihalomethanes<br>(TTHM) (ug/L)                           | 13.8        | 7.3 – 18.4   | 80            | 0.8         | July 2016   | NO  | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection   |
| Regulated Contaminants with Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels |             |              |               |             |             |   |  |
| Contaminant  | Average     | Sample Range | Secondary MCL | Sample Date | Violation   | Major Sources in Drinking Water                             |  |
| Chloride (mg/L)  | 51          | 44 - 57      | 500           | 2014/15     | NO          | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence   |  |
| Odor (units)   | 1           | 1            | 3             | 2014/15     | NO          | Naturally occurring organic materials                       |  |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm)                                     | 695         | 620 - 770    | 1600          | 2014/15     | NO          | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |  |
| Sulfate (mg/L)   | 100         | 69 - 130     | 500           | 2014/15     | NO          | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste     |  |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)                                    | 420         | 370 - 470    | 1000          | 2014/15     | NO          | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                       |  |
| Unregulated Contaminants   |             |              |               |             |             |   |  |
| Constituent  | Average     | Sample Range | NL            | MCL         | PHG (MCLG)  | Date  |  |
| Boron (ug/L)   | 210         | 150 - 270    | 1,000         | None        | None        | 2014/15   |  |
| Vanadium (ug/L)  | 4           | 3.2 - 4.8    | 50            | None        | None        | 2014/15   |  |
| Disinfectant Residuals   |             |              |               |             |             |   |  |
| Contaminant  | Sample Date | Average      | Range         | MCL         | PHG (MCLG)  | Violation   | Major Sources in Drinking Water  |
| Chlorine (mg/L)  | Weekly      | 0.38         | 0.10 – 0.68   | 4           | 4           | NO  | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment  |

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 water poses a health risk. The tables in this report indicate which minerals and substances have been detected in the water provided by Helendale CSD. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. You can also go to the following websites for more information:

USEPA - [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

CA State Water Resources Control Board - [www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/programs/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml)

### Sensitive Populations May Be More Vulnerable

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Persons with compromised immune systems such as those 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 (1-800-426-4791).

## Are Special Precautions Needed

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. 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. Helendale CSD 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 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

### Lead and Copper

| Contaminant   | Sample Date | No. of samples collected | 90th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL   | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant  |
|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------|------------|--|
| Lead (ug/L)   | Sept. 2015  | 26                       | 0                              | 0                      | 15   | 0.2        | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ug/L) | Sept. 2015  | 26                       | 220                            | 0                      | 1300 | 300        | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives        |

*Samples were taken at 26 various taps throughout the District.*

## Source Water Protection Tips

Source water provides water for public drinking water supplies and private water wells. Protecting source water also reduces risks to public health from exposures to contaminated water. Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water sources 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.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.



### Source Water Assessment

Source water assessments were conducted for the Helendale Community Services District water System. Well 1A was assessed in June 2010, and Well 4A was assessed in June 2011. The assessments are summarized in the table below. A copy of the complete source water assessment and vulnerability assessment can be obtained by contacting the Helendale Community Services District at 26540 Vista Rd., Suite B; PO Box 359 Helendale, CA. 92342; or the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401. You may request a summary of the assessments be mailed to you by contacting the SWRCB District Engineer at (909)383-4328.

| Source Number | Source ID | Most Vulnerable Activities (PCA)                                      |
|---------------|-----------|---|
| 010           | Well 1A   | Recreational area - surface water source and sewer collection systems |
| 012           | Well 4A   | Recreational area - surface water source and sewer collection systems |

## Definitions

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHG's (or MCLG's) as is economically and technologically feasible.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** Highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Notification Level (NL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers notification to local political jurisdictions and customers.

**Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCL's and MRDL's 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. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standard:** Requirements that ensure appearance, taste and smell of drinking water are acceptable.

