

Contaminants in Water

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 & herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential use.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which are naturally occurring.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Water Quality Data

The table in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants we detected during the 2007 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table are from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2007. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis.



Current Resident

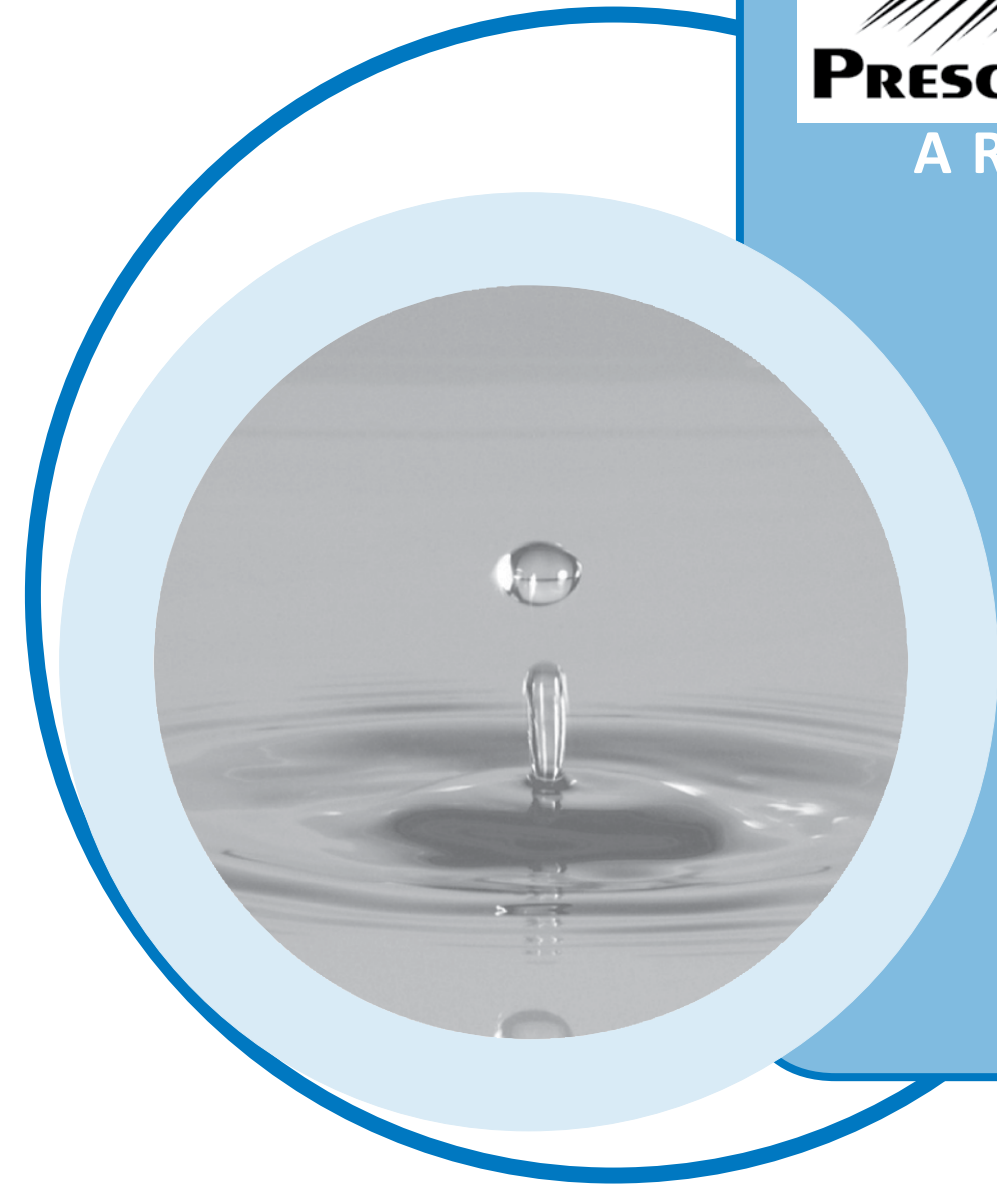
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8434 East Long Mesa Drive
Prescott Valley, AZ 86314

