Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency

Consumer Confidence Report Year-Ending 2015

Published June 30, 2016

622 S. Jemez Trail, Yucca Valley Revised 4/1/2017 **(760) 364-2315 http://www.bdvwa.org**

Education Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants and native trace elements. 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting 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.

Last year your tap water met all USEPA and State drinking water health standards. Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again, we are proud to report no violations of a maximum contaminant level or secondary water quality standard in 2015.

Water Quality Analysis Results

As of July 1, 2015 Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency annexed the W-1 water system in Landers from County of San Bernardino Special Districts Department. We now operate 9 groundwater wells in the Ames-Means Valley Groundwater Basin and one well in the Johnson Valley Groundwater Basin. The Agency is serving a 59-square mile area encompassing the communities of Flamingo Heights, Landers, and Johnson Valley. The Exhibits on the following pages show the actual test results of your drinking water from 3 isolated water systems and compares them with constituent level limits and goals set by the U.S. 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 and Hardness are listed for informational purposes only. Lastly, 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, could be more than one year old as indicated by the "sample year".

Possible Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, groundwater aquifers, 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 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, can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

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.

An Explanation of Units of Measure Used in this Report

Parts per million (ppm) - A measurement of the concentration of a substance roughly equivalent to one second in 11.5 days.
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.
ND - Not detectable at testing limit.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A drinking water source assessment was completed for all wells in the Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency water system in December 2002. The report indicates that Wells 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are considered susceptible to septic leachate and erosion of natural deposits. A drinking water source assessment was completed for all wells in the Imp. Dist. Goat Mtn. (formally CoSB CSA 70/W-1) water system in July 2012. The report indicates that wells GMW1, GMW2 and GMW3 are considered susceptible to septic leachate, above ground storage tanks and wells. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting a Sanitary Engineer at the State Water Resources Control Board at 909-383-4328.

If you have questions about this report or want to learn more about the Agency, you may contact the Agency's General Manager, Marina D. West, PG at 760-364-2315. To learn more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visit their website at http://www.epa.gov/ow/.

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

Important Definitions

No Standard (NS) - No set standard.
N/A – Not Applicable
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sets secondary MCLGs.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
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 (AL)- The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

We access the aquifer by drilling wells, pumping water to storage tanks and delivering to your tap through pipelines in the street.

Health Effects:

Arsenic - While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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.

Gross Alpha - Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring - Helps the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants require regulation.

Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency now operates three separate water systems. **Exhibit "A" (pages 3 & 4)** summarizes test results from Wells 3, 6, 7, 8, and 9 (Well 2 and 4 are "inactive") from the Flamingo Heights-Landers area. **Exhibit "B" (pages 4 - 6)** summarizes test results from the Agency's stand-alone system, Well No. 10, in the Johnson Valley area available for bulk hauling only. **Exhibit "C" (pages 6-7)** summarizes test results from wells GMW1, GMW2 and GMW3. From January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015, the Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency conducted over 1350 water quality tests from samples taken at various locations throughout your water system in accordance with state and federal laws. The following tables list only those contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent as well as those required to be reported annually. It is important to note that the presence of these constituents, as detected in water, does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Community Participation

Our Regular Board of Directors Meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 6 PM at 1720 Cherokee Trail, Landers, CA 92252. Committees and Special Meetings occur throughout the year. The public is welcome and encouraged to attend. To confirm meeting dates, times, locations or agendas, please visit our website at www.bdvwa.org or contact our Customer Service Staff at **760-364-2315.**

Exhibit "A"

Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency Service Area

Table 1—Sampling results showing the detection of coliform bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation * See Attached Notice page 8	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	1	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Table 2—Sampling results showing the detection of lead and copper

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected (year)	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) -	23 (2013)	0.0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	23 (2013)	0.092	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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. Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency 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/lead**

****** The next round of voluntary residential testing for Lead and Copper will take place between the months of June – September 2016. If you would like to be a participant in this free voluntary program please contact our office to determine if your residential plumbing materials make you vulnerable to lead and copper contamination**

