HELENDALE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

"Doing great things for our customers and our community"

RESULTS OF 2011 DRINKING WATER QUALITY TESTS

Helendale Community Services District is committed to keeping you informed about the quality of your drinking water. This report includes the results of hundreds of tests for various constituents conducted during 2011; *substances not detected are not listed.* The presence of various elements in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents.

NEW WELL CONSTRUCTION

On February 3, 2011, the Board of Directors approved the construction of the new Well 4A located on Balboa Ct. The new well was drilled on the original Well 4 site. The new well has yielded excellent water quality and water production. By locating the new well at the same location the District was able to eliminate the cost of a new electrical service line and minimize the cost to hook up to the existing water main. A new chain link fence has been installed around the new well site. The well is equipped with a 125 horsepower turbine motor shaft driven pump which produces approximately 1,100 gallons per minute. Due to the turbine motor the well produces more noise than a submersible pump and motor would produce. The District is currently reviewing the different types of well structures to house the wellhead and its appurtenances in order to minimize the noise. Other site upgrades include a concrete drive approach and privacy slates installed in the fencing. The District also constructed a flushing system that allows the water that is pumped at start up of the well to go into the lake rather than pumped into the storm drain. If you have any questions feel free to call the office at 760-951-0006.

En Espanõl

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

How We Provide Top-Quality Water

Our State certified water operations staff works diligently to ensure that the water we provide to your home or business is safe and clean.

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

CHLORINATION: The technicians add trace amounts of chlorine at each well on a continuous basis to ensure the water remains free of possible bacteria.

FLUSHING: We periodically flush water out of fire hydrants at high velocity to remove small amounts of natural sand and minerals that can slowly build up in pipelines.

Board of Directors

- **H. James Keoshkerian, President**
- **John Higdon, Vice President**
- **Ron Clark, Secretary**
- **Sandy Haas, Director**
- **Craig Schneider, Director**

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Board Meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month at 6:30 pm at 26540 Vista Rd., Suite B Helendale, CA

Helendale CSD routinely monitors for constituents in the District's drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables show the results of the monitoring for the period of January 1st through December 31st, 2011.

Questions about this report or concerning the water system?

Contact Mike Simpson, Water Operations Manager at (760) 951-0006.

OFFICE HOURS:

Monday through Friday

8:00 am—5:30 pm

Closed on Holidays

Inorganic Contaminants with Primary Drinking Water Standards

Contaminant	Average	Range	MCL	MCLG (PHG)	Viola-tion	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chromium (ug/L)	1.17	0-3.5	50	100	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (NO3) (mg/L)	2.17	1.1-2.6	45	45	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	0.34	0.3-0.4	2	1	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels

Contaminant	Average	Range	Secondary MCL	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity Units (NTU)	0.50	0.26-0.63	5	NO	Soil runoff
Iron (mg/L)	0.085	0-0.490	0.300	NO	Leaching from natural deposits
TDS (mg/L)	430	360-550	1000	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (UNITS)	3.34	0-10	15	NO	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Spec. Conduct (umhos/cm)	687	570-840	1600	NO	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	42	32-52	500	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	108	28-170	500	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc (mg/L)	0.320	0-0.960	5.0	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
MBAS (mg/L)	0.05	0.06-0.08	0.5	NO	Municipal and industrial waste discharges

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding Action Level (AL)	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 9/16/09	22	5.1	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb) 9/16/09	22	300	0	1300	150	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Are Special Precautions Needed?

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

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

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	Average	Range	MCL	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Gross Alphas (pCi/L)	7.05	3.9-8.5	15	**NO**	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	6.03	5.11-7.2	20	**NO**	Erosion of natural deposits

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

Source water assessments were conducted for the sources of the Helendale Community Services District water system in June 2002, while the system was under the direction and control of San Bernardino County Service Area 70, Improvement Zone C. Well 1-A was assessed in July 2010 and Well 4A was assessed in June 2011. The assessments are summarized in the table below.

Source Number	Source ID	Most Vulnerable Activities (PCA)	Chemical Detected	Source Number	Source ID	Most Vulnerable Activities (PCA)	Chemical Detected
010	Well 1A	Recreational surface water and sewer collection systems	None	012	Well 4A	Housing -high density; Sewer collection systems Recreational area - surface water source	Nitrate None
002	Well 02	Recreational area - surface water source; sewer collection systems	None				

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminants	Average	Range	MCL	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ug/L))	11.6	2.9-17.4	80	**NO**	By-product of drinking water disinfection

A copy of the complete source water assessment and vulnerability assessment may be obtained by contacting the Helendale Community Services District or the California Department of Public Health Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401. You may also request a summary of the assessments be sent to you by contacting the CDPH District Engineer at (909) 383-4328.

What's in Water in the Environment?

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. The District's source of supply is 100 percent groundwater. 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 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from three of the District's eight wells that are constructed to depths of up to 650 feet. One well is not utilized for daily production, but is on emergency standby. The District gets all of its water from the Upper Basin area, known as the Alto Subarea, of the underground aquifer that provides water to the High Desert.

HELENDALE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
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- 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 (USEPA)
- 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.
- Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCL's and MRDL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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.
- Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCL's for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
- Regulatory Action Level:(AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if detected, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation) ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

Other Parameters That May Be of Interest to Consumers

Constituent	Average	Range
Sodium (mg/L)	67	56-85
$CaCO^3$ Hardness (mg/L)	190	150-240
Calcium (mg/L)	64	51-79
pH (Lab)	7.64	7.6-7.7

Constituent	Average	Range
Bicarbonate (mg/L)	190	190
Magnesium (mg/L)	7.8	6.5-9.1

DID YOU KNOW. . .

1 mg/L is equivalent to one second of time in approximately 11-1/2 days
1 ug/L is equivalent to one second of time in approximately 31.7 years