2007

WATER QUALITY REPORT



Drinking Water Sources

The Prescott Valley Water District serves a population of more than 40,417 from two separate systems. The upper system consists of Approx. 14,206 meters and pumps an average of 3.94 million gallons of water per day. The lower system consists of 2,370 meters and pumps an average of 581,000 gallons of water per day. The water source for Prescott Valley is groundwater, which is pumped into the distribution system by any of its 21 wells. Chlorine is added to the water maintaining a residual of 0.2 to 0.4 mg/L.

The Viewpoint Water System was developed in 1996 and became a public water system in January 1997. The System serves a population of more than 4,537 or approximately 1,917 meters. The water source for Viewpoint is groundwater, which is pumped into two ground storage tanks totaling 1,750,000 gallons and then distributed by gravity to the consumers. Chlorine is added to water maintaining a residual of 0.2 to 0.4 mg/L.

The Mingus Water System was developed in 1999 and became a public water system in 2000. The Mingus system including the Yavapai County fairgrounds complex consists of approximately 122 meters. The water source for the Mingus system is groundwater, which is pumped into two 250,000 gallon groundwater storage tanks. It is then distributed by gravity to the consumers. On average, 114,000 gallons are pumped per day. Chlorine is added to the water maintaining a residual of 0.5 to 0.8 mg/L.

Water Quality Monitoring

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat 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.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Public Participation Opportunities

If you would like to participate in the decision-making processes that affect drinking water quality, please attend the regularly scheduled meetings of the Water District, usually on the second and fourth Thursday of every month. Call 928-759-3070 for more information.

Your Water Meets All State and Federal Regulations

Last year we conducted more than 500 tests for over 97 drinking water contaminants. This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water we provided in 2007. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards. We are committed to providing you with the information because we want you to be informed. For more information about your water call John Bowman at 928/759-9062.

Special Population Advisory

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/Center For Disease Control guidelines on how to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

Terms & Abbreviations

AL: Action Level – the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level – 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.

N/A: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detectable at testing limit

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/l: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

PPM: Parts per million or milligrams per liter – (corresponds to one minute in two years)

PPB: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter – (corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years)

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

Prescott Valley Water District Upper - 13-048

Substance	MCL in mg/L	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detection	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5% positive	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	positive	0	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste
Radioactive Contaminants						
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	15	0	2.8	0.7 - 2.8	N	
Combined radium (pCi/l)	5	0	<0.03		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	<.002		N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	10	N/A	<.0071		N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	<.2		N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	1.4	.0063 - 1.4	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	<.0005		N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	<.002		N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	<.005		N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	.189	.011 - .189	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	<.01		N	Discharge from steel/ metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	<.5		N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	15 (AL)	0	<.002		N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	<.002		N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.9	<.5 - 2.9	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	<.002		N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	<.002		N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.5	<.0005		N	Leaching from ore processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides						
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	<.001		N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP [Silvex] (ppb)	50	50	<.0002		N	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	2	0	<.0002		N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	<.0001		N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH] (nanograms/l)	200	0	<.00002		N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	<.0009		N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	2	0	<.0002		N	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	<.001		N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	<.0006		N	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	6	0	.0011	<.0006 - .0011	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	200	0	<.00002		N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	<.0002		N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables

