

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Report Covers Calendar Year: January 1 – December 31, 2013

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

I. Public Water System (PWS) Information

PWS Name:	City of Globe		
PWS ID #	AZ04-008		
Owner / Operator Name:	Ken Sellick		
Telephone #	928-812-0519	Fax #	928-425-4820
E-mail	ksellick@globeaz.gov		
We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like more information, please contact <u>Ken Sellick</u> at (928) 812-0519.			

II. 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.	
Our water source(s):	Groundwater

III. Consecutive Connection Sources

A public water system that receives some or all of its finished water from one or more wholesale systems by means of a direct connection or through the distribution system of one or more consecutive systems. Systems that purchase water from another system report regulated contaminants detected from the source water supply in a separate table. PWS ID # <u>AZ04-008</u> provides a consecutive connection source of water.
--

IV. Drinking Water Contaminants

<p><u>Microbial contaminants</u>, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.</p> <p><u>Inorganic contaminants</u>, 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.</p> <p><u>Pesticides and herbicides</u> that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.</p> <p><u>Organic chemical contaminants</u>, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.</p> <p><u>Radioactive contaminants</u>, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</p>

V. 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 of 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 <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and microbiological contaminants call the EPA <i>Safe Drinking Water Hotline</i> at 1-800-426-4791.

VI. Source Water Assessment

If the public water system received a Source Water Assessment (SWA), include a brief summary of the susceptibility as summarized in the SWA report. Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ, 602-771-4641.

VII. Definitions

<p><u>AL = Action Level</u> - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.</p> <p><u>MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level</u> - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.</p> <p><u>MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u> - The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.</p> <p><u>MFL = Million fibers per liter.</u></p> <p><u>MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.</u></p> <p><u>MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.</u></p> <p><u>MREM = Millirems per year</u> - a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.</p> <p><u>NA = Not Applicable</u>, sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.</p> <p><u>ND = Non Detect</u></p> <p><u>NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units</u>, a measure of water clarity.</p> <p><u>PCi/L = Picocuries per liter</u> - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.</p> <p><u>PPM = Parts per million</u> or Milligrams per liter (mg/L).</p> <p><u>PPB = Parts per billion</u> or Micrograms per liter (µg/L).</p> <p><u>PPT = Parts per trillion</u> or Nanograms per liter.</p> <p><u>PPQ = Parts per quadrillion</u> or Picograms per liter.</p> <p><u>TT = Treatment Technique</u> - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p>	<table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>ppm x 1000 = ppb</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ppb x 1000 = ppt</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ppt x 1000 = ppq</td> </tr> </table>	ppm x 1000 = ppb	ppb x 1000 = ppt	ppt x 1000 = ppq
ppm x 1000 = ppb				
ppb x 1000 = ppt				
ppt x 1000 = ppq				

VIII. Health Effects Language

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 <u>arsenic</u> 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.
Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to <u>lead</u> in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the EPA <i>Safe Drinking Water Hotline</i> at 1-800-426-4791.

IX. Water Quality Data

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) <u>OR</u> Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (System takes ≥ 40 monthly samples) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (System takes ≤ 40 monthly samples) 1 positive monthly sample	N	0	A	0	0	January – December, 2013	Naturally Present in Environment
Disinfectants	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.34 ppm	0.23 – 0.48 ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Jan. – Dec. 2013	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	N	0.01 ppb	ND – 1 ppb	60	n/a	January, May, July, October 2013	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	N	3.0 ppb	ND – 4.5 ppb	80	n/a	January, May, July, October 2013	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile <u>AND</u> Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	90 th Percentile = 0.18 ppm 0	.0075-.23 ppm	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	August 2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90 th Percentile = 3.0 ppb 1	<1.0-18 ppb	AL = 15	0	August 2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	N	3.6	1.7 – 3.6 pCi/L	15	0	March 2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	N	<0.5	<0.5 - <0.5 pCi/L	5	0	March 2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	2.8 ug/L	2.4 – 2.8 ug/L	30	0	March 2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	N	0.0062	0.0048-0.0062	2	2	March 2013	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	6.4 ppm	6.2 – 6.4 ppm	10	10	March, April, July, October, 2013	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

XI. Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products Rule

Stage 2 DBP Rule required some systems to complete an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) to characterize DBP levels in their distribution systems and identify locations to monitor DBPs for Stage 2 DBP Rule compliance. The following table summarizes the individual sample results for the IDSE standard monitoring performed in <year>

Contaminant	Number of Analyses	Minimum Level Detected	Highest Level Detected
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	4	<1.0 ppb	1 ppb
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	4	<2.0 ppb	4.5 ppb

XII. Violations

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Copper and Lead/Missed Monitoring	June 1 – Sept. 30, 2010	Testing will be conducted in summer of 2014
MRDL Chlorine/Missed Monitoring	March 1 – Dec. 31, 2013	Testing was completed, results were not submitted to ADEQ on time. Results have since been submitted

An explanation of the violation(s) in the above table, the steps taken to resolve the violation(s) and any required health effects information are required to be included with this report. (Attach copy of Public Notice if available.)

TIER 3 PUBLIC NOTICE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for City of Globe Public Water system

Our water system violated drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2010 we did not monitor or test for Copper and Lead and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. During the last three quarters of 2013, we tested monthly for the chlorine residuals and recorded the results. However, the results were not submitted to AZ Department of Environmental Quality on time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. Copper and lead samples collected in August 2013 met regulatory requirements for water quality and all chlorine residual samples were within regulatory requirements.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during 2010; how often we are supposed to sample and how many samples we are supposed to take; how many samples we took; when samples should have been taken; and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Lead and Copper	30 samples every three years	1	2010	August 2013
MRDL/Chlorine	10 samples each month	120	Jan. – Dec. 2013	Jan. – Dec. 2013 results for March – Dec. 2013 were not submitted to ADEQ

What is being done?

Copper and Lead sampling was completed in August 2013 and another Sample will be taken between June 1 and September 30, 2014.

Chlorine Residual results were submitted to AZ Department of Environmental Quality in June 2014.

For more information, please contact Ken Sellick at (928) 812-0519.

Please 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). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by City of Globe Public Water System
State Water System ID#: AZ04-008
Date distributed: June 30, 2014