**Secondary MCL's (SMCL):** Are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Unregulated Contaminants:** Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

**NA:** Not applicable

**ND:** Not detected.

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

**µS/cm:** a measure of conductance.

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

**mg/L =** milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm).

**ug/L =** micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb).

**< :** Less than the detection limit.

**1 mg/L** is equivalent to one second of time in approx. 11 1/2 days

**1 ug/L** is equivalent to one second of time in approx. 31.7 years



**General Manager**  
Kimberly Cox

**Board of Directors**  
Ron Clark President  
Tim Smith, Vice-President  
Sandy Haas, Secretary  
Craig Schneider, Director  
Henry Spiller, Director

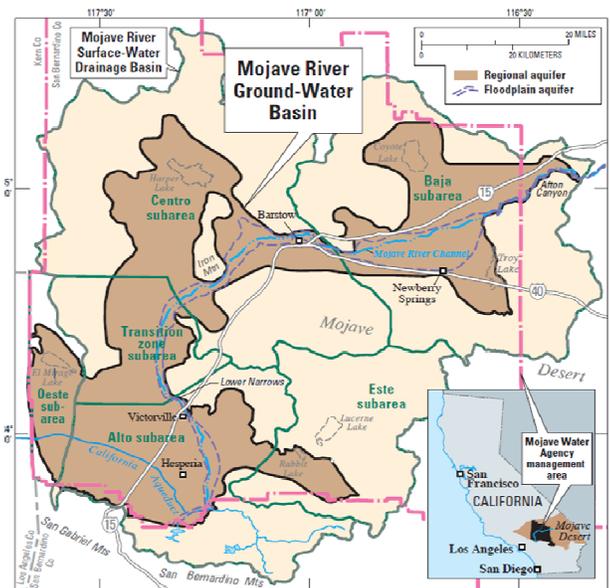
**Board Meetings**  
Held on the 1st and 3rd  
Thursday of the month at 6:30  
p.m. in the District Board Room  
located at:  
**26540 Vista Rd. Suite C.**  
**Helendale, CA.**  
For information on agenda  
items visit our website at  
[www.helendalecsd.org](http://www.helendalecsd.org)

## Water Supply

Helendale CSD's water supply is 100 percent groundwater. The District has 7 wells. In 2016, customers got their water from two of the District's wells, Well 1A and Well 4A. The District has a third active well, however it was not used for production last year. We have four additional wells on emergency standby. There are 758 valves, 300 hydrants, and 37 miles of pipe in the distribution system.

Helendale gets all of its water from the Upper Basin area, known as the Alto Subarea of the Upper Mojave River Basin.

To help monitor and keep your water safe, Staff uses a state of the art Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system to monitor tank levels, chlorine levels, and well status. The SCADA system provides remote operation and monitoring capabilities, increased security, and advanced notification. This is just one of the ways the District provides you with safe, reliable drinking water.



### Constituents that may be of interest to consumers

| Constituent                                     | Average | Range     | Date    |
|---|---------|-----------|---------|
| Bicarbonate (mg/L)                              | 205     | 200 - 210 | 2014/15 |
| Calcium (mg/L)                                  | 65      | 56 - 74   | 2014/15 |
| Magnesium (mg/L)                                | 8.3     | 8.0 - 8.6 | 2014/15 |
| pH (Lab)  | 7.3     | 7.3       | 2014/15 |
| Potassium (mg/L)                                | 2.5     | 2.0 - 3.0 | 2014/15 |
| Sodium (mg/L)                                   | 71      | 57 - 85   | 2014/15 |
| Total Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (mg/L) | 165     | 160 - 170 | 2014/15 |
| Total Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (mg/L)   | 195     | 170 - 220 | 2014/15 |

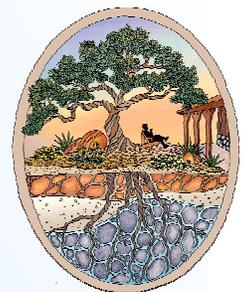
*No PHG or MCL's available*

## Your Partner in Conservation

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 and no cost ways to conserve water. Little changes can make a big difference—try one today and soon it will be second nature.

- Take short showers—a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 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 shower-head. They are inexpensive, easy to install and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered, not sidewalks or roadways. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.

*Save Water!*



*Live Like a Desert Native*

### Find us on Social Media

Stay up to date with everything going on at the District by subscribing to our social media pages! Also, be sure to bookmark our website [www.helendalecsd.org](http://www.helendalecsd.org)!



The Helendale CSD is here to help. If you would like to schedule a complimentary water audit please contact the office at (760) 951-0006 ext. 230.