



## Consumer Confidence Report For Calendar Year 2016

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua usted bebe.  
Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

### I. Public Water System (PWS) Information

PWS ID Number	PWS Name		
AZ04 -01004	EAGAR MUNICIPAL WATER		
Contact Person and Title	Phone Number	E-Mail Address	
R. WESLON WHITING-OPERATOR	928-245-5914	w.whiting@eagaraz.gov	
<p>We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more about public participation or to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please contact <u>TOWN HALL</u> at <u>928-333-4128</u> for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.</p>			

### II. 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

The report must contain a brief explanation regarding contaminants which may reasonably be expected to be found in drinking water. This explanation may include the language of paragraph 40 CFR 141.153 (h)(1)(iii) shown below, or the system may use their own comparable language:

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.

<b>Our water source(s):</b>	WHITE MOUNTAIN AQUIFER/COON SPRINGS
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### IV. 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, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### V. Vulnerable Population

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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as 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. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and microbiological contaminants call the EPA *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791.

## VII. Definitions

**AL = Action Level** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

**MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level** – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

**MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**MFL = Million fibers per liter.**

**MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.** The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer’s tap.

**MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.** The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur.

**MREM = Millirems per year** – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

**NA = Not Applicable,** sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.

**NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units,** a measure of water clarity.

**PCi/L = Picocuries per liter** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**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.

**PPQ = Parts per quadrillion** or Picograms per liter.

**TT = Treatment Technique** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ppm x 1000 = ppb
ppb x 1000 = ppt
ppt x 1000 = ppq

## VIII. Health Effects Language

**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.

**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 and home plumbing. **EAGAR MUNICIPAL WATER** 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 [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present OR Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) OR Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Total Coliform Bacteria</b> (System takes ≥ 40 monthly samples) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (System takes ≤ 40 monthly samples) 1 positive monthly sample	Y	4	A	0	0	4/5/16 5/10/16 10/4/16	Naturally Present in Environment
<b>Chlorine (ppm)</b>	N	.68	.30-.68	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	8/9/16	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)</b>	N	0.0013	0-0.0013	60	n/a	8/9/16	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)</b>	N	0.028	0-0.028	80	n/a	8/9/16	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Antimony (ppb)</b>	N	<0.78	0-<0.78	7	7	4/18/16	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Arsenic (ppb)</b>	N	2.2	<0.1-2.2	10	10	4/18/16 8/23/16	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Asbestos (MFL)</b>	N	<0.05	0-<0.05	1	1	4/18/16	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Nitrite (ppm)</b>	N	<0.0001	0-<0.0001	70	70	4/18/16 8/23/16	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<b>Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)</b>	N	<0.0002	0-<0.0002	50	50	4/18/16 8/23/16	Residue of banned herbicide
<b>2,4-D (ppb)</b>	N	<0.0001	0-<0.0001	2	0	4/18/16 8/23/16	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<b>2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)</b>	N	<0.00005	0-<0.00005	3	3	4/18/16 8/23/16	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<b>Alachlor (ppb)</b>	N	<0.00002	0-<0.00002	200	0	4/18/16 8/23/16	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
<b>Atrazine (ppb)</b>	N	<0.0005	0-<0.0005	40	40	4/18/16 8/23/16	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
<b>Carbofuran (ppb)</b>	N	<0.001	0-0.001	200	200	4/18/16 8/23/16	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
<b>Chlordane (ppb)</b>	N	<0.0006	0-<0.0006	400	400	4/18/16 8/23/16	Discharge from chemical factories
<b>Dalapon (ppb)</b>	N	<0.0006	0-<0.0006	6	0	4/18/16 8/23/16	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
<b>Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)</b>	N	<0.00001	0-0.00001	200	0	4/18/16 8/23/16	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on

							soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<0.0002	0-<0.0002	7	7	4/18/16 8/23/16	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	N	<0.0004	0-<0.0004	20	20	4/18/16 8/23/16	Runoff from herbicide use
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<0.000000 005	0- <0.00000000 5	30	0	4/18/16 8/23/16	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Diquat (ppb)	N	<0.005	0-<0.005	100	100	4/18/16 8/23/16	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	<0.00001	0-<0.00001	2	2	4/18/16 8/23/16	Residue of banned insecticide
Endothall (ppb)	N	<0.00001	0-<0.00001	50	0	4/18/16 8/23/16	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Endrin (ppb)	N	<0.006	0-<0.006	700	700	4/18/16 8/23/16	Runoff from herbicide use
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	<0.006	0-<0.006	400	0	4/18/16 8/23/16	Residue of banned termiticide
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<0.00001	0-<0.00001	200	0	4/18/16 8/23/16	Breakdown of heptachlor
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<0.00005	0-<0.00005	1	0	4/18/16 8/23/16	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<0.00005	0-<0.00005	50	50	4/18/16 8/23/16	Discharge from chemical factories
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.00001	0-<0.00001	200	200	4/18/16 8/23/16	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	N	<0.00005	0-<0.00005	40	40	4/18/16 8/23/16	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Lindane (ppt)	N	<0.0005	0-<0.0005	200	200	4/18/16 8/23/16	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	<0.00004	0-<0.00004	1	0	4/18/16	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<0.0001	0-<0.0001	500	500	4/18/16 8/23/16	Herbicide runoff
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.0005	4	4	4/18/16 8/23/16	Herbicide runoff
Picloram (ppb)	N	<0.0005	0-<0.0005	3	0	4/18/16 8/23/16	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

## XI. Violations

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
POSITIVE COLIFORM	4/5/16	REPEAT SAMPLES NEGATIVE
POSITIVE COLIFORM	4/5/16	REPEAT SAMPLES NEGATIVE

POSITIVE COLIFORM	5/10/16	REPEAT SAMPLES NEGATIVE
POSITIVE COLIFORM	10/4/16	REPEAT SAMPLES NEGATIVE

An explanation of the violation(s) in the above table, the steps taken to resolve the violation(s) and any required health effects information are required to be included with this report. (Attach copy of Public Notice if available.)