

# WILLOW VALLEY WATER COMPANY– LAKE CIMARRON 2012 WATER QUALITY REPORT

This report contains information about the drinking water our utility provides to your home. Please take a moment to review this information and call us if you have any questions about our water service to you.

Willow Valley Water Company - A subsidiary of Global Water Resources (928) 768-4413

## Spanish (Español)

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

## Is my water safe?

The Willow Valley Water Company - Lake Cimarron system, public water system number AZ04-08-129, is dedicated to providing customers with water that meets all Federal and State drinking water standards. Extensive tests have been conducted on your water to ensure your tap water is safe to drink. Unless otherwise indicated, this report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included in this report are 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.

In 2012, your drinking water met all State and Federal drinking water standards.

## Do I need to take special precautions?

EPA / Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial organisms. This information is available from the Federal Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) and on the CDC website at [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, or who have undergone organ transplants, or those 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

## Where does my water come from?

Lake Cimarron water system supplies water to its customers from a domestic well within its service area. The well has a depth of approximately 115 ft deep with a total production capacity of approximately 500 gallons per minute (gpm).

Water from the well is chlorinated for disinfection, treated to remove iron and manganese and stored in a 200,000 gallon storage tank. Booster pumps and a hydropneumatic tank maintain constant pressure throughout the distribution system.

The Lake Cimarron water system obtains all its water from groundwater sources. Iron and manganese are two unregulated inorganic substances that are commonly found in drinking water at concentrations often higher than secondary guidelines established by EPA/ADEQ. In the Mohave Valley, the unique hydrogeological conditions make the source water susceptible to increased concentration levels of both iron and manganese.

## Water Quality Data Table

Unless otherwise indicated, the table below lists all of the contaminants that we detected in the drinking water during the 2012 calendar year. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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.

Substance	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Lowest Level	Highest Level	Running Annual Average	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b> (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial organisms)							
Chlorine [as Cl <sub>2</sub> ] (ppm)	4	4	0.5	1.2	NA	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	800	800	ND	540	NA	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	0.8	1.0	ND	1.6	NA	Yes*	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	NA	60	4.8	27	18	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Tri-halomethanes [THHMs] (ppb)	NA	80	51	110	75	Yes*	By-product of drinking water disinfection

\*See 'Important water system information' section for more information on Disinfection By-Products

Microbial Organisms							
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	NA	0	NA	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Lead and Copper	Alert Level		Your Water		Compliance Achieved	Typical Source	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) (2011 Data)	90% of homes tested must have copper levels less than 1.3 ppm		90% of the homes tested had copper levels less than 0.325 ppm		Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) (2011 Data)	90% of homes tested must have lead levels less than 15 ppb		90% of the homes tested had lead levels below 1.1ppb		Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	

\*continued overleaf

\*Continued from front page

In order to assure the distribution of safe drinking water to our customers, we add chlorine for disinfection. The addition of chlorine combines with the naturally occurring iron and manganese in the source water which may cause both substances to precipitate out of the water. This reaction may cause the water to turn brown. While iron and manganese are not regulated substances, due to their associated aesthetic issues, the Lake Cimarron water system has installed treatment systems to reduce their concentrations.

In 2011 Lake Cimarron received approval of construction for disinfection and oxidant improvements; which involved use of chlorine gas (disinfection) and chlorine dioxide and potassium permanganate (alternative oxidant). This change in disinfection and oxidants will improve the aesthetics of the water, reduces Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) concentrations, and reduces copper corrosion.

The depth from land surface to groundwater is less than 100 ft which minimizes natural filtration of the earth in the protection of the groundwater source. As such, proper disposal of residual oils and greases, chemicals or cleaners is of paramount importance to ensuring the viability and integrity of our community's water supply. The water produced by the wells meets or exceeds State and Federal drinking water standards and is monitored extensively by the Lake Cimarron water system.

### General information about drinking water

To ensure your tap water is safe to drink, the EPA issues regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for substances in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about these contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, reservoirs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials, and can pick up contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

### For more information please contact:

Global Water, Willow Valley Water Company - Lake Cimarron, PWS AZ04-08-129  
Address: 21410 N. 19th Ave., Suite 201, Phoenix, AZ 85027  
P: 623-518-4000 F: 623-580-9659 www.gwresources.com

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

- Microbial organisms including viruses, bacteria or parasites (such as Cryptosporidium or Giardia), which may come from agricultural or livestock operations and wildlife;
- Inorganic chemicals such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, storm water runoff and residential uses;
- Organic chemicals including synthetic and volatile organic compounds, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic tanks;
- Radioactive chemicals which occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

### How can I get involved ?

Lake Cimarron water system customers may get involved in their water system through such activities as well-head protection (activities around wells to prevent contamination of the ground water source that provides water to our community) and attendance at public meetings to ensure that the community's need for safe drinking water is considered in making decisions about land use.

Water resources throughout the state are under extreme pressure from development and drought and must be conserved to ensure adequate supplies for the future. Avoiding water waste, employing smart water-use practices and reducing consumption are key elements of life in the desert. All consumers can do their part to conserve water. Please visit our website at [www.gwresources.com](http://www.gwresources.com) for additional information on water conservation practices.

In addition, reporting unauthorized entry or access to the well sites or booster stations is a critical component to ensuring continued safety and security of our community water sources. Should you notice any unusual activity in or around wells or tank sites, please contact law enforcement officials by dialing 911.

## Important water system information

### Disinfection By-Products - Total Trihalomethanes

The water system is required to conduct quarterly monitoring for the Stage 1 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products in the distribution system. For trihalomethanes (TTHMs) compliance is determined by a running annual average (RAA), which is the mathematical average of four consecutive quarterly results. In the third quarter of 2012 the TTHMs concentration exceeded the MCL. Although the monthly sample exceeded the MCL, the RAA did not. At no time was the system out of compliance with the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

### Disinfection By-Products - Chlorite

The water system is required to conduct quarterly monitoring for chlorite in the distribution system. Three samples are taken and the results are averaged to determine compliance. Although one of the one of the individual samples exceeded the MCL the average of the results did not. At no time was the system out of compliance with the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

### Unit descriptions

ppm:	parts per million; milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb:	parts per billion; 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

### 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MCL:	Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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.
Variations and Exemptions:	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG:	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's 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. here is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

For over a hundred ways to save water, visit: [www.wateruseitwisely.com](http://www.wateruseitwisely.com)

