

**DEPARTMENT OF WATER & POWER, CITY OF BIG BEAR LAKE
LAKE WILLIAM WATER SYSTEM**

2007

	DWP RANGE	DWP AVERAGE	STATE MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DATE SAMPLED	MAJOR SOURCES
Turbidity	.1-1.1	0.6 NTU	5	N/S	2005	soil runoff
Microbiological						
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	2/month	(0)	2007	naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Chemicals (samples every 3 years)						
Fluoride	ND-2.8	1.3 ppm	2	1	2005	erosion of natural deposits runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewers
Nitrate (as NO3) (sample every year)	15-26	20.5 ppm	45	45	2007	
Iron	ND-230	77 ppb	300	300	2005	N/A
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	160-190	177 ppm			2005	N/A
Radioactivity (sampled every 4 years)						
Gross Alpha Activity	ND-7.9	2.85 pci/l	15	(0)	2007	erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	ND-5.8	2.95 pci/l	20	(0)	2007	erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards (sampled every 3 years)						
Odor-Threshold	1-1	1 unit	3	N/S	2005	naturally-occurring organic materials
Chloride	15-36	24 ppm	500	N/S	2005	naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate	9.7-18	14.9	500	N/S	2005	naturally-occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids	190	190 ppm	500	N/S	2005	naturally-occurring organic materials
Additional Constituents (sampled every 3 years)						
PH	6.8-7.0	6.9 units	N/S	N/S	2005	N/A
Hardness (CaCO3)	110-180	146 ppm	N/S	N/S	2005	N/A
Sodium	21-30	25	N/S	N/S	2005	N/A
Calcium	32-42	38	N/S	N/S	2005	N/A
Potassium	1.8-5.0	2.9	N/S	N/S	2005	N/A
Magnesium	7.2-19	13.1	N/S	N/S	2005	N/A

Gross Alpha Activity

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of 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.

Lead and Copper Rule (sampled inside the homes of five customers)

Lead	ND-.0075	0.0006	AL=.015ppm	0.002	2007	internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems, discharges from industrial manufacturers, and erosion of natural deposits.
------	----------	--------	------------	-------	------	--

Lead: 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 & home plumbing. The DWP 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, & steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Copper	.180-2.100	.994 ppm	AL=1.3 ppm	0.17	2007	internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, and leaching from wood preservatives.
--------	------------	----------	------------	------	------	--

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time, may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years, may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal physician.

A source water assessment was conducted for the domestic water wells of the Department of Water, City of Big Bear Lake's Lake William's water system in March 2002.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at Environmental Health Services, 385 N. Arrowhead Ave., 2nd Flr., San Bernardino, CA 92415-0160.

You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting Mike Farrell, Environmental Health Specialist (909) 387-4666.