



Fools Hollow & Park Valley Water Companies ◆ Consumer Confidence Report ◆

Report distributed in June 2009

As in year's past, we are proud to report that the water provided by Fools Hollow and Park Valley Water Companies meets or exceeds water quality standards

Is my water safe?

In 2008, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Fools Hollow and Park Valley Water Companies vigilantly safeguard their water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum containment level or any other water quality standard.

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is groundwater from the Coconino Aquifer. We have 4 active groundwater wells pumping water from the aquifer at 500 to 575 feet below the ground surface. Water from the wells is pumped into a 300,000-gallon storage tank. Our water storage capacity is greater than the usage demand in a 24-hour period. Water is delivered by either gravity feed or boosted pressure, and in some areas water pressure must be regulated by pressure reducing valves. In addition, we are very fortunate due to our mountain location and lack of industry, which makes it unnecessary to chemically treat the water.

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 at 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 con-

taminants, 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.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 at 800-426-4791.

Important Definitions:

AL = Action Level. Concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level. Highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. Level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to healthy. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

pCi/L = picocuries per liter

ppm = parts per million

ppb = parts per billion

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants we detected during the calendar year of 2008, unless otherwise noted. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

Contaminant	Unit	MCL/AL	MCLG/ALG	Detected Level/Range	Sample Year	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony	ppb	6	6	<1	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
*Arsenic	ppb	10	0	8	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	.066	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	ppb	4	4	<1	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	ppb	5	5	<.5	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	ppb	100	100	2.1	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (at consumer taps)	ppm	AL 1.3	1.3	.1 (90th percentile value)	2006	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	.16	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	<.2	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	ppm	1	1	<.02	2007	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	50	<5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium	ppb	2	.5	<1	2008	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	7.0-13.1	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228)	pCi/L	5	0	1.5-2.7	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits

***Additional Information for Arsenic**

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. 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.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!



For more information please contact:

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