

Contaminants in 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.

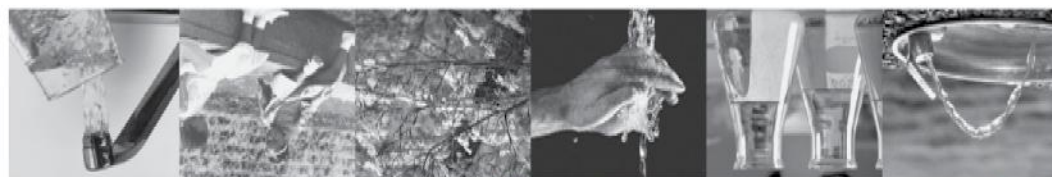
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides & herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential use.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which are naturally occurring.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Spanish (Español)

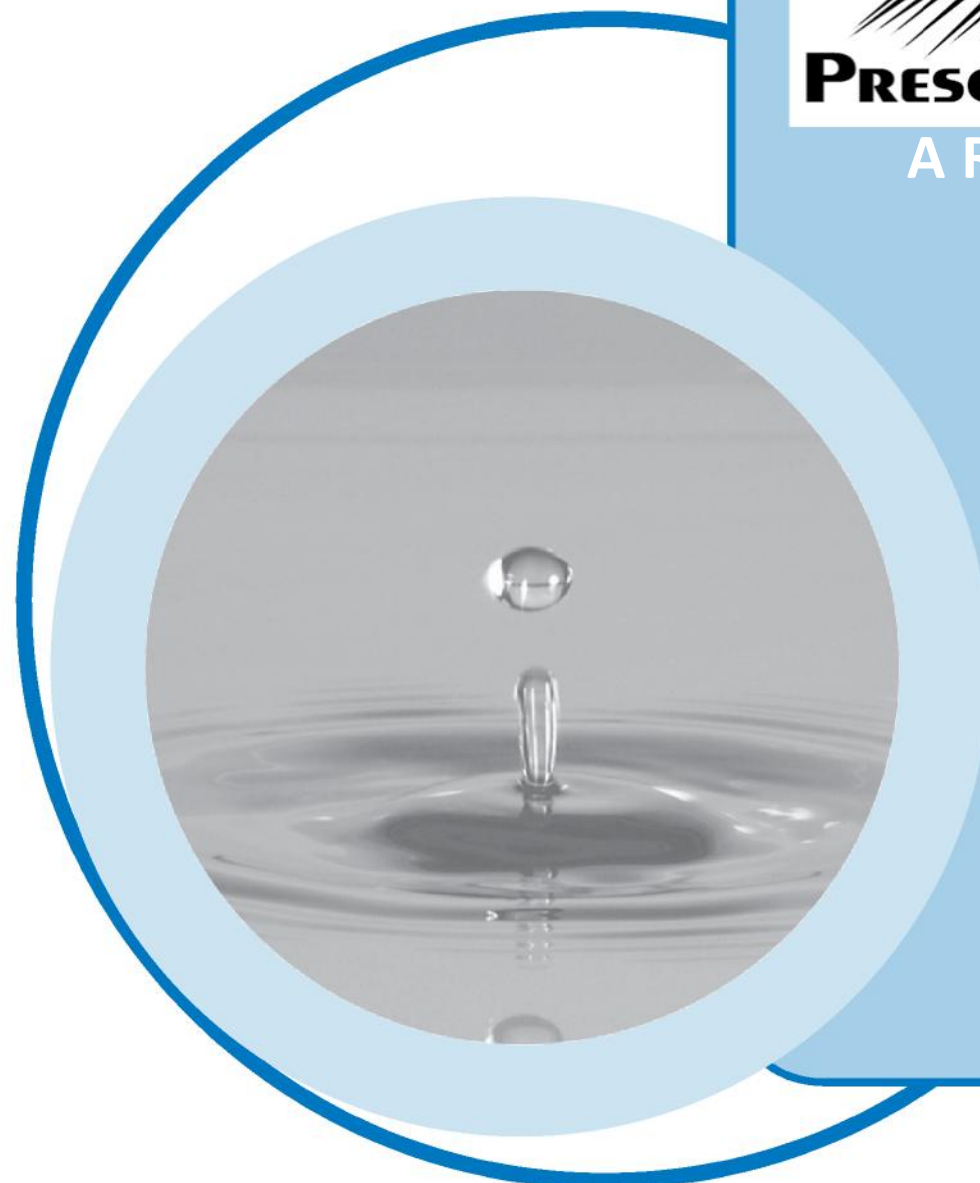
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.



