ADEQ Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

2016 Annual Consumer Confidence Report Mailing Waiver

(For Community Water Systems Serving < 10,000 People)

Public Water System Name: TOWN OF HUACHUCA CITY

Public Water System Number: AZ04-0RC19

As outlined in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 141.155, as incorporated by reference in the Arizona Administrative Code R18-4-117, the Public Water System (PWS) named above hereby confirms that its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to its customers. The PWS also certifies that the information contained in the CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.

All community water systems must mail or otherwise direct deliver one copy of the report to each customer (defined as billing units or service connections) (use CCR Certification Form), except for systems serving < 10,000 people that may opt to meet the delivery requirements via the State of Arizona's CCR Waiver instead (use this Form).

Requirements for Community Water Systems Serving > 500 and < 10,000 Persons:

☑ **The PWS Certifies That All of the Following Were Performed:**

- Inform customers it will not be providing copies of the CCR by mail or other direct delivery methods; and
- Publish the entire report annually in one (or more) local newspaper or other news media serving areas in which the system's customers are located; and
- Make copies of the CCR available to the public upon request; and
- Keep copies available for a period of three (3) years.

Requirements for Community Water Systems Serving ≤ 500 Persons:

☐ **The PWS Certifies That All of the Following Were Performed:**

- Inform customers it will not be providing copies of the CCR by mail or other direct delivery methods; and
- Make copies of the CCR available to the public upon request; and
- Keep copies available for a period of three (3) years.

Certified by:

Name & Signature: James A Halterman

Title: Public Works Supervisor

Phone #: (520) 456-1354 Date: 5/5/2017

Revised May 20, 2013

Consumer Confidence Report For Calendar Year 2016

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

I. Public Water System (PWS) Information

PWS ID Number	PWS Name	
AZ04 -02019	Town of Huachuca City	
Contact Person and Title	**Phone Number**	**E-Mail Address**
John Boise, Certified Operator, Grade 3&2	520-762-1743	jwboise@msn.com

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 James Halterman,(Public Works Supervisor) at 520-249-5241 for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.

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.

Our water source(s):	Ground Water Wells # 2 Cochise,- # 4 Skyline,- # 5 Howard

III. Consecutive Connection Sources (None)

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.

VI. Source Water Assessment

INSTRUCTIONS: If the public water system received a Source Water Assessment (SWA), include a brief summary of the susceptibility as summarized in the SWA report.

Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ, 602-771-4641.

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.

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. EPA 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.

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. Town of Huachuca City 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

IX. Water Quality Data

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
Total Coliform Bacteria (System takes ≥ 40 monthly samples) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (System takes ≤ 40 monthly samples) 1 positive monthly sample	N	36 total	Absent	0	0	3 Per Month	Naturally Present in Environment
Disinfectants	**Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA)**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	N	.31 ppm	.26 -.38 ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	12/2016	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**
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	N	<.20 ppb	0 - <.20 ppb	60	n/a	June/27 2016	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	N	< .050 ppb	0 - < .050ppb	80	n/a	June/27 2016	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	**Violation Y or N**	**90th Percentile AND Number of Samples Over the AL**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**AL**	**ALG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	N	90th Percentile = .15 ppm	.022 to.15ppm	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	June/15 2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90th Percentile = 2.6 ppb	0 to 2.9 ppb	AL = 15	0	June/15 2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	**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**
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) (this is Gross Alpha 4002)	N	3.1pCi/L	3.1 to3.1pCi/l	15	0	5/4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits
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**
Arsenic (ppb)	N	2.1 ppb	0 to 2.1 ppb	10	0	May 21 2013	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from

							orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	.26 ppm	.092 -.26ppm	2	2	May 21 2013	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	.26 ppm	.13 to.26ppm	4	4	May 21 2013	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	.576 ppm	.32 to.98ppm	10	10	May 4 2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

XI. Violations

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Monitoring, Routine (DBP) Testing, (MERDL Monthly)	07/01/2016 End 09/30/2016	Lab was late in reporting test results to ADEQ for compliance

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.)