Consumer Confidence Report
For Calendar Year 2016

Este informe contiene informactión muy importante sobre el aqua usted bebe.
Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Public Water System (PWS) Information

PWS ID Number	PWS Name		
AZ04 - 01013	Town of Springerville		
Contact Person and Title		**Phone Number**	**E-Mail Address**
Tim Rasmussen, Public Works Director		928-333-5016	trasmussen@springervilleaz.gov

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more about public participation or to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please contact Tim Rasmussen at 928-333-5016 for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.

Drinking Water Sources

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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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

Our water source(s):	Groundwater / Wells

Drinking Water Contaminants

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 that 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 also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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

Vulnerable Population

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. 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. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and microbiological contaminants call the EPA *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791.

Source Water Assessment

This Public Water System did not receive a SWAP because it was either inactive at the time or it did not exist. Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ, 602-771-4641.

Definitions

AL = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MFL = Million fibers per liter.
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur.
MREM = Millirems per year – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
NA = Not Applicable, sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of water clarity.
PCi/L = Picocuries per liter - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
PPM = Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L).
PPB = Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L).
PPT = Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter.
PPQ = Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter.
TT = Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

| ppm x 1000 = ppb |
| ppb x 1000 = ppt |
| ppt   x 1000 = ppq |

Health Effects Language

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. If coliform is found, then the system is responsible to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, the water system is required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

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, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

If **arsenic** is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs 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.

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. **Town of Springerville** 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples	Absent (A) or Present (P)	MCL	MCLG	Pos. Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (System takes ≤ 40 monthly samples) 1 positive monthly sample	N	1	P	0	0	9-13-16	Naturally Present in Environment
Fecal coliform and E. Coli (TC Rule)	N	0	A	0	0	-	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicators (E. coli, enterococci or coliphage) (GW Rule)	N	0	A	0	0	-	Human and animal fecal waste

Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90th Percentile	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.033	0.023 – 0.43	1.3	1.3	8-16-16	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	2.5	<1 – 3.2	15	0	8-16-16	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) *(this is Gross Alpha 4002)*	N	13.3	4.2 - 13.3	15	0	4-18-16	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	Y	RAA=5.6	3.8 - 7.1	5	0	4-18-16	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	1.8	<0.8 – 1.8	30	0	4-18-16	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	N	4.8	1.1 - 4.8	10	0	4-18-16	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.42	0.18 - 0.42	2	2	4-18-16	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.71	0.44 - 0.71	4	4	4-18-16	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	1.5	<0.1 – 1.5	10	10	4-18-16	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	90	31 - 90	NA	NA	4-18-16	Erosion of natural deposits

Violations/Treatment Techniques/RTCR Assessments

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Total Coliform	2016	Chlorination, Line Flushing, Re-Sampling
RADS 226 & 228	2016	Re-Sample & Testing

During the past year, we were required to conduct 1 Level 1 assessment(s) for the Revised Total Coliform Rule due to not collecting repeat samples within 24 hours of positive sample. 1 Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 1 corrective actions and completed 1 of these actions.