8466 East Long Mesa Drive
Prescott Valley, AZ 86314

2016

WATER QUALITY REPORT



Drinking Water Sources

The Prescott Valley Water System serves a population of about 47,286 people in four different water systems and serves an average of 5 million gallons of fresh water to our customers every single day. Our water comes from aquifers below the ground and is chlorinated before it is put into our water system. We maintain a chlorine residual of 0.21 – 0.83 mg/l to keep the system free from bacteria.

- **PV Water (Upper) System** serves a population of more than 35,599, has approximately 14,833 service connections and pumps an average of 4 million gallons per day.
- **PV Water (Lower) System** serves a population of more than 6,016, has approximately 2,507 service connections and pumps an average of 672,000 gallons per day.
- **Mingus West Water System** was developed in 1999 and became a public water system in 2000. The system serves a population of more than 252, has approximately 105 service connections including the Yavapai County Fairgrounds and pumps an average of 77,000 gallons per day.
- **Viewpoint Water System** was developed in 1996 and became a public water system in January of 1997. The system serves a population of more than 5,419 and has approximately 2,258 service connections and pumps an average of 315,000 gallons per day.

SEE WATER SERVICE AREA MAP TO DETERMINE WHICH SYSTEM YOU RESIDE IN.

Water Quality Monitoring

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. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Your Water Meets All State and Federal Regulations

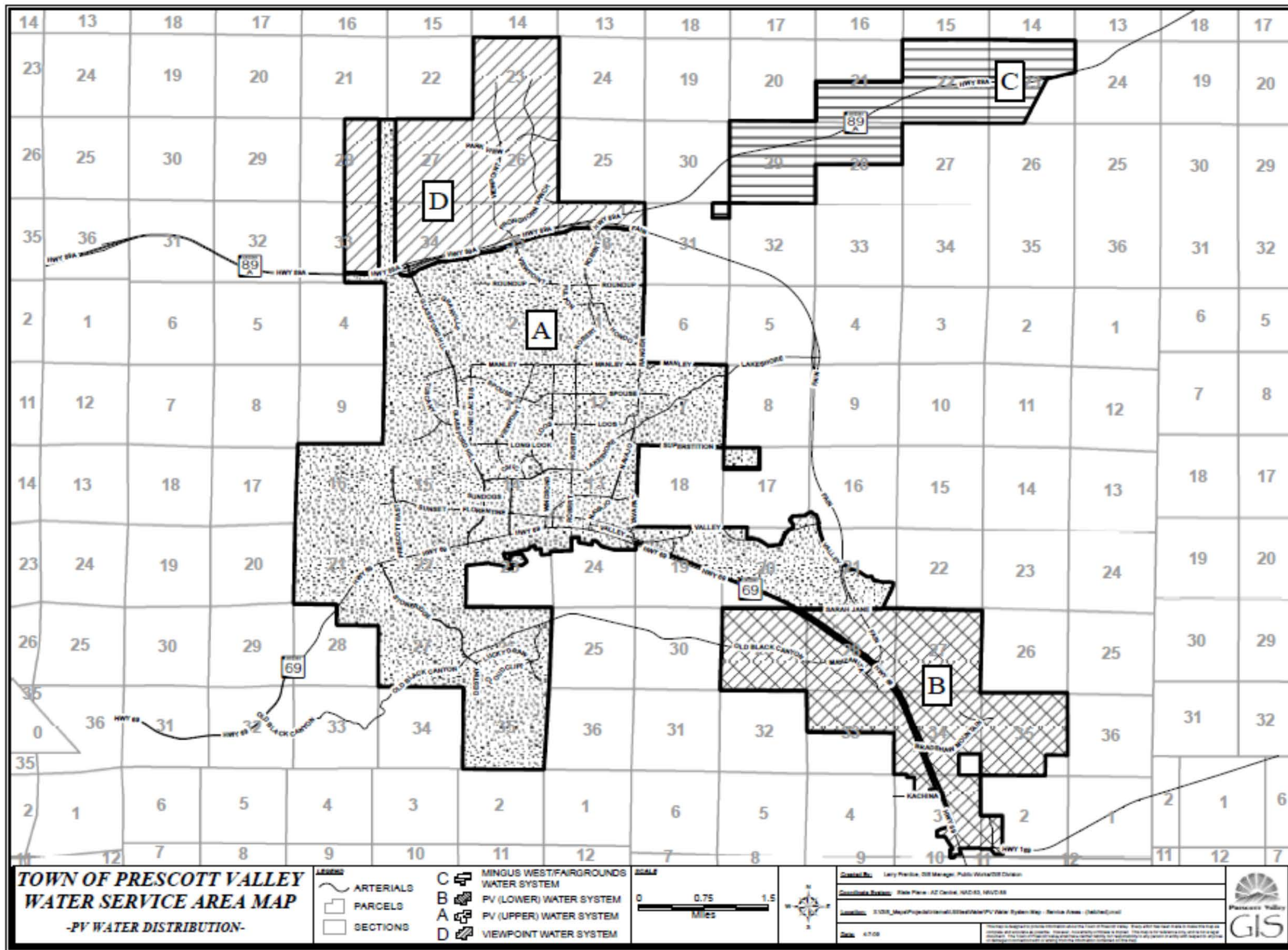
Last year we conducted more than 3,000 tests for over 65 drinking water contaminants. This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water we provided in 2016. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards. We are committed to providing you with the information because we want you to be informed. For more information about your water, please call Mark Kieren at (928)759-3085.