Table 3—Sampling results for sodium and hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Year	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2015	51	42-71	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2015	101	54-120	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4—Detection of contaminants with a primary drinking water standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Year	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	2015	2.9	ND-6.1	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Regarding Arsenic: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.						
Fluoride (ppm)	2015	0.84	0.56-1.1	2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; wa-ter additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2015	18	18	15	(0.0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2015	1.75	1.5-2.2	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2015	18	18	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2015	3.7	3.3-4.2	10	.02	Erosion of Natural Deposits: Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis , refractory production and textile manufacturing facilities.

Table 5—Detection of contaminants with a secondary drinking water standards

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Year	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	2015	21.5	16-30	500	NS	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor (Total Odor Number – TON)	2015	1	1	3	NS	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (ppm)	2015	39.8	32-49	500	NS	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2015	253	230-260	1000	NS	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2015	ND	ND	5.0	NS	Soil runoff
Foaming Agents (MBAS) mg/L	2015	ND	ND	1.0	NS	Municipal and Industrial Waste Discharges

Exhibit "A"

Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency Service Area

Continued...

Table 6—Detection of Unregulated contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Year	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppb)	2015	105	ND-110	1000	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Vanadium (ppb)	2015	8.5	4.3-19	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals	Sample Year	MCL [MDRL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	BDVWA Average Results	BDVWA Range of Results
Free Chlorine Residual (ppm) (as CL2)	2015	[4.0 (as Cl2)] ppm	[4.0 (as Cl2)] ppm	0.53 ppm	0.20 – 0.85 ppm
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Major sources- By-product of drinking water disinfection.	2015	80 ppb	NS	13.3 ppb	13.3 ppb
Total Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) Major sources- By-product of drinking water disinfection.	2015	60 ppb	NS	1.0 ppb	1.0 ppb

Table 1—Sampling results showing the detection of coliform bacteria

Exhibit "B"

Johnson Valley Well No. 10 Hauling Station

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection.	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli.	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Exhibit "B"

Johnson Valley Well No. 10 Hauling Station Continued....

Table 2—Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detect-ed	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2014	96	96	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2014	67	67	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cautions present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3—Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	2014	2.0	2.0	10	0.0004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	0.73	0.73	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	2015	7.5	7.5	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2015	ND	ND	10	0.02	Erosion of Natural Deposits: Discharge from electro-plating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis , refractory production and textile manufacturing facilities.

Regarding Arsenic: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Table 4—Detection of Contaminants with Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent	Sample	Level	Range of	Secondary	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	2014	41	41	500	NS	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2014	310	310	300	NS	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor (Total Odor Number – TON)	2014	1	1	3	NS	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	95	95	500	NS	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2014	350	350	1000	NS	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2014	1.6	1.6	5	NS	Soil runoff

Table 5—Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppb)	2014	160	160	1000	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Vanadium (ppb)	2014	16	16	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Exhibit "B"

Johnson Valley Well No. 10 Hauling Station Continued....

Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals	Year	MCL (MDRL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	BDVWA Average Results	BDVWA Range of Results
Free Chlorine Residual (ppm) (as CL2)	2015	[4.0 (as CL2)]	[4.0 (as CL2)]	0.65 ppm	0.35-0.95 ppm
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Major sources- By-product of drinking water disinfection	2015	80 ppb	NS	4.1 ppb	4.1 ppb
Total Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) Major sources- By-product of drinking water disinfection	2015	60 ppb	NS	ND	ND

Exhibit "C"

Goat Mtn. Service Area (previously known as CSA

Table 1—Sampling results showing the detection of lead and copper

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	Sample Year	No. of samples collected	90th Percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2013	20	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	2013	20	0.13	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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. Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency 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/lead**

****** The next round of voluntary residential testing for Lead and Copper will take place between the months of June – September 2016. If you would like to be a participant in this free voluntary program please contact our office to determine if your residential plumbing materials make you vulnerable to lead and copper contamination**

Table 2—Sampling results showing detection of coliform bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Sample Date	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	2015	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection .	ND	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform or E. Coli	2015	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli.	ND	Human and animal fecal waste.

