

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.

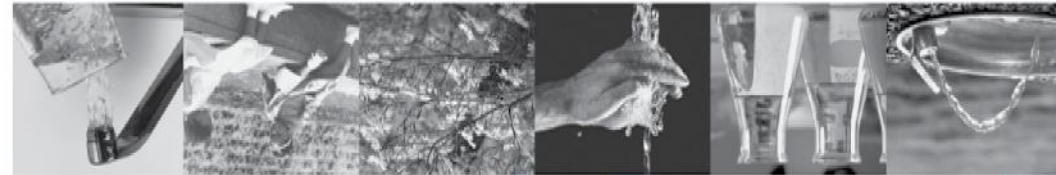
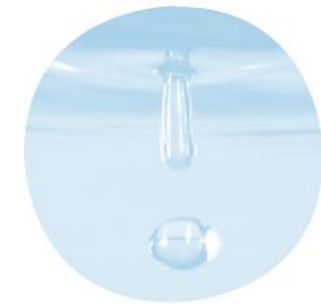
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence 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.

Spanish (Español)

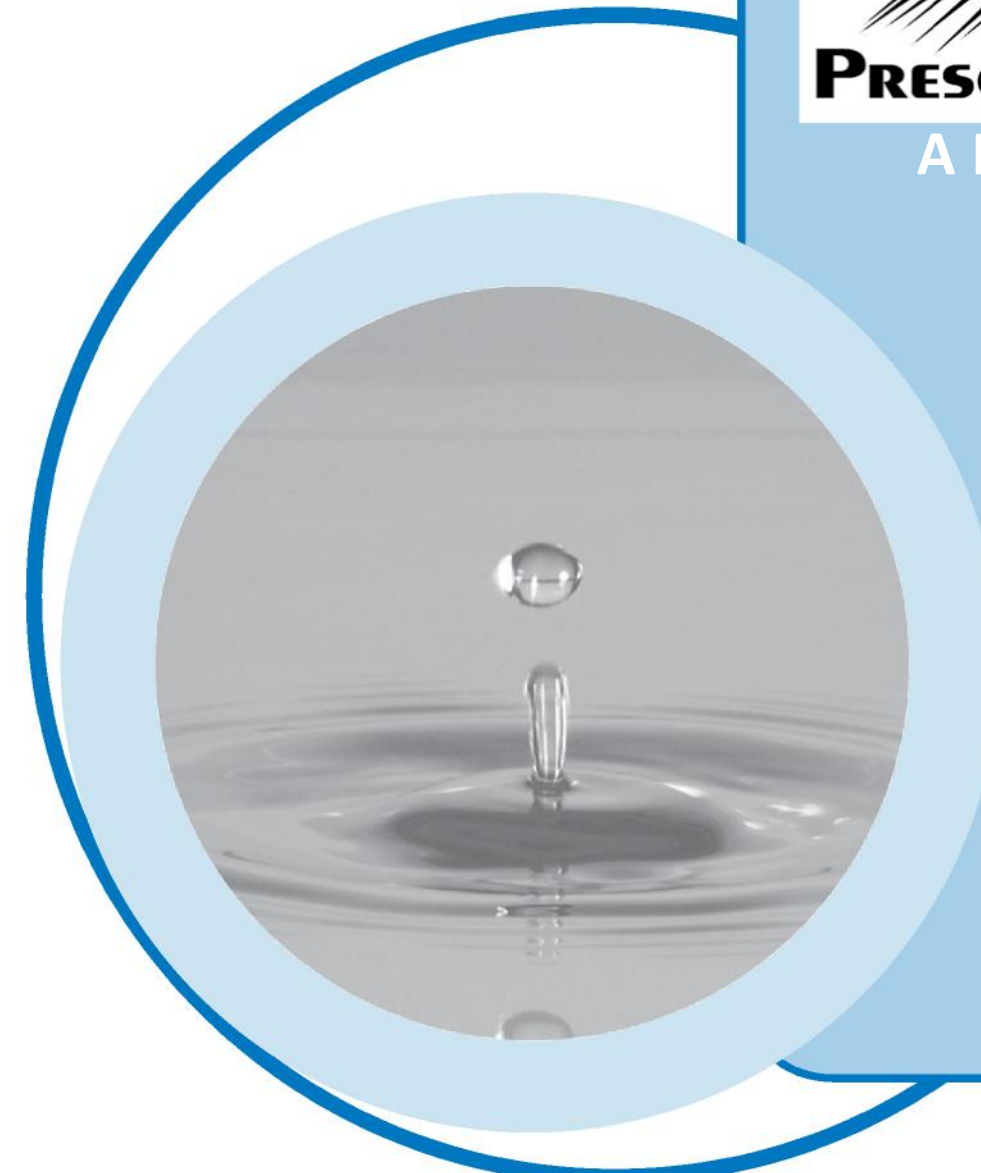
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.



