

The City of Eloy is pleased to present the 2016 Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality (CCR). This report is developed to educate consumers about their drinking water source and quality.

Important Information

Información Importante

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Traducirlo, o hablar con alguien que

QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR WATER?

CONTACT US FOR ANSWERS.

Public Works welcomes your comments, questions, and participation. If you would like to learn more about public participation or to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please contact Public Works Office at 520-466-3082 for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.

Your Water Supply

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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.

Our Sources are four (4) Ground Water Wells: WL-55-591447-3, WL-55-605452-4, WL-55-605454-5, and WL-55-605455-6. Water is pumped from these wells directly into the distribution system.

Water Quality

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. We monitor our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Important Health Information

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.

Source Water Assessment

Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeological settings and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the

drinking water sources of this public water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has given a high risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water sources are protected. A designation of high risk indicates there may be additional source water protection measures which can be implemented on the local level. This does not imply that the source water is contaminated nor does it mean that contamination is imminent. Rather, it simply states that land use activities or hydrogeological conditions exist that make the source water susceptible to possible future contamination. Specific water quality data has not been included in this report; however, that information can be obtained from the Consumer Confidence Report that is compiled and distributed by your local water provider or municipality.

Federal and State Water Quality Regulations **Issues in Water Quality that Could Affect Your Health**

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.

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. City of Eloy 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.

Nitrate

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 rainfalls 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.

Arsenic

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.

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Consumer Confidence Report 2016



WATER QUALITY SUMMARY CITY OF ELOY

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Public Works Department

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Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present OR Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (system takes ≥ 10 monthly samples)	N	NONE	A	0	0	Monthly 2016	Naturally present in environment
Fecal coliform and E. Coli	N	NONE	A	0	0	Monthly 2016	Human and animal fecal waste
Disinfectants		Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)				
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.91	0.83-0.97	MRDL= 4	MRDLG = 4	Quarterly 2016	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products		Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)				
Halo acetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	N	.01	.0030-.012	60	n/a	August 2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	N	.04	.018 - .064	80	n/a	August 2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper		90th Percentile AND number of samples over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG		
Copper (ppm)	N	90 th Percentile = 0.11	.0045 -.11	1.3	1.3	August 2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90 th Percentile = 0.0035	.0011-.0058	15	0	August 2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides		Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG		
Alpha emitters (this is Gross Alpha 4002)	N	4.5	3.9-4.5	15	0	March 2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals		Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)				
Arsenic (ppb)	N	7.4	4.5-.7.4	10	0	March 2015	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.087	0.068-0.087	2	2	March 2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	6	4.6-5.9	10	10	March 2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	2.7	1.8-2.7	100	100	March 2015	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.3	0.28-0.3	4	4	March 2015	Erosion of natural deposits: water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

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

Million fibers per liter (MFL)

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

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

Millirems per year (MREM): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Not Applicable (NA): Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Units of Measurement:

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units: A measure of water clarity.

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

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.

PPM = Parts per million: or Milligrams per liter (mg/L).

Type Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions Taken By PWS
Submitted MRDL's 3 rd Quarter report late	3 rd Quarter 2016	Submitted Report
Monitoring, Routine-Lead and Cooper Rule	(Triennial) 2016	Will sample annually beginning in 2017

On December of 2016, we became aware that our system recently failed to collect the correct number of drinking water samples. Although, this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During

August of 2016, we did not monitor for lead and copper and therefore cannot be sure of our drinking water during that time. We were allowed to take 20 samples every 3 years. In those months of August we no longer qualified for triennial lead and copper monitoring. Beginning in 2017, we will begin annual monitoring for lead and copper.

What should I Do?

There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours. We will announce any emergencies on news media and bulletin boards around the City. We will also post this information on our web site at www.ci.elyoy.az.us.

What is being done?

We will begin annual monitoring in August 2017 for lead and copper and will continue to monitor on this schedule until we qualify for reduced monitoring.