

BIGHORN-DESERT VIEW WATER AGENCY

622 S. JEMEZ TRAIL, YUCCA VALLEY, CA 92284 · (760) 364-2315 FAX (760) 364-3412

2007 Consumer Confidence Report

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and State drinking water health standards. Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

EDUCATION 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visit their website at <http://www.epa.gov/ow/>

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons include 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

POSSIBLE CONTAMINANTS

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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that 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, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

No habla ingles? Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Llame 760-364-2315

WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS RESULTS

Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency operates eight ground water wells (45 square miles) in the Means Valley Basin and Johnson Valley Basin serving the communities of Flamingo Heights, Landers, and Johnson Valley. Last year, we conducted testing for many constituents. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2007. 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. The table on the following page shows the actual test results of your drinking water after the treatment process and compares them with constituents level limits and goals set by the Environmental Protection Agency to ensure your tap water is safe. Some of the constituents in this list reflect those which have exceeded the Detection Level for Reporting Purposes but have not exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level. Others such as Sodium, Turbidity and Hardness are listed for informational purposes only.

AN EXPLANATION OF UNITS OF MEASURE USED IN THIS REPORT

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity less than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Parts per million (ppm)- A measurement of the concentration of a substance roughly equivalent to one drop in forty two gallons.

Parts per billion (ppb)- A measurement of the concentration of a substance roughly equivalent to one drop in 14,000 gallons.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)- A measure of radioactivity.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

No Standard (NS)- No set standard.

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.

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 MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Public Health Goals (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.

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.

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

Regulatory Action Level- The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

HEALTH EFFECTS

Turbidity- Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, and diarrhea and associated headaches.

Fluoride- Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/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.

Nitrate- Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood in pregnant women.

Nitrate+Nitrite as Nitrogen- Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.

Uranium- 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.

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.

Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency operates two separate water systems. Table "A" are test results from Wells 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9 from the Flamingo Heights-Landers area. Table "B" are results from the Agency's stand alone system, Well 10 in the Johnson Valley area used for bulk hauling only.

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the California Department of Public Health to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Table "A" CONSTITUENTS (YEAR SAMPLED)	STATE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL OR MCLG	BDVWA AVERAGE RESULTS	BDVWA RANGE OF RESULTS	VIOLATION
Turbidity/cloudiness (2007) Major sources- Soil runoff	5 NTU	N/A	.37 NTU	.10-.60 NTU	No
Odor (2007) Major sources- Natural occurring organic materials	3 units	NS	1.0 unit	0-1 unit	No
Arsenic (2007) Major sources- Natural occurring organic materials	10ppb	4ppb	1.4ppb	0-3ppb	No
Fluoride (2007) Major sources- Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer	2.0 ppm	1	.5 ppm	.5 – 1.0 ppm	No
Nitrate (2007) Major sources- Leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits	45 ppm	45 ppm	6.9 ppm	5 – 10 ppm	No
Nitrate+Nitrate as Nitrogen (2007) Major sources- Leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits	10,000 ppb	NS	1386 ppb	0-2300 ppb	No
Sulfate (2007) Major sources- Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	NS	.5 mg/L	40.58 ppm	33 – 97 ppm	No
Hardness (2007) Major sources- Dissolved calcium, magnesium, strontium, ferrous iron & manganese	NS	NS	157 ppm	58 – 190 ppm	No
Sodium (2007) Major sources- Generally naturally-occurring salt present in water	NS	NS	53.14 ppm	46 – 110 ppm	No
Disinfection byproducts					
Dibromoacetic Acid (2007) Major sources- By-product of drinking water chlorination	NS	NS	1.1	0 – 1.1 ppb	No
Unregulated contaminants					
Boron (2007) Major sources- Erosion of natural deposits	NS	1000 ppb	94.28 ppb	0 – 160 ppb	No
Vanadium (2007) Major sources- Erosion of natural deposits	NS	50 ppb	7.48 ppb	5 – 20 ppb	No
Chromium, hexavalent (2005) Steel & pulp mill discharges, chrome plating, natural erosion	NS	NS	2ppb	1 – 4 ppb	No
Radioactivity Analysis (2007) -Uranium	20pCi/L	NS	15.6pCi/L	0-15.6pCi/L	No

If you have questions about this report or want to learn more about the Agency you may contact Ray Ruppel at 364-2315. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visit their website at <http://www.epa.gov/ow/> . The Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency holds its monthly meetings on the fourth Tuesday of every month at 1720 Cherokee Trail, Landers, CA 92285

Table "B"
CONSTITUENTS (YEAR SAMPLED)
(Well 10)

	STATE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL OR MCLG	BDVWA Well 10 RESULTS	BDVWA RANGE OF RESULTS	VIOLATION
Turbidity/cloudiness (2007) <i>Major sources- Soil runoff</i>	5 NTU	N/A	0.1 NTU	0.1-.60 NTU	No
Odor (2007) <i>Major sources- Natural occurring organic materials</i>	3 units	NS	1.0 unit	0-1 unit	No
Arsenic (2007) <i>Major sources- Natural occurring organic materials</i>	10ppb	4ppb	2.0ppb	0-3ppb	No
Fluoride (2007) <i>Major sources- Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer</i>	2.0 ppm	1	0.6 ppm	.5 – 1.0 ppm	No
Nitrate (2007) <i>Major sources- Leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits</i>	45 ppm	45 ppm	6.2 ppm	5 – 10 ppm	No
Nitrate+Nitrate as Nitrogen (2007) <i>Major sources- Leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits</i>	10,000 ppb	NS	1600 ppb	0-2300 ppb	No
Sulfate (2007) <i>Major sources- Runoff/leaching from natural deposits</i>	NS	.5 mg/L	97 ppm	33 – 97 ppm	No
Hardness (2007) <i>Major sources- Dissolved calcium, magnesium, strontium, ferrous iron & manganese</i>	NS	NS	78 ppm	58 – 190 ppm	No
Sodium (2007) <i>Major sources- Generally naturally-occurring salt present in water</i>	NS	NS	110 ppm	46 – 110 ppm	No
Unregulated contaminants					
Boron (2007) <i>Major sources- Erosion of natural deposits</i>	NS	1000 ppb	102.5 ppb	0 – 160 ppb	No
Vanadium (2007) <i>Major sources- Erosion of natural deposits</i>	NS	50 ppb	20.0 ppb	5 – 20 ppb	No
Chromium, hexavalent (2005) <i>Steel & pulp mill discharges, chrome plating, natural erosion</i>	NS	NS	2 ppb	1 – 4 ppb	No

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A source water assessment was conducted for Wells 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Bighorn Desert View Water Agency water system in September 2001. All wells are susceptible to septic leach ate and erosion of natural deposits. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Andres Aguirre at the California Department of Public Health at (909) 383-4308

TAP MONITORING FOR LEAD

20 sites sampled in 2007	Regulatory Action Level - 15 ppb	No sites exceeded the Action Level
Detection Limit for Reporting = 5 ppb	90 th Percentile – ND	No violation

TAP MONITORING FOR COPPER

20 sites sampled in 2007	Regulatory Action Level - 1300 ppb	No sites exceeded the Action Level
Detection Limit for Reporting = 50 ppb	90 th Percentile – 150 ppb	No violation

Likely sources are corrosion from home plumbing, erosion of natural deposits and leaching from wood preservatives



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622 S. Jemez Trail
Yucca Valley, CA 92284-1440

Phone 760-364-2315

Fax 760-364-3412

Email bdvwa@mindspring.com

Website www.bighorndesertviewwateragency.com

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