2025 Consumer Confidence Report

January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency

Systems # 3610009 and 3610060

Water Source: Groundwater wells

Bighorn-Desert Water Agency (BDVWA) is pleased to present to you with the Annual Consumer Confidence Report for the year ending 2025. You will be happy to learn your water meets all federal and state drinking water standards.

Board of Directors
President, Rodney Miller-Boyer
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Marina West

The Board of Directors meet monthly to ensure the water agency is run in an economically sustainable manner. Regular board meetings are scheduled the second Tuesday each month at 6 p.m. at 1720 N Cherokee Trail, Landers, California.

More information is available at 622 S. Jemez Road, Yucca Valley, CA 92284, phone 760-364-2315, email info@bdvwa.org, or on our website at www.bdvwa.org.

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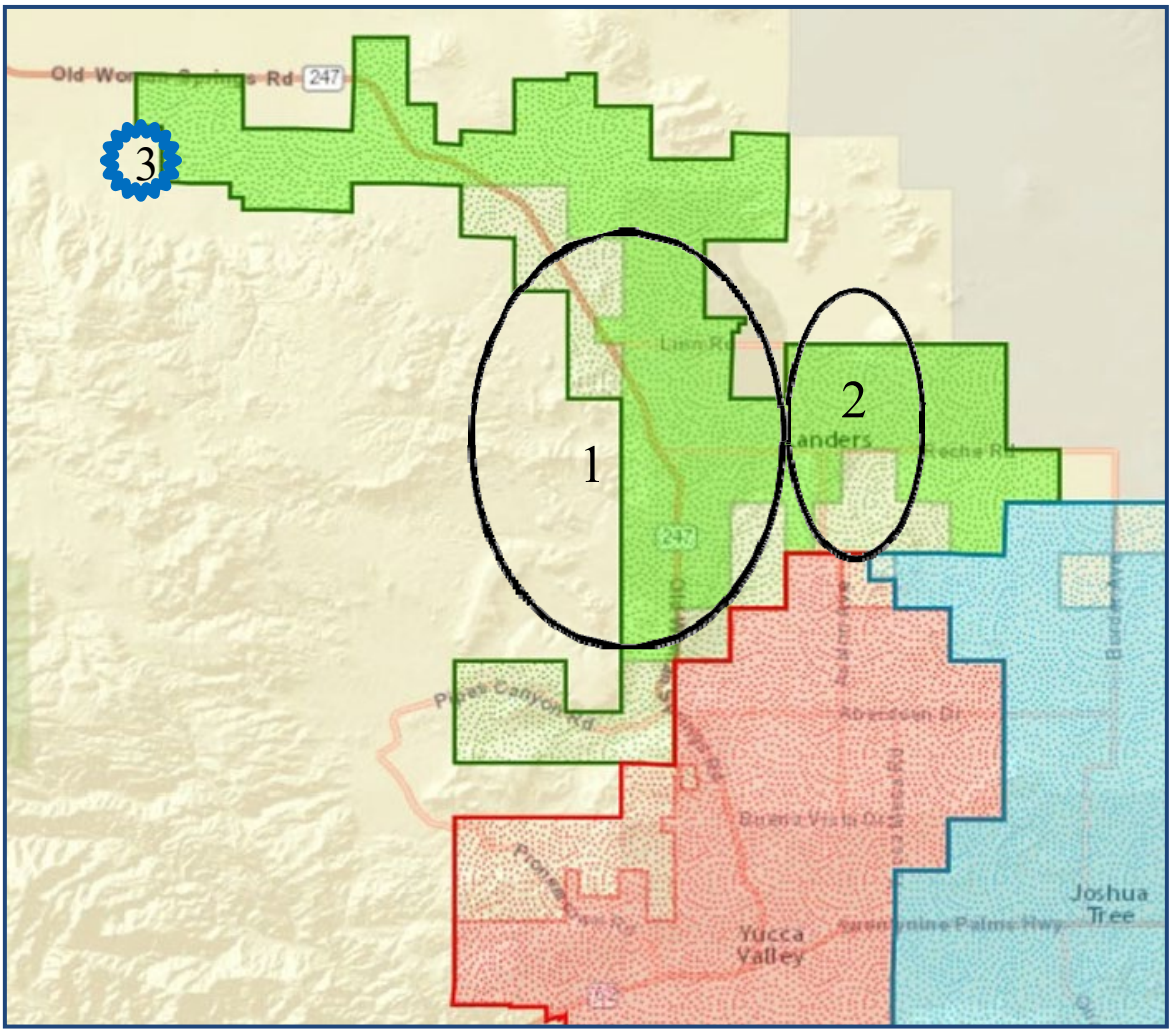
About This Report

Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency tests the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency covers 59-square miles and operates three separate water systems serving geographically distinct areas: Bighorn-Desert View (BDV), Goat Mountain and Johnson Valley. The Agency operates under two separate state water system permits: Permit No. 36-10-009 (BDV and Johnson Valley) and 36-10-060 Improvement District Goat Mountain annexed into BVDWA in 2015.

1. **Bighorn-Desert View (BDV)**, from wells 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in western Landers and Flamingo Heights.
2. **Goat Mountain (GM)**, from wells GMW1 and GMW3, serves the prior County Service Area, approx. east of Landers Lane.
3. **Johnson Valley (JV)**, a bulk water hauling system, serving the areas of Johnson Valley from Well 10, located at Airport Road and Quailbush Road.



Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 (U.S. EPA).
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.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs 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. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA).
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
BDV	Bighorn-Desert View water system covering Flamingo Heights, western Landers and Johnson Valley.
GM	Goat Mountain water system covering eastern Landers.
JV	Part of the BDV Water System, Johnson Valley hauled water well, serving Johnson Valley area.

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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 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.

Water Source 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 Improvement District Goat Mountain water system in July 2012, prior to annexation to BDVWA effective July 1, 2015. The report indicates that wells GMW1 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 (Division of Drinking Water) 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, Jennifer Cusack, 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/.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

From January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025, the Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency ordered 1,403 individual 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 have been detected for the constituent as well as those required to be reported annually. The sample year indicates the most recent year that one or more sources were last tested. All sources are tested at least every 9 years, but not necessarily the same year. 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. **BDVWA had no violations of a maximum contaminant level or secondary water quality standards in 2025.**

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables included in this report list the drinking water contaminants detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. If there is any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT, it is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Water System	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E.coli	BDV	0	0	(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
	GM	0	0			
	JV	0	0			

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive, and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Water System	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	BDV	2025	21	ND	0	n/a	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	GM	2025	16	ND	0	n/a			
	JV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	n/a			
Copper (ppm)	*BDV*	*2025*	*21*	*.108*	*0*	n/a	*1.3*	*0.3*	*Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives*
	GM	*2025*	*16*	*.127*	*0*	n/a			
	JV	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	n/a			

The next round of voluntary residential testing for lead and copper will take place between the months of June and September in 2028. If you would like to be a participant, please contact our office to determine if your residential plumbing materials may contain lead and copper.

School lead testing was conducted at the only school in the BDV or GM water systems as required in 2017 and there was no lead detected in the five samples taken.

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Water System	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	BDV	2025	25	ND-49	n/a	n/a	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
	GM	2023	44	43-45	n/a	n/a	
	JV	2023	98	98	n/a	n/a	
Hardness (ppm)	BDV	2023	67	67	n/a	n/a	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
	GM	2024	96	82-110	n/a	n/a	
	JV	2023	67	67	n/a	n/a	

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical / Constituent (units)	Water System	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	BDV	2025	1.2	ND – 2.3	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste.
	GM	2024	3.9	3.9			
	JV	2023	2.5	2.5			
Fluoride (ppm)	BDV	2025	0.39	ND-0.78	2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
	GM	2024	0.36	0.36			
	JV	2023	0.71	0.69-0.72			
Gross Alpha “Net” (pCi/L)	BDV	2025	3.4	ND-6.8	15	(0.0)	Erosion of natural deposits. (Gross Alpha minus Uranium equals Gross Alpha “Net”.)
	GM	2025	0.9	ND-1.8			
	JV	2025	0.8	ND-1.6			
Nitrate as N NO3-N (ppm)	BDV	2025	1.7	1.3-2.1	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
	GM	2025	1.15	1.1-1.2			
	JV	2025	1.6	1.6			
Uranium (pCi/L)	BDV	2025	8.45	1.9-15	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits.
	GM	2025	3.0	1.8-4.2			
	JV	2025	3.6	3.4-3.7			

