

Dixie

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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).

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water is produced from a single well located within the system boundaries.

Source water assessment and its availability

Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeologic settings of and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the department has given a low risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A low risk designation indicates that most source water protection measures are either already implemented, or the hydrogeology is such that the source water protection measures will have little impact on protection. The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality has completed the Source Water Assessment. It is available for your review on our website, www.wmcwater.com, or at our local office during normal business hours.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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:

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, which 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Water Utility of Greater Tonopah is a privately owned company. There are no regular scheduled public meetings. You may contact us at the address below.

Additional Information for 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 rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

| | MCLG | MCL, | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|---|
| | or | TT, or | Your | Range | | Sample | | |
| <u>Contaminants</u> | <u>MRDLG</u> | <u>MRDL</u> | <u>Water</u> | <u>Low</u> | <u>High</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Typical Source</u> |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 50 | 0.008 | NA | | 2005 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.3 | NA | | 2005 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|------|----|---|
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 7 | NA | 2005 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (optional) (ppm) | | 63 | 63 | NA | 2005 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching |

Microbiological Contaminants

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|------|----|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform (positive samples/month) | 0 | 1 | 0 | NA | 2005 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
|---|---|---|---|----|------|----|--------------------------------------|

| | | | Your | Sample | # Samples | Exceeds | |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| <u>Contaminants</u> | <u>MCLG</u> | <u>AL</u> | <u>Water</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Exceeding AL</u> | <u>AL</u> | <u>Typical Source</u> |

Inorganic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----|--------|------|---|----|--|
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 0.0001 | 2005 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
|--|---|----|--------|------|---|----|--|

Unit Descriptions

| <u>Term</u> | <u>Definition</u> |
|------------------------|--|
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| positive samples/month | positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |

Important Drinking Water Definitions

| <u>Term</u> | <u>Definition</u> |
|--------------------------|---|
| MCLG | 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 | 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. |
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment |

| | |
|-------|---|
| | technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | 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. |
| MRDL | 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. |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

For more information please contact:

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