



COUNTY SERVICE AREA 70 IMPROVEMENT ZONE W-4 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

GENERAL DISTRICT INFORMATION

CSA 70 W-4

Routinely monitors for constituents in the District's drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables show the results of the District's monitoring for the period of January 1st through December 31st, 2010

Questions about this report or concerning the water system?

Contact Steve Samaras, Operations Manager at:

(760) 955-9885 or
(800) 554-0565

Office Hours:

Monday through
Friday
8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Closed on Holidays

MUY

IMPORTANTE !

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

County Service Area 70, Improvement Zone W-4 (CSA 70 W-4), a water district within the Special Districts Department Water/Sanitation Division (Division), is a Board-governed district providing water service to approximately 410 customers in the community of Pioneertown.

The water system consists of 6 active wells, 2 reservoirs with a combined capacity of 310,000 gallons and approximately 3 miles of water line. There are 124 metered water connections utilizing the Radio Read system.

**Visit Special Districts website for additional information at
<http://www.specialdistricts.org/2/>**

Management and staff of CSA 70 W-4 are working with the public and health officials to resolve the water quality issue in your area. A diligent regimen of testing and analysis for bacteriological, chemical, and radiological contaminants, along with physical qualities of the water is conducted throughout the year.

It is important to keep customers informed about the quality of water delivered over the past year. This year's annual water quality report, also known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), contains information about the contaminants detected in 2010. The Division's goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

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 USEPA's safe drinking water hotline at (1-800-426-4791) or at their web site: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>

The formal notification for Arsenic dated September 24, 1999 advising customers to use bottled water when the water is used for consumptive purposes remains in effect. The Stage 3 drought emergency condition for conservation enforced in August of 1999 also remains in effect.

The subsequent tables provide many terms and abbreviations that customers may not be familiar with. To understand these terms, the district has provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present or not tested.

MG – Million gallons

Parts per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.

Parts per trillion (ppt) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the customer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (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.

Public Health Goal (PHG) 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS) – MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

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 byproducts 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

CSA 70 W-4 PRIMARY STANDARDS

TEST RESULTS :

Data is obtained from the most recent sampling and may be from previous years.

CSA 70 W-4 LEAD and COPPER TEST 2009

Action level for : Lead = .015 ppm Copper = 1.3 ppm

90th percentile (5) Lead = ND Copper = .265

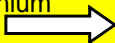
no violation of the action level for Lead and Copper

Number of sites exceeding AL = 0

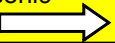
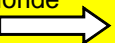
Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y / N	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform bacteria	N	0		P/A			Naturally present in the environment

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y / N	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
* Uranium 	Y	26.3	3.5-39	pCi/L	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	N	7.75	3 to 27	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y / N	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
** Arsenic 	Y	62.7	6 to 70	ppb	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
*** Fluoride 	Y	4.6	.56-9.9	ppm	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	N	11.35	5 to 31	ppm	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate to Nitrite as (N)	N	1975	1600 to 2600	ppm	10,000	NA	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Byproducts Monitoring

Contaminant	Violation Y / N	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
TotalTrihalomethanes (THM/TTTHM)	N	8.15	4.4-13	ppb	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	1.21	1-1.8	ppb	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

CSA 70 W-4 SECONDARY STANDARDS

Data is obtained from the most recent sampling and may be from previous years.

Contaminant	Violation Y / N	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Likely Source of Contamination
Sulfate	N	27.25	12.0-51	ppm	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor - Threshhold	N	1	1 to 1	Units	3		Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity	N	1.9	0.6-3.5	NTU	5		Soil runoff
Total DissolvedSolids	N	355	190-710	ppm	1,000		Runoff/leaching from natural
Specific Conductance	N	340	240-1100	umhos	1,600		Substances that form ions when in water;seawater influence
Chloride	N	17	9 to 21	ppm	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Zinc	N	286	200-490	ppm	300		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Iron *	N	304	120-710	ppm	300		Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use;leaching from septic tanks. Sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

* Constituent was blended with two other wells

CSA 70 W-4 ADDITIONAL Constituents Found

Constituent	Average	Range	Unit of Measure
Alkalinity	181	84-340	ppm
Bicarbonat	217.5	100-410	ppm
Boron	616.6	120-1400	ppm
Calcium	30	18-48	ppm
Hardness	88	52-140	ppm

Constituent	Average	Range	Unit of Measure
Magnesium	4.46	2.2-6.8	ppm
PH	8.1	7.6-8.4	
Potassium	1.78	1-2.4	ppm
Sodium	91.2	35-250	ppm
Vanadium	13	11.-15.	ppm

* The average detection level for Uranium was drawn from the sampling of reservoir 2, which serves as the distribution point for the customers. The water from the wells was blended down to this average detection level.

** Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

*** Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increase risk of getting cancer.

**** Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the Federal MCL of 4mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the State MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.

SHOULD CUSTOMERS BE CONCERNED?

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the risk of possible health effects described for regulated contaminants, customers should know that a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the 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. Special Districts Department, Water and Sanitation Division 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 Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

The Water/Sanitation Division of the Special Districts Department would like to remind customers to conserve water during Southern California Edison (SCE) rolling blackouts, and any other power outages in your area, as most production and transmission facilities may not have power for water production and delivery. SCE emergency contact number: call 1-800-611-1911.