8466 East Long Mesa Drive
Prescott Valley, AZ 86314

2012

WATER QUALITY REPORT



Drinking Water Sources

The Prescott Valley Water System serves a population of about 44,300 people in four different water systems and serves an average of 5,085,000 gallons of fresh water to our customers every single day. Our water comes from aquifers below the ground and is chlorinated before it is put into our water system. We maintain a chlorine residual of 0.25 – 0.61 mg/l to keep the system free from bacteria.

- **PV Water (Upper) System** serves a population of more than 33,700, has approximately 14,022 service connections and pumps an average of 3.84 million gallons per day.
- **PV Water (Lower) System** serves a population of more than 5,600, has approximately 2,345 service connections and pumps an average of 581,000 gallons per day.
- **Mingus West Water System** was developed in 1999 and became a public water system in 2000. The system serves a population of more than 300, has approximately 120 service connections including the Yavapai County Fairgrounds and pumps an average of 114,000 gallons per day.
- **Viewpoint Water System** was developed in 1996 and became a public water system in January of 1997. The system serves a population of more than 4,700 and has approximately 1,979 service connections and pumps an average of 550,000 gallons per day.

If you are unsure of which region you reside in; please call the number listed below, go to the Official Web site for the Town of Prescott Valley and copy the following link into your address bar, <http://www.pvaz.net/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=306> or refer to the enclosed water service area map.

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.

Your Water Meets All State and Federal Regulations

Last year we conducted more than 3000 tests for over 65 drinking water contaminants. This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water we provided in 2012. 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, please call Jeremiah Mecham at (928)775-3377.