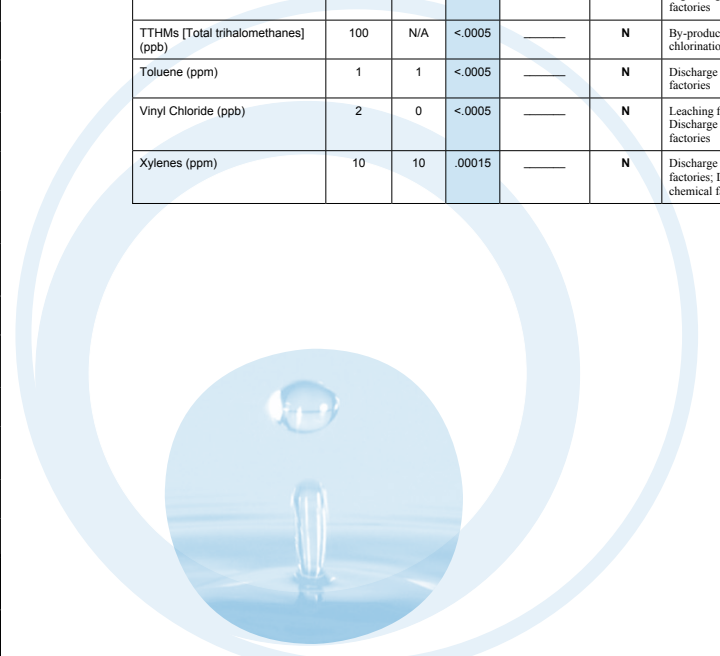
Substance	MCL in mg/L	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Detection	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Diquat (ppb)	20	20	<.0004		N	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	30	0	<5.4X10 ⁻¹⁰	<1.06E-9 - <5.4X10 ⁻¹⁰	N	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; Discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	100	100	<.009		N	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	2	2	<.00001		N	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	50	0	<.00001		N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	700	700	<.006		N	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	400	0	<.00004		N	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	200	0	<.00002		N	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	1	0	<.0001		N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	<.0001		N	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	200	200	<.00002		N	Runoff/ leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	<.0001		N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	200	200	<.002		N	Runoff/ leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	500	0	<.00004		N	Runoff from landfills; Discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	1	0	<.00004		N	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	500	500	<.0001		N	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	<.00007		N	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	3	0	<.001		N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Benzene (ppb)	5	0	<.0005		N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	5	0	<.0005		N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	<.0005		N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	<.0005		N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	<.0005		N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-dichloroethane (ppb)	5	0	<.0005		N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	<.0005		N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylen (ppb)	70	70	<.0005		N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	<.0005		N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	5	0	<.0005		N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	5	0	<.0005		N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	<.0005		N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	<.0005		N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	5	0	<.0005		N	Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	<.0005		N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	<.0005		N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	5	3	<.0005		N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	5	0	<.0005		N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
THMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	100	N/A	.015	<.0005 - .015	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	<.0005		N	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	2	0	<.0005		N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastic factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	<.0005		N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Prescott Valley Municipal Water System - 13-247 Mingus, Fairgrounds

Table with 7 columns: Substance, MCL in mg/L, MCLG, Our Water, Range of Detection, Violation (Y or N), Typical Source of Contamination. Includes categories for Microbiological, Inorganic, and Volatile Organic Contaminants.

Prescott Valley Municipal Water System - Viewpoint, Pronghorn Ranch 13-314

Table with 7 columns: Substance, MCL in mg/L, MCLG, Our Water, Range of Detection, Violation (Y or N), Typical Source of Contamination. Includes categories for Microbiological, Inorganic, Volatile Organic, and Synthetic Organic Contaminants.



Prescott Valley Water District - Lower 13-063

Table with 7 columns: Substance, MCL in mg/L, MCLG, Our Water, Range of Detection, Violation (Y or N), Typical Source of Contamination. Includes categories for Microbiological, Radioactive, Inorganic, and Synthetic Organic Contaminants.

Table with 7 columns: Substance, MCL in mg/L, MCLG, Our Water, Range of Detection, Violation (Y or N), Typical Source of Contamination. Includes categories for Volatile Organic and Synthetic Organic Contaminants.