

# Quartzsite Water Department

System # 15-346

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## 2017 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

June 6 2018

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, 2016 to December 31, 2016 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

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 x 1000 = ppb
ppb x 1000 = ppt

PPM = Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L).

ppt x 1000 = ppq

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.

Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile <u>AND</u> Number of Samples Over the AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile = 0.08	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	8/17	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile = 0  <0.5	AL = 15	0	8/17	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) <i>(this is Gross Alpha 4002)</i>	N	<3	15	0	2/17	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	N	<1	5	0	2/17	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	N	<0.001	6	6	2/17	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ppb)	N	0.0022	10	0	2/17	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.023	2	2	2/17	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	<0.001	4	4	2/17	Discharge from metal refineries and coal- burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	<0.0005	5	5	2/17	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints

Chromium (ppb)	N	<0.001	100	100	2/17	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	<0.025	200	200	2/17	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.5	4	4	2/17	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	<0.0002	2	2	2/17	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	N	<0.05	10	10	2/17	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	<0.005	50	50	2/17	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	300	N/A	N/A	2/17	N/A
Thallium (ppb)	N	<0.001	2	0.5	2/17	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	N	<0.0001	70	70	2/17	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	<0.0002	50	50	2/17	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	N	<0.0001	2	0	2/17	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	N	<0.00005	3	3	2/17	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	<0.00002	200	0	2/147	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	<0.0005	40	40	2/17	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	<0.0001	2	0	2/17	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	<0.001	200	200	2/17	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<0.0006	400	400	2/17	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<0.0006	6	0	2/17	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	N	<0.00001	200	0	2/17	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards

Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<0.0002	7	7	2/17	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	<0.0004	20	20	2/17	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	<0.000000005	30	0	2/17	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	N	<0.005	100	100	2/17	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	<0.00001	2	2	2/17	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin			TT	0		Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	<0.00001	50	0	2/17	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<0.006	700	700	2/17	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<0.00001	400	0	2/17	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<0.00001	200	0	2/17	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.00005	1	0	2/17	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	N	<0.00005	50	50	2/17	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	N	<0.00001	200	200	2/17	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	<0.00005	40	40	2/17	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<0.0005	200	200	2/17	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)			500	0		Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	<0.00004	1	0	2/14	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	<0.0001	500	500	2/17	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	<0.00005	4	4	2/17	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	3	0	2/17	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
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	2/17	Discharge from factories; leaching

						from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<0.0005	5	0	2/17	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	100	100	2/17	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	600	600	2/17	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	75	75	2/17	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	5	0	2/17	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	7	7	2/17	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	70	70	2/17	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	100	100	2/17	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	5	0	2/17	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	5	0	2/17	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	700	700	2/17	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	100	100	2/17	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	5	0	2/17	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	70	70	2/17	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	200	200	2/17	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	5	3	2/17	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	5	0	2/17	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<0.0005	1	1	2/17	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.0003	2	0	2/17	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<0.0005	10	10	2/17	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	< 2	60	n/a	8/17	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	N	7.2	80	n/a	8/17	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Violations						
Type / Description	Compliance Period		Corrective Actions taken by PWS			
MRDL Monitoring	7-1-17 to 9-30-17		Sent results to ADEQ			
Lead consumer notice	11-3-16 to 2017		Sent notice to consumer and ADEQ			

### 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.*
4. **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. **The Town of Quartzsite** 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

*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 II, water distribution grade III.

Source Water Assessment Report Town Of Quartzsite ID 15346 March 6, 2002 CONCLUSION 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. Specific water quality data has not been included in this report, however that information can be obtained from the Consumer Confidence Report that is compiled and distributed by your local Water Provider or municipality. A summary of this Source Water Assessment report will also be included in the Consumer Confidence Report. This Source Water Assessment report provides a one-time evaluation of your source water. All regulated water systems are required to test their water regularly and to ensure the quality of water meets the requirements of State and federal water quality standards for over 90 contaminants. While ADEQ encourages the development of a source water protection plan for water systems with a higher risk, source water protection plans can be beneficial for systems with a lower risk rating as well. A source water protection plan can be a useful tool for a water system with a lower risk rating in making future decisions that could possibly effect water quality. Source water protection is voluntary, and the decision to develop a plan lays with the water system and its customers. There are various technical and financial resources available to guide and finance the development of a source water protection plan. Technical guidance can be obtained from ADEQ, Drinking Water Section, Monitoring and Assessment Unit, 3033 N. Central Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85012-2809, or by calling 1-800-234-5677 ext. 4644. Publications such as "Wellhead Protection: A Guide to Arizona Communities", 1997, by ADEQ's Robert Wallin, or "Wellhead Protection: A Guide for Small Communities", 1993, EPA document No. EPA/625/R-93/002. Additional information can be obtained from the ADEQ's website at [www.adeq.state.az.us](http://www.adeq.state.az.us) or the EPA's website at [www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov). Numerous funding sources are also listed in the EPA's website at [www.epa.gov/OWOW/watershed/wacademy/fund.html](http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/watershed/wacademy/fund.html). Preventing contamination of a source water is far less expensive than cleaning it up, or finding a new replacement source after contamination has occurred.

Send to : A.D.E.Q.  
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