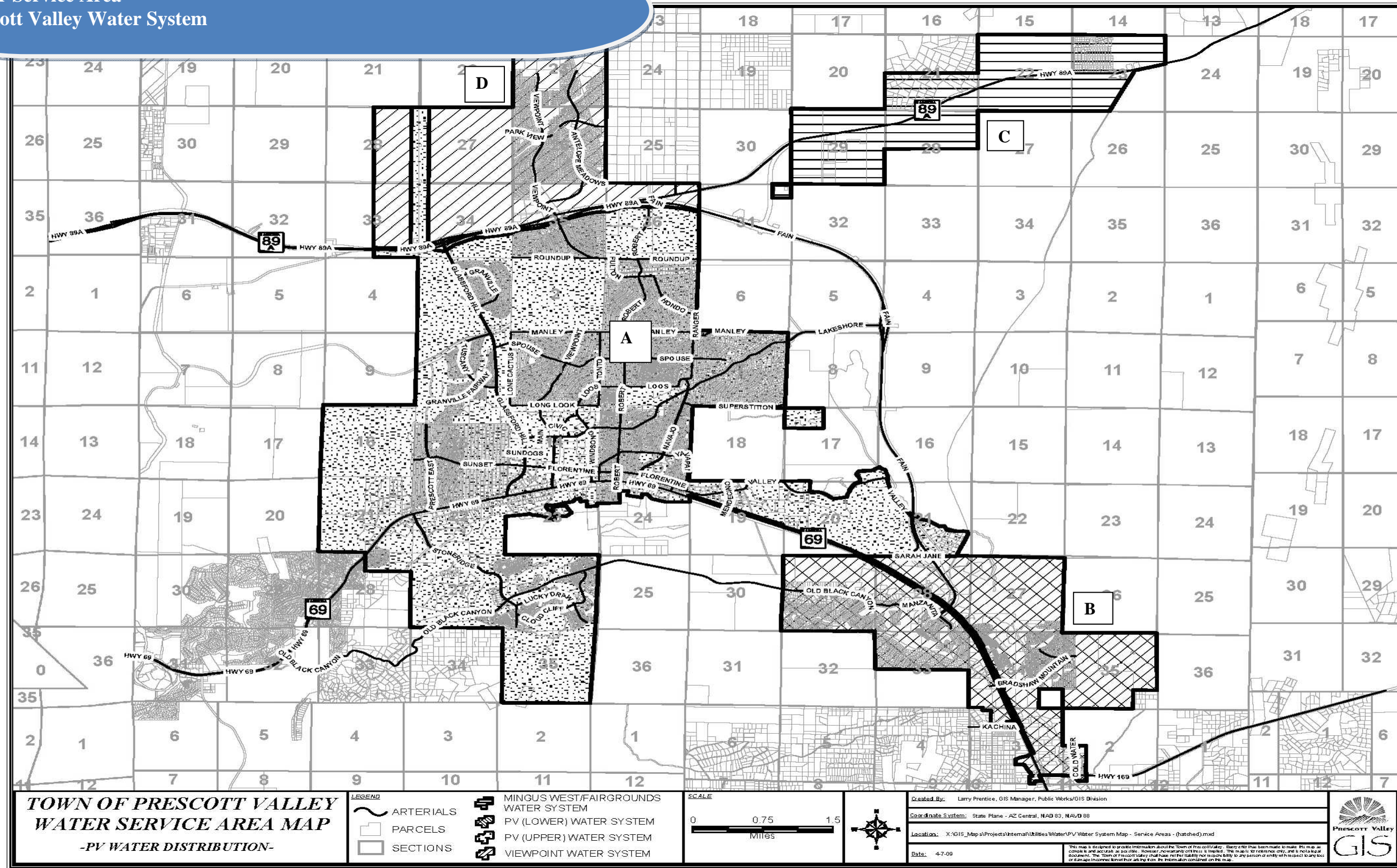
Special Population Advisory

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.

Lead Advisory

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. Prescott Valley Water System 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 drinking 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Service Area
Prescott Valley Water System



Water Quality Data Table

The table in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants we detected during the 2012 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, 2012. 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.

Prescott Valley Upper Water #13-048 Service Area Map (Area A)

Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination	
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine Residual	ppm	4	4	0.54	0.25 – 0.54	N	Water additive used to control microbes	
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	ppb	80	N/A	14.4	1.5 – 14.4	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	16	ND – 16	N*	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	1.2	0.23 -1.2	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	Present/Absent	< 5% positive per month	0	0	NA	N**	Naturally present in the environment	
Contaminants	Units	AL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead – action level at consumer taps – 2010	ppb	15	0	4	ND - 4	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper – action level at consumer taps - 2010	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.31	0.02 – 0.31	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

*The original arsenic sample collected on January 31, 2012, yielded an arsenic concentration of 16 ppb, which exceeds the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 ppb. A repeat sample was taken on February 28, 2012. The test results from the repeat sample showed an arsenic concentration of 5.8 ppb which is below the MCL. Additional arsenic monitoring, conducted during the two subsequent consecutive quarters, again showed arsenic concentrations at less than 10 ppb. The calculated running annual average for quarterly arsenic monitoring showed that the Prescott Valley Upper System was consistently below the MCL. The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has determined the system is in compliance with the MCL for arsenic.

** Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, we are required to monitor our drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. On December 11, 2012, we were notified by the ADEQ that the Upper System (PWS #13-048) had failed to collect the correct number of total coliform samples during the months of October and November 2012. The required number of total coliform samples is based on the population served by the water system. Arizona Department of Environmental Quality provided inaccurate population data during a voluntary internal compliance review by the contract operator which inadvertently impacted the number of required total coliform samples required for compliance. In response to the missed sampling events, in December 2012 we returned to compliance by sampling the required forty (40) samples. The December sample results showed that we are meeting the required drinking water standards.

Prescott Valley Lower Water #13-063 Service Area Map (Area B)

Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination	
Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine Residual	ppm	4	4	0.60	0.30 - 0.60	N	Water additive used to control microbes	
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	ppb	80	N/A	18.2	ND – 18.2	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	4.8	0.12 – 4.8	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	Present/Absent	1	0	0	NA	N	Naturally present in the environment	
Contaminants	Units	AL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead – action level at consumer taps – 2010	ppb	15	0	12	ND - 12	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper – action level at consumer taps - 2010	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.16	0.01 – 0.16	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Prescott Valley Viewpoint Water #13-314 Service Area Map (Area D)

Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination	
Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine Residual	ppm	4	4	0.59	0.27 - 0.59	N	Disinfection of water	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.39	0.26-0.39	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	Present/Absent	1	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment	
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	2.4	0.7 – 2.4	N	Erosion of natural deposits	
Contaminants		AL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead – action level at consumer taps - 2011	ppb	15	0	1	ND - 1	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper – action level at consumer taps - 2011	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.03 – 0.1	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Prescott Valley Mingus Water #13-247 Service Area Map (Area C)

Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination	
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine Residual	ppm	4	4	0.61	0.24 - 0.61	N	Disinfection of water	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	1.4	0.79 – 1.4	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	Present/Absent	1	0	0	NA	N	Naturally present in the environment	
Contaminants	Units	AL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead – action level at consumer taps – 2010	ppb	15	0	3	1 - 3	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper – action level at consumer taps - 2010	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.97	0.25 – 0.97	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: not detected
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
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.
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.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.