



# Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2019

Public Water System ID Number		Public Water System Name	
AZ04-01004		EAGAR MUNICIPAL WATER	
Contact Name and Title		Phone Number	E-mail Address
WES WHITING		928-245-5914	w.whiting@eagaraz.gov

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality.

## Drinking Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**Our water source(s):** [WHITE MOUNTAIN AQUIFER/COON SPRINGS](#)

## Drinking Water Contaminants

**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:** Such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources

**Organic Chemical Contaminants:** Such as synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may 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.



Microbiological (RTCR)	TT Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample(s) Month & Year	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	
E. Coli	N	0	N/A	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Fecal Indicator (From GWR source) (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	N	0	N/A	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Disinfectants	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	N			4	0		Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	3.4	3.4	60	N/A	8/19	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	11	11	80	N/A	8/19	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	MCL Violation Y or N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeds AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.125	0	1.3	1.3	9/17	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	2.0	0	15	0	9/17	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	.28	<0.1-.28	1	1	3/20	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

<sup>1</sup> Arsenic is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems. If arsenic is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water, and continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic.

<sup>2</sup> Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	N	<0.01	<0.01-0.01	70	70	3/18/19	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	<0.02	<0.02-0.02	50	50	3/18/19	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	N	<0.01	<0.01-0.01	2	0	3/18/19	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005-0.005	3	3	3/18/19	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	<0.02	<0.02-0.02	200	0	3/18/19	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05-0.05	40	40	3/18/19	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	<0.01	<0.01-0.01	2	0	3/18/19	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1-0.1	200	200	3/18/19	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<0.06	<0.06-0.06	400	400	3/18/19	Discharge from chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	N	<0.001	<0.001-0.001	200	0	3/18/19	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<0.002	<0.002-0.002	7	7	3/18/19	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	<0.04	<0.04-0.04	20	20	3/18/19	Runoff from herbicide use
Endothall (ppb)	N	<0.5	<.05-0.5	100	100	3/18/19	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	<0.001	<0.001-0.001	2	2	3/18/19	Residue of banned insecticide
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<0.6	<0.6-0.6	700	700	3/18/19	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<0.01	<0.01-0.01	400	0	3/18/19	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<0.01	<0.01-0.01	200	0	3/18/19	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005-0.005	1	0	3/18/19	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural

							chemical factories
<b>Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene (ppb)</b>	N	<0.005	<0.005-0.005	50	50	3/18/19	Discharge from chemical factories
<b>Lindane (ppt)</b>	N	<0.01	<0.01-0.01	200	200	3/18/19	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
<b>Methoxychlor (ppb)</b>	N	<0.005	<0.005-0.005	40	40	3/18/19	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
<b>Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)</b>	N	<0.005	<0.005-0.005	200	200	3/18/19	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
<b>Pentachlorophenol (ppb)</b>	N	<0.004	<0.004-0.004	1	0	3/18/19	Discharge from wood preserving factories
<b>Picloram (ppb)</b>	N	<0.01	<0.01-0.01	500	500	3/18/19	Herbicide runoff
<b>Simazine (ppb)</b>	N	<0.005	<0.005-0.005	4	4	3/18/19	Herbicide runoff
<b>Toxaphene (ppb)</b>	N	<0.005	<0.005-0.005	3	0	3/18/19	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

**Violation Summary (for MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring & Reporting Requirement)**

<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Explanation, Health Effects</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Corrective Actions</b>
LATE MONITORING RESULTS	SAMPLES DELAYED	N/A	SAMPLES RECEIVED