Table 3—Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Year	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2015	1.3-1.5	1.4	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	0.39	0.36-0.41	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Chromium –Total Cr (ppb)	2014	3.63	3.5-3.8	10	0.2	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production and textile manufacturing facilities.
Arsenic (ppb)	2014	4.70	4.70	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes

Regarding Arsenic: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

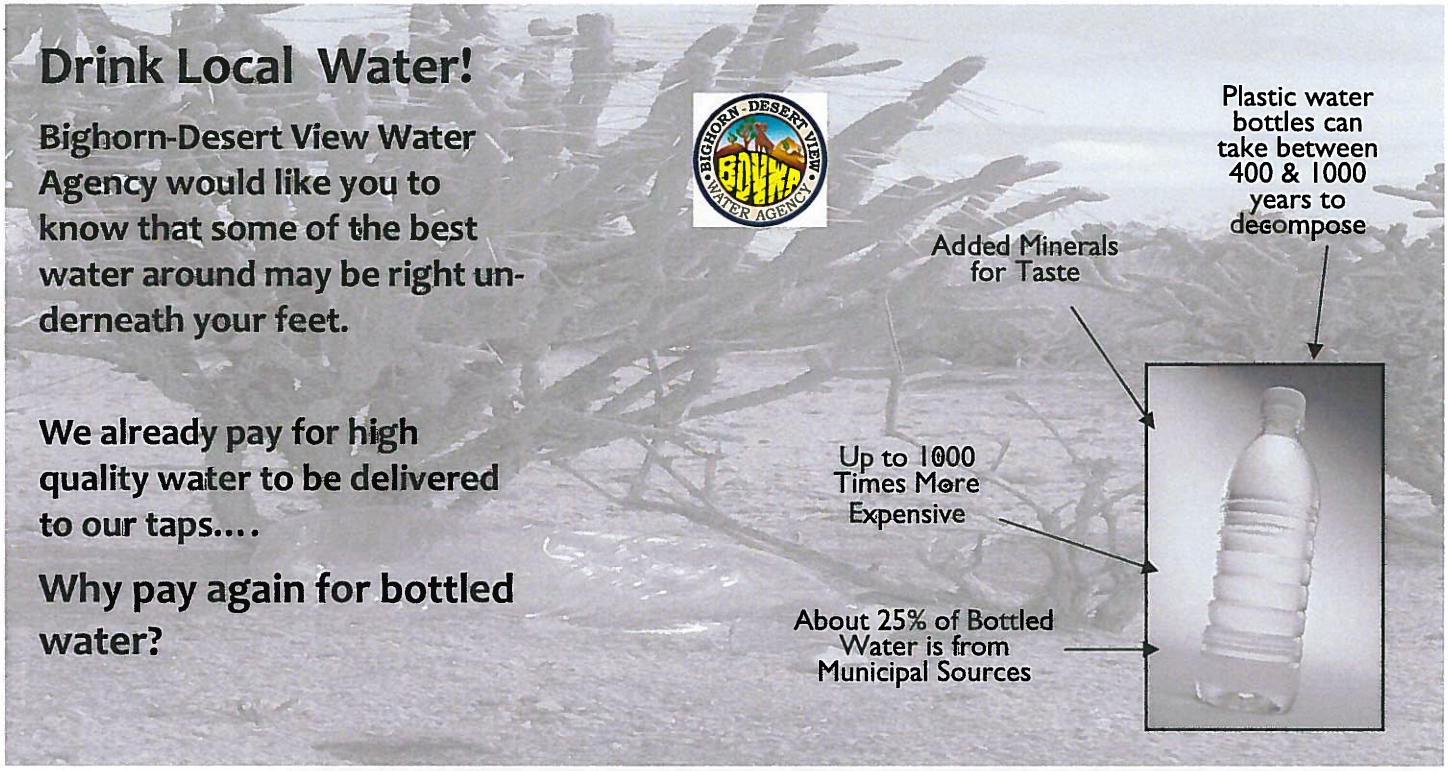

Table 4—Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals	Sample Date	Average Level	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG (MRDLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Free Chlorine Residual (ppm) (as CL2)	2015	0.82	0.61-1.02 ppm	[4.0 (as CL2)] ppm	[4.0 (as CL2)] ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	2015	8.1	6.3-9.9	80 ppb	NS	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acids HAAS (ppb)	2015	ND	ND	60 ppb	NS	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	28	28	500	NS	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2014	220	220	1000	NS	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.

Table 5—Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (CCR Units)	Sample Date	Average Level	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Odor Threshold (Units)	2014	1	1	3	NS	Naturally occurring organic materials.
Turbidity (Units)	2013	ND	ND	5	NS	Soil runoff.
Chloride (ppm)	2014	17	17	500	NS	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.

Exhibit "C"

Goat Mtn. Service Area (previously known as CSA 70/ W-1) cont...

Chemical or Constituent (CCR Units)	Sample Date	Average Level	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	28.0	28.0	500	NS	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.

Table 7—Detection of Unregulated Constituents

Chemical or Constituents (CCR Units)	Sample Date	Average Level	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Vanadium (ppb)	2014	7.8	7.8	50	The babies of some pregnant woman who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

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

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for
Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency
Zone D, Station 4
Located near Landers Post Office

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During December 2015, we did not complete all "repeat" monitoring for Total Coliform Bacteria and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

