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 -09015	City of Holbrook	
Contact Person and Title	**Phone Number**	**E-Mail Address**
Julie Harrison, Treatment Plant Manager	(928)524-6225	paintedmesawrf@live.com

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. It is the obligation of the City's Water and Wastewater Division to provide a safe and adequate supply of drinking water. To help please our customers and meet our obligation, the division strongly encourages public input and community participation. If there are any questions, please contact Holbrook City Hall at (928)524-6225 .

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.

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):	Three active wells are currently being used, they are located on McLaws Rd. The ground water is from the Coconino Aquifer.

III. 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.

IV. 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.

V. Source Water Assessment

INSTRUCTIONS: 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.

VI. 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

VII. 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 Holbrook** 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.

VIII. 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	0	A	0	0	6/month	Naturally Present in Environment
Fecal coliform and E. Coli (TC Rule)	N	0	A	0	0		Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicators (E. coli, enterococci or coliphage) (GW Rule)	N	0	A	TT	n/a		Human and animal fecal waste
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)				TT	n/a		Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU), surface water only				TT	n/a		Soil Runoff
Disinfectants	**Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA)**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chloramines (ppm)				MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4		Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.27	0.02-0.78	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	6/month	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloride dioxide (ppb)				MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800		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	0.0016	0.0010 - 0.0016	60	n/a	7/2015	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	N	0.0064	0.0041 - 0.0064	80	n/a	7/2015	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (ppb)				10	0		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (ppm)				1	0.8		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 = 0.14 / 0 samples over AL	<0.020-0.52	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	8/2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90th Percentile = 0.003 / 0 samples over AL	<0.0010-0.011	AL = 15	0	8/2013	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
Beta / photon emitters (mrem/yr.)				4	0		Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) ***(this is Gross Alpha 4002)***	N		3.6 ± 0.4	15	0	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	N		1.6 ± 0.4	5	0	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)				30	0		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**
Antimony (ppb)	N	<0.001	<0.001	6	6	4/2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ppb)	N	<0.001	<0.001	10	0	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N	<0.37	<0.37	7	7	12/2012	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	<0.020	0.020	2	2	4/2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	<0.001	<0.001	4	4	4/2016	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	5	4/2016	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	<0.001	<0.001	100	100	4/2016	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	<0.025	<0.025	200	200	4/2016	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.40	0.40	4	4	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	<0.0002	<0.0002	2	2	4/2016	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	N	<0.1	<0.1	10	10	4/2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	<0.05	<0.05	1	1	4/2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Selenium (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	50	50	6/2015	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N		68	N/A	N/A	6/2015	N/A
Thallium (ppb)	N	<0.0001	<0.0001	2	0.5	6/2015	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
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**
2,4-D (ppb)	N	<0.0001	<0.0001	70	70	4/2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	<0.0002	<0.0002	50	50	4/2016	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide				TT	0		Added to water during sewage / wastewater treatment
Alachlor (ppb)	N	<0.0001	<0.0001	2	0	4/2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	3	3	4/2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	<0.00002	<0.00002	200	0	4/2016	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	40	40	4/2016	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	<0.0001	<0.0001	2	0	4/2016	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	<0.001	<0.001	200	200	4/2016	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<0.0006	<0.0006	400	400	4/2016	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<0.0006	<0.0006	6	0	4/2016	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001	200	0	4/2016	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<0.0002	<0.0002	7	7	4/2016	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	<0.0004	<0.0004	20	20	4/2016	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	<5.0E-09	<5.0E-09	30	0	4/2016	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	100	100	4/2016	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001	2	2	4/2016	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin				TT	0		Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001	50	0	4/2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<0.006	<0.006	700	700	4/2016	Runoff from herbicide

							use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001	400	0	4/2016	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001	200	0	4/2016	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.00005	1	0	4/2016	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.00005	50	50	4/2016	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001	200	200	4/2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.00005	40	40	4/2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	200	200	4/2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)				500	0	4/2016	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	<0.00004	<0.00004	1	0	4/2016	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	<0.0001	<0.0001	500	500	4/2016	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.00005	4	4	4/2016	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	3	0	4/2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
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**
Benzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	0	4/2016	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	0	4/2016	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	100	100	4/2016	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	600	600	4/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	75	75	4/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	0	4/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	7	7	4/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	70	70	4/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	100	100	4/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	0	4/2016	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	0	4/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	700	700	4/2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	100	100	4/2016	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	0	4/2016	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	70	70	4/2016	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	200	200	4/2016	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	3	4/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	0	4/2016	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	1	1	4/2016	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.0003	<0.0003	2	0	4/2016	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	10	10	4/2016	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

IX. Violations

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Lead and Copper	2016	Samples taken 2017

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.)