ADEQ Arizona Department of Environmental Quality	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.

I. Public Water System (PWS) Information

PWS ID Number	PWS Name		
AZ04 - 008	City of Globe		
Contact Person and Title		**Phone Number**	**E-Mail Address**
Ken Sellick-Water/Wastewater Superintendent		(928) 812-0519	ksellick@globeaz.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 ___Ken Sellick____ at __(928) 812-0519_____ for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.

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 # AZ04 - 002, Arizona Water Company provides a consecutive connection source of water.

IV. 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.

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 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.

VI. Source Water Assessment

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.

VII. 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.

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

TT = Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Level 1 Assessment – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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 **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. **City of Globe** 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.

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. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

IX. Water Quality Data

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present OR Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) OR 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	Y	1	P	0	0	Feb. 2016	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	0.491 ppm	0.18-0.96 ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Jan. – Dec. 2016	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	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
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	N	2.99	<1.0 – 2.99	60	n/a	Sept. 2016	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	N	12.3	<1.0 – 12.3	80	n/a	Sept. 2016	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90th Percentile AND Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	90th Percentile = 0.34 ppm 0	0.012-0.40ppm	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	June 2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90th Percentile = 2.4 ppb 0	>1.00-15ppb	AL = 15	0	June 2014	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	3.9pCi/L	1.8 – 3.9 pCi/L	15	0	March 2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	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
Arsenic (ppb)	N	5.3 ppb	<1 – 5.3 ppm	10	0	March 2016	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.045 ppm	0.0030-0.045 ppm	2	2	March 2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	2.5	<1 – 2.5 ppb	100	100	March 2016	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.46 ppm	0.19 – 0.46 ppm	4	4	March 2016	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Nickle (ppm)	N	<0.005 ppm	<0.005 ppm	0	0	March 2016	N/A
Nitrate (ppm)	N	5 ppm	0.57 – 5 ppm	10	10	March 2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	<0.05 ppm	<0.05 ppm	1	1	March 2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	110 ppm	32 - 110 ppm	N/A	N/A	March 2016	N/A

X. Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR3)

Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help USEPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

Contaminant Name	Average Result	Units	Sample Month & Year
Total Chromium	1.11	ppb	Feb., April and August 2014
Hexavalent Chromium	1.52	ppb	Feb., April and August 2014
Strontium	329	ppb	Feb., April and August 2014
Vanadium	12	ppb	Feb., April and August 2014
Molybdenum	1.0	ppb	Feb., April and August 2014
Chlorate	54.5	ppb	Feb., April and August 2014

XI.   Violations

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Total Coliform/MCL(TCR) Monthly	Feb. 2016	Resampled within 24 hours as required with no positive results
Revised Total Coliform/MCL (RTCR) Monthly	June 2016	Resampled within 24 hours as required with no positive results And completed a Level 1 assessment

XII. Results

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed one of these actions.

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