

# *Water Quality Report* *Town of Star Valley Water*

*Public Water System 04-037*

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

**Contacts:**

- Town of Star Valley Water Customer Service Center: Monday-Friday 8:00am–5:00pm 928-472-7752
- Town of Star Valley Water 24-hour Emergency Line: 928-474-5177
- EPA Hotline: 800-426-4791 [www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov)
- AZ Dept of Environmental Quality: 800-234-5677 [www.azdeq.gov](http://www.azdeq.gov)
- Gila County Health Department: 928-474-1210

**Did you know?**

- Your water meter can help you check your home for leaks. Start by turning off all faucets, hose bibs, water-related appliances & swamp coolers. Take a reading on your water meter, wait for several minutes, then take a second reading before using any water. If the dial has moved, you may have a leak.
- To avoid unexpected & costly leaks, turn off your water at the customer valve and drain your plumbing system if you will be away from your home for long periods of time.

**Please join us in protecting your water supply. Report any suspicious activity near water facilities or water lines to us at 928-472-7752**

**IS MY WATER SAFE?**

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Town of Star Valley Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level in 2012.

**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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate measures to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?**

Town of Star Valley water customers are served exclusively by ground water produced by wells which draw from the Upper Salt watershed.

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND ITS AVAILABILITY**

ADEQ's Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) evaluated all sources of water that provide drinking water to the public. Town of Star Valley Water was issued a **low risk** designation by ADEQ indicating "most source water protection measures are already in place or the hydrogeology is such that the source water protection measures will have little impact on protection." Source Water Assessment Reports can be obtained from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality located at 1110 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007.

**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: 1) microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; 2) 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; 3) pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses; 4) 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 storm water runoff and septic

systems; and 5) 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 the 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.

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA standards balance the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low level 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.

**HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?** Your comments and suggestions are always welcome. If you have questions, suggestions, or comments, please contact our customer service center at 928-472-7752 or e-mail us at [rippy@ci.star-valley.az.us](mailto:rippy@ci.star-valley.az.us). Also, please watch for bill inserts or separate mailings throughout the year for announcements of water related meetings, conservation, or general information about your water.

**Water Quality Data Table** The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants we **detected** during the 2012 calendar year. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing completed in the 2012 calendar year. The EPA and State require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation?	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
<i>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)</i>								
Chlorine (as CL <sub>2</sub> )	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.57 ppm	0.25 ppm	1.17 ppm	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Ms [total Trihalomethar	NA	80 ppb	0.60 ppb	ND	0.60 ppb	2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NA	60 ppb	ND	ND	ND	2012	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.96 ppm	0.47 ppm	1.9 ppm	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	0 ppb	10 ppb	1 ppb	NA	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from galss & electronics production
Barium	2.0 ppm	2.0 ppm	0.025 ppm	0.025 ppm	0.0025 ppm	2010	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional)	NA	NA	13 mg/l	NA	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	700 ppm	ND	NA	NA	2011	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper <i>at consumer taps</i>	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.22 ppm	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead- <i>at consumer taps</i>	0 ppb	15 ppb	17 ppb	2012	3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Total Coliform (positive samples/ month)	0	1	0	2012	0	No	Naturally present in environment	

**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. TSV 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>.

**Violations and Exceedances**

**Lead-action level at consumer taps**

During the 2012 sampling year, Town of Star Valley took 20 required lead and copper samples from various consumer taps. Of these, three came back exceeding the action level of 15 (parts per billion). Town of Star Valley re-sampled these three locations and the service connection, as well as all source water. It was determined that the exceedances were due to the customers plumbing.

Town of Star Valley notified the customers and provided educational materials to the customers. The Town of Star Valley also took an additional 20 samples from various locations throughout the water system. All results were below the action level.

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
MCGL	MCGL: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's 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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There's convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers
ppm	ppm; parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measurement of radioactivity)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
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



**For More Information Please Contact:**

**Town of Star Valley Water Department**

**3675 E Highway 260**

**Star Valley, AZ 85541**

**Phone 928-472-7752**

**<http://ci.star-valley.az.us>**

