



**Pine-Strawberry Water  
Improvement District**

## 2016 Water Quality Report

### Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report, as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. This report is a snapshot of the quality of water provided in 2016, during which we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants.

#### **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.

# Water Quality

## Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. For example, immunocompromised persons – such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy; persons who have undergone organ transplants; people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders; elderly; and infants – can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The Environmental Protection Agency's and Centers for Disease Control's guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Water Drinking Hotline, which can be reached at (800) 426-4791.

## Where does my water come from?

The Pine-Strawberry Water Improvement District is supplied exclusively by ground water pumped from the district's 26 wells, which draw from the Lower Verde watershed. The water is treated with chlorine as a preventative disinfectant, stored in a series of storage tanks and then pumped through a complex delivery system by use of booster pumps and pressure tanks through main transmission lines and service connections.

## Source water assessment and its availability

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality evaluates all water sources that provide to the public. The ADEQ issued PSWID sources a low risk designation indicating that "most source water protection measures are already in place or the hydrogeology is such that the source water protection will have little impact on protection." You can obtain a Source Water Assessment Report from the ADEQ at 1110 W. Washington St. Phoenix, AZ 85007 or by visiting [www.azdeq.gov](http://www.azdeq.gov) for more information.

## 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-479.

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 regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## Description of water treatment process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

## Cross connection control survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

## Source water protection tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides since they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.

- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. You can use the EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste – Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

### Additional information for 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. Pine-Strawberry Water Improvement District 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 through the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## How can I get involved?

The PSWID welcomes questions, suggestions or comments at (928) 476-4222 or [www.pswid.org](http://www.pswid.org). The public meeting schedule is available on the PSWID website.



## Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers. A 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving to save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full, saving up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

# Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Water Quality Data Table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not

harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below.

## Unit Descriptions

**ug/L:** Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water

**ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**Positive samples/month:** Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive

**NA:** Not applicable

**ND:** Not detected

**RAA:** Running Annual Average

## Important Drinking Water Definitions

**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.

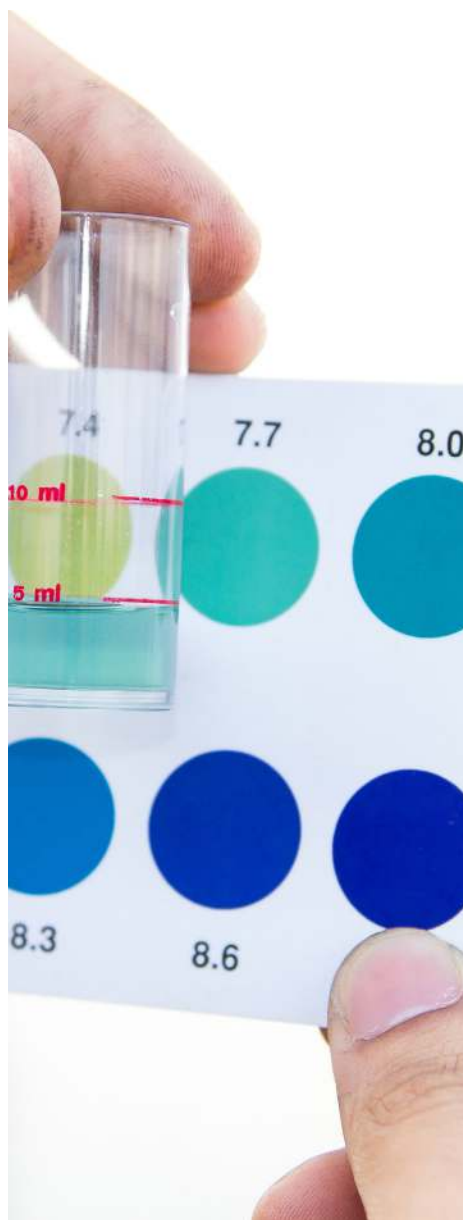
**TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

**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 (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.

**MPL:** State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level



Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
<i>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)</i>								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	22.6	2.2	22.6	Feb–Aug 2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	10	ND	10	Feb–Aug 2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	0.8 RAA	0.4	3.7	Jan–Dec 2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	6.7	ND	12*	June 2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	1.6	ND	1.6	May 2014	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.33	0.094	0.33	May 2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.5	ND	2.5	May 2014	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.28	0.13	0.28	May 2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.2	ND	1.2	April 2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA	MPL	18	5.9	18	April 2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	4.7	1.1	4.7	Feb 2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	1	NA	NA	Feb 2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead & Copper Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	6.1	Sept. 2014	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.42	Sept. 2014	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

\*Arsenic  
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. The original arsenic sample collected on May 6, 2014, yielded an arsenic concentration of 12 ppb, which exceeds the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 ppb. A repeat sample was collected on June 16, 2014, with a result of 1.4 ppb. Therefore, the average of the two samples yielded a result of 6.7 ppb, which is below the MCL for arsenic. No further testing was required per ADEQ.

## Contact Us

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