Consumer Confidence Report
For Calendar Year 2016

Este informe contiene información 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 -03018	Ponderosa Utility Corporation	
Owner - Operator	**Phone Number**	**E-Mail Address**
Marshall T. Brown	928-525-6210	contact@ponderosauc.com

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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

The report must contain a brief explanation regarding contaminants which may reasonably be expected to be found in drinking water. This explanation may include the language of paragraph 40 CFR 141.153 (h)(1)(iii) shown below, or the system may use their own comparable language:

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):	Two wells supply the groundwater water for our system. Well 1 referred to as EPDS001 is located at 949 Osage and has a depth of 950 ft. Well 2 is referred to as EPDS002 is located on Old Munds Hwy. and has a depth of 1120 ft.

III. Treatment of Water:

Per ADEQ guidelines, Ponderosa Utility Corporation is **NOT** required to chlorinate our water or disinfect it, due to its natural purity. To ensure the quality of our water, we strictly adhere to the testing requirements for our system as established by ADEQ.
Please read section 5 regarding vulnerability for certain populations.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 Arizona Department of Environmental Quality has given us a low risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A low risk designation indicated 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.

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.
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

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. **Ponderosa Utility Corporation** 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.

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	N	ND	A	0	0	N/A	Naturally Present in Environment
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 = 0.198ppm (10 samples taken)	0.029 to 0.318ppm	AL = 1.3	ALG=1.3	June 2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90th Percentile = 4.6ppb (10 samples taken)	ND to 6.5 ppb	AL = 15	0	June 2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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	EPDS001-1.3ppb EPDS002-2.6ppb	1.3ppb to 2.6ppb	10	0	July 2013 & June 2016	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	EPDS001-0.045ppm EPDS002-0.039ppm	0.045ppm to 0.039ppm	2	2	July 2013 & June 2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	EPDS001-2.3ppb EPDS002-ND	2.3ppb to ND	100	100	July 2013 & June 2016	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	EPDS001-0.0053ppm EPDS002-0.0082ppm	0.0053ppm to 0.0082ppm	4	4	July 2013 & June 2016	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Nitrate (ppm)	N	EPDS001-0.49ppm EPDS002-.015ppm	0.49ppm to .015ppm	10	10	April 2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	EPDS001-3.8ppm EPDS002-43.6ppm	3.8ppm to 3.6ppm	N/A	N/A	July 2013 & April 2016	N/A
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	**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**
All 32 SOCS * were Non Detects	N N	EPDS001-ND EPDS002-ND	ND to ND			April 2016	
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	**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**
All 21 VOCS* were Non Detects	N N	EPDS001-ND EPDS002-ND	ND to ND			April 2016	

X. Violations

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
NO Violations in 2016	N/A	NA

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.)

XI. Ponderosa Utility Corporation Update

- In January 2017, Ponderosa Utility Corporation upgraded and replaced the two booster pumps located at 2556 Old Munds Hwy. with brand new energy efficient pumps, in an effort to maintain an optimum pumping efficiency.
- As of May 2017, Ponderosa Utility Corporation has one Grade 1 Water Distribution System Operator, Saffron A. Coons and one Grade 2 Water Distribution System Operator, Tom Brown.
- PUC continues to upgrade and maintain the water distribution system and its aging infrastructure. We appreciate your patience during notified maintenance repairs that involve water shut offs while we take advantage of the summer months to work on service line repairs, valve replacements and meter upgrades.
- It is important to the entire community that our customers use their water wisely. Water usage per person per day on average is 55 gallons, multiply that by 30 days is a consumption of 1,650 gallons per month.
- Please contact the utility office for more information on ways to reduce your water usage.

Thank You from all of us at Ponderosa Utility Corporation!