Special Population Advisory

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/Center For Disease Control guidelines on how to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

Lead Advisory

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. Prescott Valley Water System 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 drinking 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



Water Quality Data Table

The table in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants we detected during the 2016 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table are from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2016. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis.

Prescott Valley Upper Water #13-048 Service Area Map (Area A)

Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	Sample Month & Year	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination	
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.45	0.22 - 0.83	40 samples/month Jan 2016-Dec 2016	N	Water additive used to control microbes	
HAA5 (Five Haloacetic Acids)	ppb	60	N/A	ND	ND	7/25/16	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	N/A	14.4	1.4 - 14.4	7/25/16	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	11	4.2 - 16	2/9/16, 3/30/16	Y*	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.09	0.011 - 0.09	2/9/16, 2/10/16	N	Discharges of drilling wastes; discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium	ppb	100	100	28	4 - 28	2/9/16, 2/10/16	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.35	0.20 - 0.35	2/9/16, 2/10/16	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	2.1	0.22 - 2.1	2/9/16, 2/10/16	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	42	20 - 42	2/9/16, 2/10/16	N	Erosion of natural deposits: Leaching	
Microbiological Contaminants									
Total Coliform Bacteria	Present/Absent	< 5% positive per month	0	0.00% or 0 out of 480 samples	NA	40 samples/month Jan 2016-Dec 2016	N	Naturally present in the environment	
Radioactive Contaminants									
Alpha emitters (Gross Alpha)	pCi/L	15	0	1.5	0.7 - 1.5	2/9/16, 2/10/16	N	Erosion of natural deposits	
Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	5	0	ND	ND	2/9/16, 2/10/16	N	Erosion of natural deposits	
Contaminants	Units	AL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Month & Year	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
Lead – action level at consumer taps	ppb	15	0	90 th percentile 0	ND - 4.9	0	7/18/2016, 7/19/2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper – action level at consumer taps	ppm	1.3	1.3	90 th percentile 0.11	ND - 0.123	0	7/18/2016, 7/19/2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

*Arsenic Violation

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Town of Prescott Valley Water System ID #13-048

Elevated levels of Arsenic above drinking water standards in 2016

The Town of Prescott Valley is notifying its water customers that a well in its water system was in violation of a drinking water standard during the past year. During the testing of this well in February and March of 2016, it was not being used to provide water to Prescott Valley residents. The well is normally used during the summer peak demand months and in 2016 was only in service from April through October.

This is not a water emergency, and current testing shows the system is now within standards.

The Town routinely monitors for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results for the well taken in February 2016 showed 16 parts per billion (ppb) which exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for arsenic. The standard for arsenic is 10 ppb. A follow-up sample was collected in March 2016 with a result of 6 ppb. Although this second sample was lower than the MCL of 10 ppb, the average of the two samples at this one well site showed 11 ppb.

A recent sample, collected on February 8, 2017, measured 4.7 ppb which is also below the 10 ppb MCL.

What should I do?

Water customers **do not** need to use an alternative (e.g. bottled) water supply. However, those with specific health concerns should consult their doctor.

What does this mean?

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been customers would have been notified immediately. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What has been done?

The Town re-tested the well in question on February 8, 2017 and the result was 4.7 ppb, which is below the MCL of 10 ppb. In addition, the Town will sample this well quarterly during 2017, with the second sample being taken prior to starting this well up for the summer. Once full compliance is achieved, the well will be returned to the required three-year sampling cycle.

Flushing procedures vary from 15 minutes to an hour for most of Prescott Valley's wells. During compliance sampling, there are numerous wells that need to be sampled, and flush times may be minimized to allow for completion of the required work. Wells have different characteristics and a marginally longer flush time is required for this well.

After thorough flushing, the well shows arsenic concentrations below the MCL and the Town will be conducting a testing program to determine how much flushing is required to achieve allowable arsenic levels at this location, before the well is put into use.

Additional Information

Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral and is found at varying concentrations in drinking water, like Prescott Valley's, that is obtained from groundwater.

Residents are encouraged to share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses).

This notice is being sent to you by the Town of Prescott Valley, Public Water System ID# 13-048.

