



## Consumer Confidence Report For Calendar Year **2016**

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

### I. Public Water System (PWS) Information

PWS ID Number	PWS Name		
AZ04 -13-051	Black Canyon City Water Improvement District		
Contact Person and Title	Phone Number	E-Mail Address	
David E. Moore, Sr., Chair	623-374-9408	chair@bccwid.org	
<p>We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more about public participation or to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please contact the office at 623-374-9408 for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.</p>			

### 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.

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):** Groundwater with six (6) wells drawing from the Agua Fria Aquifer

### III. Consecutive Connection Sources

A public water system that receives some or all of its finished water from one or more wholesale systems by means of a direct connection or through the distribution system of one or more consecutive systems. Systems that purchase water from another system report regulated contaminants detected from the source water supply in a separate table.

**PWS ID # AZ04 - 13-051 , provides a consecutive connection source of water.**

### 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 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.

#### 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 – NOT APPLICABLE

Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ, 602-771-4641.

#### 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
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ppb x 1000 = ppt
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ppt x 1000 = ppq
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#### 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. Black Canyon City Water Improvement District 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](http://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
<b>Total Coliform Bacteria</b> (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	2016	Naturally Present in Environment
<b>Fecal coliform and E. Coli</b> (TC Rule)	N	0	A	0	0	2016	Human and animal fecal waste
<b>Fecal Indicators</b> (E. coli, enterococci or coliphage) (GW Rule)				TT	n/a		Human and animal fecal waste
<b>Total Organic Carbon</b> (ppm)				TT	n/a		Naturally present in the environment
<b>Turbidity</b> (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
<b>Chloramines (ppm)</b>				MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4		Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Chlorine (ppm)</b>	N	0.63		MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	12/2016	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Chloride dioxide (ppb)</b>				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
<b>Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)</b>	N	0.0036		60	n/a	7/2013	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)</b>	N	0.0086		80	n/a	7/2013	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Bromate (ppb)</b>				10	0		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Chlorite (ppm)</b>				1	0.8		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AND Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination

<b>Copper (ppm)</b>		90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile =	0.00-0.093	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	8/2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead (ppb)</b>		90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile =	<0.0010-0.014	AL = 15	0	8/2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radionuclides</b>	<b>Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (L-H)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Beta / photon emitters (mrem/yr.)</b>				4	0		Decay of natural and man-made deposits
<b>Alpha emitters (pCi/L)</b> <i>(this is Gross Alpha 4002)</i>	N	1.3		15	0	3/2013	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Combined Radium 226 &amp; 228 (pCi/L)</b>	N	<0.4		5	0	4/2013	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Uranium (ug/L)</b>				30	0		Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)</b>	<b>Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (L-H)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Antimony (ppb)</b>	N	<0.001		6	6	4/2013	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
<b>Arsenic (ppb)</b>	N	0.0077		10	0	11/2016	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
<b>Asbestos (MFL)</b>	N	<0.2		7	7	2/2013	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Barium (ppm)</b>	N	0.0098		2	2	4/2013	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Beryllium (ppb)</b>	N	<0.001		4	4	4/2013	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
<b>Cadmium (ppb)</b>	N	<0.0005		5	5	4/2013	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
<b>Chromium (ppb)</b>	N	<0.001		100	100	4/2013	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Cyanide (ppb)</b>	N	<0.025		200	200	4/2013	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
<b>Fluoride (ppm)</b>	N	0.48		4	4	3/2013	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Mercury (ppb)</b>	N	<0.0002		2	2	4/2013	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
<b>Nitrate (ppm)</b>	N	2.7		10	10	6/2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

<b>Nitrite (ppm)</b>	N	<0.05		1	1	2/2013	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Selenium (ppb)</b>	N	<0.005		50	50	2/2013	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
<b>Sodium (ppm)</b>				N/A	N/A		N/A
<b>Thallium (ppb)</b>	N	<0.0001		2	0.5	2/2013	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
<b>Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)</b>	<b>Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (L-H)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>2,4-D (ppb)</b>				70	70		Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<b>2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)</b>				50	50		Residue of banned herbicide
<b>Acrylamide</b>				TT	0		Added to water during sewage / wastewater treatment
<b>Alachlor (ppb)</b>				2	0		Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<b>Atrazine (ppb)</b>				3	3		Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<b>Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)</b>				200	0		Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
<b>Carbofuran (ppb)</b>				40	40		Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
<b>Chlordane (ppb)</b>				2	0		Residue of banned termiticide
<b>Dalapon (ppb)</b>				200	200		Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
<b>Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)</b>				400	400		Discharge from chemical factories
<b>Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)</b>				6	0		Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
<b>Dibromochloropropane (ppt)</b>	N	<0.00001		200	0	6/2016	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
<b>Dinoseb (ppb)</b>				7	7		Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
<b>Diquat (ppb)</b>				20	20		Runoff from herbicide use
<b>Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)</b>				30	0		Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
<b>Endothall (ppb)</b>				100	100		Runoff from herbicide use
<b>Endrin (ppb)</b>				2	2		Residue of banned insecticide
<b>Epichlorohydrin</b>				TT	0		Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity

							of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)				50	0		Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)				700	700		Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)				400	0		Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)				200	0		Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)				1	0		Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)				50	50		Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)				200	200		Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)				40	40		Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)				200	200		Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)				500	0		Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)				1	0		Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)				500	500		Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)				4	4		Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)				3	0		Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
<b>Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)</b>	<b>Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (L-H)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Benzene (ppb)</b>	N	<0.0005		5	0	6/2016	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
<b>Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)</b>	N	<0.0005		5	0	6/2016	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
<b>Chlorobenzene (ppb)</b>	N	<0.0005		100	100	6/2016	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
<b>o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)</b>	N	<0.0005		600	600	6/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
<b>p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)</b>	N	<0.0005		75	75	6/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
<b>1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)</b>	N	<0.0005		5	0	6/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		7	7	6/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		70	70	6/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		100	100	6/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	0	6/2016	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	0	6/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		700	700	6/2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		100	100	6/2016	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	0	6/2016	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		70	70	6/2016	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005		200	200	6/2016	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	3	6/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	0	6/2016	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<0.0005		1	1	6/2016	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.0005		2	0	6/2016	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<0.0005		10	10	6/2016	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

**X. *Cryptosporidium* Monitoring –Not Applicable**

We detected *Cryptosporidium* in the finished water or source water. We detected *Cryptosporidium* in \_\_\_\_\_ of our \_\_\_\_\_ samples tested.

We have to provide additional treatment if *Cryptosporidium* is found at greater than 0.075 oocyst per liter.

We believe it is important for you to know that *Cryptosporidium* may cause serious illness in 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. These people should seek advice from their health care providers.

**XI. Violations**

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
NONE		

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.)

If you have any questions or concerns about your water system, please call the Water Management Office at 623-374-9408 or check our website for additional information at: [www.bccwid.org](http://www.bccwid.org).