Disinfection By-Products Residuals

By-Product (Units)	Water System	Sample Year	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL (MDRL)	PHG (MRDLG)	Typical Source
Free Chlorine Residual CL2 (ppm)	BDV	2025	1.08	0.59-1.57	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
	GM	2025	0.91	0.56-1.25	4	4	
	JV	2025	0.84	0.51-1.16	4	4	
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	BDV	2025	3.6	ND-7.2	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
	GM	2025	ND	ND	80	n/a	
	JV	2025	.60	ND-1.2	80	n/a	
Total Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	BDV	2025	1.1	ND-2.1	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
	GM	2025	ND	ND	60	n/a	
	JV	2025	1.2	1.2	60	n/a	

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Water System	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	BDV	2025	8.5	ND-17	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
	GM	2024	15	14-16			
	JV	2023	41	41			
Odor (Total Odor) (OU)	BDV	2025	1	1	3	n/a	Naturally occurring organic materials.
	GM	2025	1	1			
	JV	2025	1	1			
Sulfate (ppm)	BDV	2025	17	ND-34	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
	GM	2024	25	25			
	JV	2023	99	99			
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	BDV	2025	315	250-380	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
	GM	2025	240	230-250			
	JV	2025	385	380-390			
Turbidity (NTU)	BCV	2025	0.12	ND-0.24	5.0	n/a	Soil runoff.
	GM	2025	0.12	ND-0.23			
	JV	2025	0.24	ND-0.48			

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Water System	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron (ppb)	BDV	2025	55	ND-110	1000	Babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
	GM	2024	ND	ND		
	JV	2023	200	200		
Vanadium (ppb)	BDV	2025	2.75	ND-5.5	50	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.
	GM	2024	7	7		
	JV	2023	19	19		
Hexavalent Chromium	BDV	2025	3.3	3.0-3.6	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production and textile manufacturing facilities.
	GM	2025	3.7	3.5-3.9		
	JV	2025	3.6	3.6		

Additional General Information on 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised person(s) such as person(s) 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. U.S. EPA/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).

Additional Specific Information
Lead - 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 and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency at (760) 364-2315 or email info@bdvwa.org. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Arsenic - While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic (10 parts per billion), 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 Maximum Contaminant Level (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.

Gross Alpha & Uranium - 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. 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.

Hexavalent Chromium - Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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.

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

Routine Bacteriological System Samples per month:

- Bighorn-Desert View distribution system: nine (9)
- Bighorn-Desert View wellhead samples: five (5)
- ID GM distribution system: three (3)
- ID GM wellhead samples: two (2)
- Well No. 10 distribution system: one (1)
- Well No. 10 wellhead sample: one (1)

Level 1 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation 22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)

Microbiological Contaminants	Water System	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria/State Total Coliform Rule	BDV	0	0	(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
	GM	0	0			
	JV	0	0			

(a) More than 1 sample in a month with a detection.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency a 622 S. Jemez Trail, Yucca Valley, California 92284-1440, telephone (760) 364-2315 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助: Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency a 622 S. Jemez Trail, Yucca Valley, California 92284-1440, telephone (760) 364-2315.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency a 622 S. Jemez Trail, Yucca Valley, California 92284-1440 o tumawag sa (760) 364-2315 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency tại 622 S. Jemez Trail, Yucca Valley, California 92284-1440, telephone (760) 364-2315 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Bighorn-Desert View Water Agency ntawm 622 S. Jemez Trail, Yucca Valley, California 92284-1440, telephone (760) 364-2315 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.