Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2017

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

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name	
AZ04-03018	Ponderosa Utility Corporation	
Contact Name and Title	**Phone Number**	**E-mail Address**
Saffron A. Coons – Business Manager	928.525.6210	contact@ponderosauc.com

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more about the quality of the water in Mountainaire, Arizona or for an explanation of the information contained in this report, please call the Utility office at 928.525.6210 or come by during regular business hours.

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.

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 for our system. Well #1, referred to as EPDS001 is located at 949 Osage and has a depth of 950 ft. Well #2, referred to as EPDS002 is located on Old Munds Hwy. as has a depth of 1120 ft.

Treatment of Water

Per ADEQ guidelines, Ponderosa Utility Corporation is **NOT** required to chlorinate our water to disinfect it, due to it's natural purity. To ensure the quality of water, we strictly adhere to the testing requirements for our system as established by ADEQ.

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 that 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: Such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources

Organic Chemical Contaminants: Such as 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.

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.

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.

Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ.

Definitions

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria was present

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria was present

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur

Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL): The smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method

Millirems per year (MREM): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body

Not Applicable (NA): Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required

Not Detected (ND or <): Not detectable at reporting limit

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of water clarity

Million fibers per liter (MFL)

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): 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 (ng/L)

ppq: Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L)

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

Lead Informational Statement:

Lead, in drinking water, is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. **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. 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.

Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants

Microbiological (RTCR)	**TT Violation Y or N**	**Number of Positive Samples**	**Positive Sample(s) Month & Year**	**MCL**	**MCL G**	**Likely Source of Contamination**	
E. Coli	N	0	n/a	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Fecal Indicator (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	N	0	n/a	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Lead & Copper	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**90th Percentile**	**Number of Samples Exceeds AL**	**AL**	**ALG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	N	90th Percentile =0.198 ppm (10 samples taken)	0	1.3	1.3	June 2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90th Percentile =4.6 ppb (10 samples taken)	0	15	0	June 2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals	**MCL**	**Running**	**Range of All**	**MCL**	**MCL**	**Sample**	**Likely Source of**

(IOC)	Violation Y or N	Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Samples (Low-High)		G	Month & Year	Contamination
Arsenic[1] (ppb)	N	EPDS001-1.3ppb EPDS002-2.6ppb	1.3ppb to 2.6ppb	10	0	July 2013 & April 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 & April 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 & April 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 & April 2016	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	EPDS001-0.30ppm EPDS002-.022ppm	0.30ppm to .022ppm	10	10	September 2017	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	Erosion of natural deposits

[1] **Arsenic** is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems. 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, and continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic.

[2] **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.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCL G	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
All 32 SOCS* were Non Detects	N	ND	ND	70	70	April 2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCL G**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
All 32 VOCS* were Non Detects	N	ND	ND	5	0	April 2016	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills

Violation Summary (for MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring & Reporting Requirement

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
No Violations in 2017	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**