



Helendale Community Services District

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Issued June 2016

We are pleased to provide you with our annual Consumer Confidence Report. It provides the results of our extensive water quality tests conducted in 2015. 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.

We are proud to announce your tap water met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and State drinking water health standards. Helendale CSD vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and monitors your water quality. We are committed to providing our customers with high-quality and reliable water. This report is intended to assure citizens that their drinking water is of the highest quality and meets all Federal and State water quality standards implemented by the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act.

The District has approximately 2,812 service connections, including residential and business customers. In 2015, we provided 1,434 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.



WATER IN THE ENVIRONMENT

The 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 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. 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.

HOW WE PROTECT WATER QUALITY

Our State certified water operations staff works diligently to ensure that the water we provide to your home or business has met all drinking water standards.

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 Michael Simpson, 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.

Results of our 2015 Drinking Water Quality Tests

Helendale CSD is committed to keeping you informed about the quality of your drinking water. This report includes results from several tests for various constituents conducted during 2015. Helendale CSD routinely monitors for constituents in the District's drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. The tables show the results of the monitoring for the period of January 1st through December 31st 2015. However, some results represent the most recent sampling which could be from previous years. *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
Nitrate (NO3) (mg/L)	1.4	<2.0 - 2.8	45	45	2015	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	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 + Nitrite (as N) (ug/L)	320	<400 - 640	10,000	10,000	2015	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	7.36	4.4 - 14	15	None	2012/15	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	5.40	4.19 - 6.4	20	0.43	2012/15	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ug/L)	13.43	9.6 - 16.6	80	0.8	July 2015	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ug/L)	3.1	1.7 - 4.3	60	None	July 2015	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
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	ND	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 residential taps throughout the District. See page 3 under "Are Special Precautions Needed" for more information on Lead and Copper.							
Regulated Contaminants with Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels							
Contaminant	Average	Sample Range	Secondary MCL	Sample Date	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	420	370 - 470	1000	2014/15	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	695	620 - 770	1600	2014/15	NO	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	
Chloride (mg/L)	51	44 - 57	500	2014/15	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Sulfate (mg/L)	100	69 - 130	500	2014/15	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Odor (units)	1	1	3	2014/15	NO	Naturally occurring organic materials	
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	0.35	0.08 - 0.76	4	4	NO	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS 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 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 you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to

have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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>.

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

Constituents that may be of interest to Consumers			
Constituent	Average	Range	Date
Sodium (mg/L)	71	57 -85	2014/15
Calcium (mg/L)	65	56 -74	2014/15
pH (Lab)	7.3	7.3	2014/15
Bicarbonate (mg/L)	205	200 -210	2014/15
Magnesium (mg/L)	8.3	8.0 -8.6	2014/15
Potassium (mg/L)	2.5	2.0 -3.0	2014/15
Total Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	195	170 -220	2014/15
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	165	160 -170	2014/15

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.

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.

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).

µg/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 µg/L is equivalent to one second of time in approx. 31.7 years



General Manager
Kimberly Cox

Board of Directors
H. James Keoshkerian, President
Ron Clark, Vice President
Sandy Haas, Secretary
Craig Schneider, Director
Tim Smith, 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.**

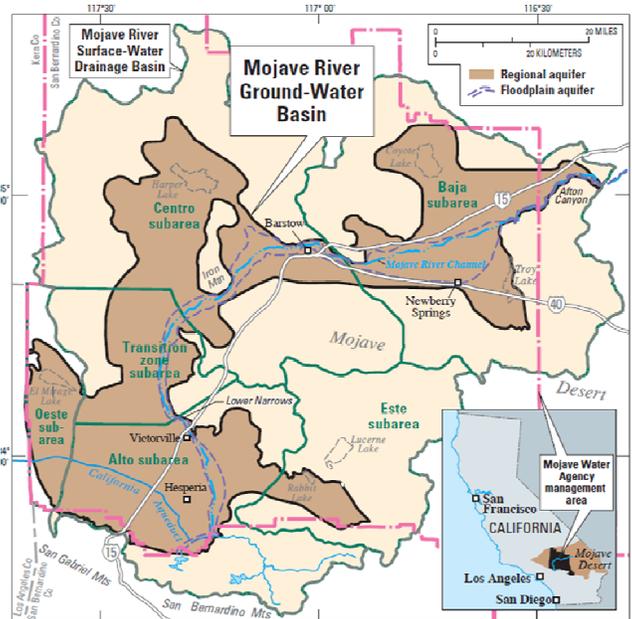
For information on agenda
items visit our website at
www.helendalecsd.org

Water Supply

Helendale CSD has 7 wells. In 2015, 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 47 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 our District provides you with safe, reliable drinking water.



Your Partner in Conservation

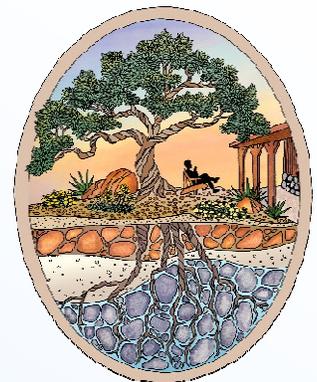
California is still in a drought! The following actions are prohibited:

- No washing sidewalks and driveways
- No irrigation during or 48 hours after a measurable rainfall
- No washing a vehicle using a hose without a shut-off nozzle
- No fountains without a recirculation system
- Restaurants can only serve water upon request
- No runoff from excessively watering outdoor landscape

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 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 showerhead. 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. 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*

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.