

# Town of Star Valley 2014 Water Quality Report

## **Is my water safe?**

YES, We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 72 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

## **Do I need to take special precautions?**

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. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## **Where does my water come from?**

Ground water wells which draw from the upper salt watershed.

## **Sanitary Survey**

The Town of Star Valley Water Department had an inspection by ADEQ in March 2013 and had No Violations.

## **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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: 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, which 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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.

### **How can I get involved?**

Your comments and suggestions are always welcome. If you have questions, suggestions or comments, please contact Town Hall at 928-472-7752 or email me at [rrippy@ci.star-valley.az.us](mailto:rrippy@ci.star-valley.az.us)

### **Additional Information for 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. Town of Star Valley Water Department 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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## **Water Quality Data Table**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will

find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.2	1	2	2014	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	0.28	0.28	1.02	2014	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.8	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.74	0.68	0.81	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	NA		2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.93	0.44	1.9	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.05	0.05	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	5	ND	5	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Lead - source water (ppb)		15	0.001(MPL)	ND	0.001	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (mg/L)		1.3	0.01(MPL)	0.01	0.01	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	1	NA		2014	No	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides</b>								

Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	1	NA		2013	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	100	100	0.005	NA		2013	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	0.05	NA		2013	No	Herbicide runoff
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2013	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	ND	0.0005	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	ND	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	ND	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	ND	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	ND	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>Your Water</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b># Samples Exceeding AL</b>	<b>Exceeds AL</b>	<b>Typical Source</b>	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	17	2012	3	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.33	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

#### Violations and Exceedances

Lead - action level at consumer taps

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. This is in the customers side plumbing. The water Department took the required 20 samples from the customers side tap. 3 Came back exceeding the action level of 15 (parts per billion). The water department notified and provided educational materials to the effected customers. The Water Dept re sampled these location at the meter and an additional 20 samples from various locations throughout the water system. All results came back below the action level.

## Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	ND	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Barium (ppm)	2	2	ND	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Alachlor (ppb)	MNR	MNR	ND	No	
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	ND	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Residue of banned herbicide
Toxaphene (ppb)	0	3	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	ND	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	0	1	ND	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Chlordane (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Residue of banned termiticide
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards

Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	0	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor (ppt)	0	400	ND	No	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Breakdown of heptachlor
Lindane (ppt)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	ND	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) (ppq)	0	30	ND	No	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; Discharge from chemical factories
Diquat (ppb)	20	20	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Residue of banned insecticide
Glyphosate (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	0	1	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Picloram (ppb)	500	500	ND	No	Herbicide runoff
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	0	500	ND	No	Runoff from landfills; Discharge of waste chemicals
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from chemical factories

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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