



## ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT



From January 1 through December 31, 2016, your drinking water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) drinking water health standards. This report, as required by Federal and State mandates, provides an annual overview of your water system.

### WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?



The Rio Verde water supply comes from five groundwater wells ranging in depth from 160 to 697 feet. These wells are located in the northeast section of Rio Verde south of the Rio Verde Ranch. The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality has completed its source water assessment for Rio Verde. The final report is available for review. Chlorine is added to the well water as

a preventative to potential contamination as water is distributed to your home. Haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes are by-products of disinfection. No other chemical is used to treat the groundwater. The chlorine residual levels are monitored daily in order to provide the proper dosages.

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

### IS MY WATER SAFE?



As the water travels through the ground, it becomes susceptible to different types of contaminants. These may range from naturally occurring minerals or substances from animal or human activity. Contaminants are grouped into categories that include microbiological, inorganic, organic and radioactive substances. Listed on the next page are the substances that were found in the well water during the last monitoring period. We are proud to say that Rio Verde water is below contamination standards for microbiological organisms, synthetic and volatile organics, pesticides and herbicides, and radioactive products. The inorganics that are present are

naturally occurring and are a result of the geologic formation through which the water is pumped. Analysis performed by the State determined that the arsenic level was 7.8 ppb. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. 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.

### DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?



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. 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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## **WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE**

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected from samples taken in the last required monitoring period. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

### **Important Drinking Water Definitions:**

1. "Maximum Contaminant Level" or "MCL" means the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology;
2. "Maximum Contaminant Level Goal" or "MCLG" means the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety,
3. "Maximum residual disinfectant level" or "MRDL" means 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,
4. "Maximum residual disinfectant level goal" or "MRDLG" means 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,
5. "Action Level" or "AL" means the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

<b>Contaminants (units)</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Rio Verde Water</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Typical Source</b>
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	15	4.8	9/12/14	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	NA	10	7.8	6/28/11	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes *
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.014	6/28/11	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium [Total] (ppb)	100	100	.01	6/28/11	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.27	08/5/14	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.7	6/28/11	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppm)	NA	0.060	0.00155	7/05/16	No	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Lead (ppm)	0.015	AL=0.015	0.0022	08/5/14	No	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.49	2/08/16	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching Nitrogen] (ppm) from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppm)	NA	0.080	0.00135	7/05/16	No	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	RAA=.42	running annual average	No	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Some people who drink water-containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

### **Units Description:**

NA: Not applicable    ND: Not detected    NR: Not reported  
 ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)    ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

For further information , please contact Mike Kleminski, General Manager of Rio Verde Utilities, at 471-2728.