Beaver Dam East Domestic
Water Improvement District

Water Quality Report 2016

System ID AZ 04-08-127

The district is committed to providing a safe and reliable supply of drinking water to its customers. We are pleased to report that your water supply meets or exceeds all health and safety standards set by the county, state and federal government. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) require us to prepare this annual water quality report. This brochure provides valuable information about your drinking water. The tables summarize the most recent analytical tests conducted. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once year because the levels of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data may be more than one year old, but is representative.

ABOUT YOUR WATER SUPPLY

The district was formed in 1992 and is administered by a local board of directors. The district distributes groundwater from a single well.

The word "contaminant" refers to any substance that may be found in 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 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; 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.

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).

While your drinking water meets the 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.

A source water assessment has not been completed at this time.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LEAD

The following paragraph is EPA mandated language. Only trace amounts of lead have ever been found during customer tap testing within the district.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily form materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The district is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When you water has be sitting for several hour, 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 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.

OTHER INFORMATION

For more information regarding this report please contact:
Beaver Dam East Domestic Water Improvement District
PO Box 903
Beaver Dam, AZ 86432
(877) 724-7047

Additional copies of this report along with other information can be obtained from our web-site at: WWW.BEAVERDAMEAST.INFO

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLES

The table on the following page lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report or the last time tested. 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. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Cross-Connection Control

The district has a back-flow prevention program in place well in excess of state standards. The back-flow prevention devices installed prevent hazards originating from customer premises and other connections from impairing the district water supply. The first line of defense is the vacuum breaker that the district requires be installed on all outside faucets. You can help be confirming that the devices are installed on all of your faucets.

Inorganic	*Units*	*MCL*	*MCLG*	*Result*	*Typical Source*
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	0.0053	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.039	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.053	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	ppm	N/A	N/A	0.0028	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts		*MCL*	*MCLG*	*Result*	
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	0	<0.0014	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	0	<0.0062	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Microbiological	Positive samples	*MCL*	*MCLG*	*Re.sult*	
Total coliform		1	0	1	Naturally present in the environment
Radio Chemical		*MCL*	*MCLG*	*Range*	
Alpha Emitters	PCi/L	15	0	10.2 +/-1.6	
Lead & Copper	*Units*	*Action Level*	*90th percentile*	*Sites exceeding AL*	
Lead	ppb	15	0.015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing, Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.29	0	Corrosion of household plumbing, Erosion of natural deposits

Terms and Definitions
PPM parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
PPB parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
MCLGMaximum 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.
MCLMaximum 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.
ALAction Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Variances or Exemptions State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
N/A Not applicable, not established