

locations throughout the system are tested monthly for chlorine residual. The Utility maintains a range of 0.2 to 0.8 parts per million (ppm) of chlorine residual.

Water Hardness

Water hardness is one of the most common water quality concerns reported by consumers. On a water hardness scale the Oro Valley water supply is normally “soft to moderately hard”, but in areas where blended CAP water is being delivered, the water will be slightly harder. If you need to know the water hardness for your area, please contact the Water Utility.

Drinking Water Contaminants

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- ◆ Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- ◆ 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

EPA Lead Alert

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. Oro Valley Water Utility 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.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Ug/L: microgram per liter

pCi/l: picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity

ppm: parts per Million

ppb: parts per billion

µS/cm: micro Siemens/centimeter

N/A: Not Applicable

Health Awareness

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/CDC** guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Water Quality Data

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The State of Arizona requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. The Utility also monitors for operational and baseline data, and for constituents that may be regulated in the near future.

2015 DETECTED CONTAMINANTS REPORT FOR ORO VALLEY WATER UTILITY PWS #AZ0410-164

Contaminants	Low	High	Units	EPA MCL	EPA MCLG	Violation REC'd	Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride	0	0.58	ppm	4	4	NO	2013	Natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer; water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate	0.7	2.1	ppm	10	10	NO	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; natural deposits.
Gross Alpha	0	4.8	pCi/L	15	0	NO	2013	Erosion of natural deposits.
Trihalomethanes	0	17	ppb	80	N/A	NO	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Combined Radium	0	0.8	pCi/L	5	0	NO	2013	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate	5	18	ppm	No MCL	250	NO	2010	Natural deposits or salt; septic system, industrial waste.
Sodium	10	41	ppm	No MCL	20	NO	2013	Minerals, septic systems.
Arsenic	0	3	ppb	10	0	NO	2013	Natural deposits.
Copper	0	0.21	ppm	1.3	N/A	NO	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing, natural deposits.
Lead	0	1.5	ppb	15	0	NO	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	0	8.6	pCi/L	30	0	NO	2013	Erosion of natural deposits.
Benzo Pyrene	0	0.03	ppb	0.2	0	NO	2013	Leaching from lining of storage tanks and distribution lines.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3)

Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have drinking water standards set by the USA EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether to set standards for them. **Note** Ug/L is same as parts per billion.

Contaminant	Level Detected	Units	Sample Date	Contaminant	Level Detected	Units	Sample Date
Chlorate	130	Ug/L	8/2015	Molybdenum	4.5	Ug/L	2/2015
Chromium	1	Ug/L	2/2015	Strontium	560	Ug/L	2/2015
Chromium-6	0.54	Ug/L	8/2015	Vanadium	9.1	Ug/L	8/2015

WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS FOR ORO VALLEY WATER UTILITY PWS #AZ0410-164

Substance	Unit	Average Value	Range of Value	Substance	Unit	Average Value	Range of Value
Alkalinity	PPM	101.4	52-150	pH	pH units	7.4	6.5-8.0
Calcium	PPM	20	12-30	Silica	PPM	28.7	23-38
Conductivity	µS/cm	247.6	150-340	Temperature	°C	20.1	18-22

**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (ADEQ)
Source Water Assessment Report**

This report assesses the drinking water sources of a public water system. The report provides detailed information by evaluating the hydrogeologic setting in which the sources are located and identifying adjacent land uses that are in a specified proximity of the drinking water source. The outcome of this assessment is a listing of the degree to which drinking water sources are protected by designating them as either "high risk" or "low risk". A designation of "high risk" indicates there are additional source water protection measures that can be implemented on the local level. A "low risk" designation indicates that most source water protection measures are either already implemented or the hydrogeologic setting is such that it protects the source water. In 2003, ADEQ completed a source water assessment for the Utility's 20 wells. Once ADEQ identified the adjacent land uses, the risk to source water was ranked "low risk" by ADEQ from land uses that could potentially affect the Utility's water sources. The Utility can use this information to prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes.

Residents can help to protect water sources by taking hazardous household chemicals to hazardous material collection centers and limiting pesticide and fertilizer use. For more information on the source water assessment, call Adam Pence, Water Quality Section, phone (520) 229-5042 or visit ADEQ's Source Water Assessment and Protection Unit website at www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/swap.html.

Consumer Confidence Report

Oro Valley Water Utility
11000 North La Canada Drive
Oro Valley, AZ 85737



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Oro Valley Water Utility wants you to be informed about the quality of drinking water delivered to you. We welcome your comments, questions and concerns. If you need further information or if you have comments regarding this report, please contact Adam Pence at (520) 229-5042.

You may also offer comments and suggestions at public meetings. Unless otherwise posted, the Oro Valley Town Council and the Oro Valley Water Utility Commission meet as follows:

Oro Valley Town Council Meetings

1st & 3rd Wednesday of every month 6:00 p.m.
Town Council Chambers

Oro Valley Water Utility Commission Meetings

2nd Monday of every month 6:00 p.m.
Hopi Conference Room

11000 N. La Canada Drive, Oro Valley, AZ 85737

Visit our website: <http://www.orovalleyaz.gov>

The Town of Oro Valley complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). If you need any type of accommodation, please notify the Town Clerk at (520) 229-4700.