

Quartzsite Water Department

System # 15-346

580 E Quail Trail St. Quartzsite, Arizona 85346, Ph. (928) 927-4561

2013 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

June 26 2014

The system operators of Quartzsite Water Department are pleased to give you this year's Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report. This annual report, required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, tells you where your water comes from, what it contains, and other general information about your drinking water.

The Quartzsite Water Department obtains water from one well located across from the Public Works building on Quail Trail. Well # 1 draws water from 1,000 ft. below the surface of the ground. The second well is located on Kofa Ave. next to the Southern Baptist Church. Well # 2 draws water from 1,000 ft. below the surface of the ground. Since our source is groundwater, we are required under the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) / Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) rules to take scheduled water samples. The samples are sent to State-Certified laboratories to check for various forms of chemical and biological contamination. The following table shows results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013 with just a couple of exceptions. Since the state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations do not change frequently, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

Terms

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – 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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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.

Million Fibers per. Liter (MFL)

N/A – Not Available

ND – Not Detected

Ppm – Parts per Million (an amount comparable to one penny in \$10,000.00)

Ppb – Parts per Billion (an amount comparable to one penny in \$10,000,000.00)

< - This symbol means "less than".

≤ - This symbol means "less than or equal to"

PCi/L – Picocuries per liter (a measure of the radioactivity in water)

| Inorganic Chemicals (IOC) | Violation Y or N | Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected | MCL | MCLG | Sample Month & Year | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------------|------------------|--|-----|------|---------------------|---|
| Nitrate (ppm) | N | <0.05 | 10 | 10 | 2/13 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (ppm) | N | <0.05 | 1 | 1 | 2/13 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

| Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC) | Violation Y or N | Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected | MCL | MCLG | Sample Month & Year | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--|-----|------|---------------------|---|
| Benzene (ppb) | N | <0.0005 | 5 | 0 | 2/13 | Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Carbon tetrachloride (ppb) | N | <0.0005 | 5 | 0 | 2/13 | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| Chlorobenzene (ppb) | N | <0.0005 | 100 | 100 | 2/13 | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories |
| o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | N | <0.0005 | 600 | 600 | 2/13 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | N | <0.0005 | 75 | 75 | 2/13 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) | N | <0.0005 | 5 | 0 | 2/13 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | N | <0.0005 | 7 | 7 | 2/13 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | N | <0.0005 | 70 | 70 | 2/13 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | N | <0.0005 | 100 | 100 | 2/13 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Dichloromethane (ppb) | N | <0.0005 | 5 | 0 | 2/13 | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | N | <0.0005 | 5 | 0 | 2/13 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | N | <0.0005 | 700 | 700 | 2/13 | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Styrene (ppb) | N | <0.0005 | 100 | 100 | 2/13 | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills |
| Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) | N | <0.0005 | 5 | 0 | 2/13 | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb) | N | <0.0005 | 70 | 70 | 2/13 | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) | N | <0.0005 | 200 | 200 | 2/13 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb) | N | <0.0005 | 5 | 3 | 2/13 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Trichloroethylene (ppb) | N | <0.0005 | 5 | 0 | 2/13 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| Toluene (ppm) | | <0.0005 | 1 | 1 | 2/13 | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | N | <0.0005 | 2 | 0 | 2/13 | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories |
| Xylenes (ppm) | N | <0.0005 | 10 | 10 | 2/13 | Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories |
| Disinfection By-Products | Violation Y or N | Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected | MCL | MCLG | Sample Month & Year | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5) | N | 0.0015 | 60 | n/a | 8/13 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM) | N | 0.0126 | 80 | n/a | 8/13 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

Contaminants Tested for and NOT Found

Microbiological contaminants

Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform and E. coli.

Educational Information

1. *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 1-800-426-4791.*
2. *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 / CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.*
3. *The Sources of drinking water (both tap 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.*

Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.*

**Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.*

**Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.*

"While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic.

EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost 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.

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

We would like to encourage all of our neighbors to participate in protecting the quality of our ground water by getting involved in decisions about it. If you have any questions regarding your water, its source, its quality or this report, please feel free to call the licensed operators of The Town of Quartzsite Water Department, 580 E. Quail Trail, Quartzsite, Arizona. Phone (928) 927-4561

We would be pleased to answer your questions.

Certified operator; Oscar Cruz

Certified; water treatment grade I, water distribution grade III.

Send to : A.D.E.Q.

Drinking Water Compliance, Tracking and Enforcement

ATT: John Calkins

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