[Para obtener una copia traducida del aviso o para solicitar asistencia por favor llame al \(928\) 759-3070.](#)

For more information please contact:

[Neil Wadsworth](#)

[Utilities Director](#)

[Town of Prescott Valley](#)

[Utilities Department](#)

7501 E. Civic Circle

Prescott Valley, AZ 86314

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Prescott Valley Lower Water #13-063 Service Area Map (Area B)

Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	Sample Month and Year	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination	
Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.49	0.22 - 0.82	6 samples/month Jan 2016-Dec 2016	N	Water additive used to control microbes	
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	ppb	60	N/A	ND	ND	7/25/16	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	N/A	2.0	2.0	7/25/16	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	7.5	3.1 - 7.5	5/11/16	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.11	0.02 - 0.11	5/11/16	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium	ppb	100	100	14	2.8 - 14	5/11/16	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.5	0.16 - 0.5	5/11/16	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	1.8	0.51 - 1.8	5/11/16	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	31	24 - 31	5/11/16	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching	
Microbiological Contaminants									
Total Coliform Bacteria	Present/Absent	1	0	0 out of 72 samples	NA	6 samples/month Jan 2016-Dec 2016	N	Naturally present in the environment	
Radioactive Contaminants									
Alpha emitters (Gross Alpha)	pCi/L	15	0	3.2	2 - 3.2	5/11/16	N	Erosion of natural deposits	
Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	5	0	ND	ND	5/11/16	N	Erosion of natural deposits	
Contaminants	Units	AL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Month & Year	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
Lead – action level at consumer taps	ppb	15	0	90 th percentile ND	ND - 1.1	0	7/6/16, 7/7/16	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper – action level at consumer taps	ppm	1.3	1.3	90 th percentile 0.146	0.014 - 0.195	0	7/6/16, 7/7/16	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Prescott Valley Viewpoint Water #13-314 Service Area Map (Area D)

Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	Sample Month and Year	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination	
Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.47	0.21 - 0.67	6 samples/month Jan 2016-Dec 2016	N	Disinfection of water	
HAA5 (Five Haloacetic Acids)	ppb	60	N/A	ND	ND	9/20/16	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	N/A	0.5	0.5	9/20/16	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	3.4	3.2 - 3.4	1/15/14	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.075	0.051 - 0.075	1/15/14	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium	ppb	100	100	8.6	7.2 - 8.6	1/15/14	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.28	0.27 - 0.28	1/15/14	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.37	0.24 - 0.37	3/21/16	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	15	14 - 15	1/15/14	N	Erosion of natural deposits: Leaching	
Microbiological Contaminants									
Total Coliform Bacteria	Present/Absent	1	0	0 out of 72 samples	NA	6 samples/month Jan 2016-Dec 2016	N	Naturally present in the environment	
Radioactive Contaminants									
Alpha emitters (Gross Alpha)	pCi/L	15	0	2	2 - 2	1/15/14	N	Erosion of natural deposits	
Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	5	0	ND	ND	1/15/14	N	Erosion of natural deposits	
Contaminants	Units	AL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Month and Year	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
Lead – action level at consumer taps	ppb	15	0	90 th Percentile ND	ND - 3.0	0	7/16/14	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper – action level at consumer taps	ppm	1.3	1.3	90 th Percentile 0.14	ND - 0.26	0	7/16/14	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Prescott Valley Mingus Water #13-247 Service Area Map (Area C)

Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	Sample Month and Year	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination	
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products									
Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.4	0.21 - 0.52	1 sample/month Jan 2016-Dec 2016	N	Disinfection of water	
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	ppb	60	N/A	ND	ND	9/20/16	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	N/A	3.5	3.5	9/20/16	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	4	1.2 - 4	10/16/13	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.006	0.003 - 0.006	10/16/13	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium	ppb	100	100	17	1.4 - 17	10/16/13	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.23	0.16 - 0.23	10/16-13	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	1.4	0.78 - 1.4	4/6/16	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	17	14 - 17	10/16/13	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching	
Microbiological Contaminants									
Total Coliform Bacteria	Present/Absent	1	0	0 out of 12 samples	NA	1 sample/month Jan 2016-Dec 2016	N	Naturally present in the environment	
Radioactive Contaminants									
Alpha emitters (Gross Alpha)	pCi/L	15	0	4.5	1.1 - 4.5	1/28/10	N	Erosion of natural deposits	
Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	5	0	ND	ND	1/28/10	N	Erosion of natural deposits	
Contaminants	Units	AL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Month and Year	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants									
Lead – action level at consumer taps	ppb	15	0	90 th Percentile 1.5	ND - 2.1	0	6/29/16	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper – action level at consumer taps	ppm	1.3	1.3	90 th Percentile 0.175	0.058 - 0.178	0	6/29/16	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Unit Descriptions

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: not detected

Important Drinking Water Definitions

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
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.
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.
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.
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.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRL	Minimum Reporting Limits: The lowest level of a contaminate reported by the laboratory