We conducted required routine testing on Wednesday, December 23, 2015 and upon notification of a "Total Coliform Positive" on Thursday, December 24, 2015 we collected a repeat sample on December 25, 2015 within the required 24-hour period which was reported as "Total Coliform Negative".

Following the notification of "Total Coliform Positive", we were also required within 24-hours to sample upstream and downstream of the original sample station site and to sample all active water production wells for Total Coliform. We failed to collect these additional samples within 24-hrs. We did collect the required samples 5 days after the initial "Total Coliform Positive" on December 28, 2015. All repeat samples were "Total Coliform Negative".

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	*Required Sampling Frequency*	*Number of Samples Taken*	*When All Samples Should Have Been Taken*	*When Samples Were or Will Be Taken*
Total Coliform	3 samples within 24 Hrs. of being notified of a "Total Coliform Positive"	1	Within 24 Hrs of being notified of a "Total Coliform Positive" (On December 25, 2015)	One (1) sample on December 25, 2015 and three samples on December 28, 2015
Total Coliform	All sources of water (e.g. wells that serve	0	Within 24 Hrs of being notified of a	The Four (4) source water wells were

	the area) within 24 Hrs of being notified of a "Total Coliform Positive". Four (4) water wells served this area.		"Total Coliform Positive" (On December 25, 2015)	sampled on December 28, 2015.

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

Staff clearly understood that repeat samples are required from the sampling station within 24-hours following notification of a "Total Coliform Positive" and they immediately obtained and delivered that sample on December 25, 2015 to the laboratory. Staff believed that upstream and downstream samples and production well samples were required if the repeat sample was also reported as "Total Coliform Positive". This was an incorrect interpretation of the applicable state regulation.

Staff was fully briefed on the requirements by December 27, 2015 and all samples were collected and delivered to the lab on December 28, 2015. Staff reviewed the written sampling program and acknowledges where the communication error occurred.

Annually the Agency collects 230 routine samples to be tested for Total Coliform. Furthermore, our water is continually disinfected with chlorine as required by the Division of Drinking Water and at no other time in 2015 was there a "Total Positive Coliform" measured in the water system.

For more information, please contact Marina West at 760-364-2315 or 622 S. Jemez Trail, Yucca Valley, CA, 92284.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency

State Water System ID#: 36 10 009. Date distributed: June 30, 2016.