



## Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2018

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



City of Safford natural  
gas customers if you  
smell gas or have a gas  
emergency call:  
**928-432-4200**  
24 hours a day or call  
911

<b>Public Water System ID Number</b>	<b>Public Water System Name</b>	
AZ04-05005	City of Safford	
<b>Contact Name and Title</b>	<b>Phone Number</b>	<b>E-mail Address</b>
Morgan Seale/Water Quality	(928)432-4243	mseale@saffordaz.gov
<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 <u>Morgan Seale</u> at <u>(928)432-4243</u> for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.</p>		

### Drinking Water Sources

<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
<b>Our water source(s):</b>	(Ground Water) Alder Bonita Gallery Well #15 Carrasco Clonts Clonts Bluff Kempton A,B&C Morris 1,2&3 U of A Lower

### Drinking Water Contaminants

<p><b>Microbial Contaminants:</b> Such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife</p> <p><b>Inorganic Contaminants:</b> Such as salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming</p> <p><b>Pesticides and Herbicides:</b> Such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources</p>	<p><b>Organic Chemical Contaminants:</b> Such as synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.</p> <p><b>Radioactive Contaminants:</b> That can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</p>
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## 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.

## Source Water Assessment

- Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeologic settings and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has given a high risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A designation of high risk indicates there may be additional source water protection measures which can be implemented on the local level. This does not imply that the source water is contaminated nor does it mean that contamination is imminent. Rather, it simply states that land use activities or hydrogeologic conditions exist that make the source water susceptible to possible future contamination. Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ.

## Definitions

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

**Level 1 Assessment:** A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria was present

**Level 2 Assessment:** A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria was present

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur

**Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL):** The smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method

**Millirems per year (MREM):** A measure of radiation absorbed by the body

**Not Applicable (NA):** Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required

**Not Detected (ND or <):** Not detectable at reporting limit

**Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):** A measure of water clarity

**Million fibers per liter (MFL)**

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** 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 (ng/L)

ppm x 1000 = ppb

**ppq:** Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppb x 1000 = ppt

ppt x 1000 = ppq

## Lead Informational Statement:

Lead, in drinking water, is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. **City of Safford** 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. 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).

## Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants

Microbiological (RTCR)	TT Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample(s) Month & Year	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	
E. Coli	N	0	N/A	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Fecal Indicator (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	N	0	N/A	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Disinfectants	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	N	0.38	0.06-0.72	4	0	January-2018	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	3.7	ND-6	60	N/A	July-2018	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	21.4	ND-35	80	N/A	July-2018	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	MCL Violation Y or N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeds AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.29	0	1.3	1.3	July-2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	2.1	0	15	0	July-2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	3.42	0-3.42	15	0	July-2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	5	ND-5	5	0	August-2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	3	ND-3	30	0	October-2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic <sup>1</sup> (ppb)	N	7.1	ND-7.1	10	0	June-2017	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Arsenic <sup>1</sup> (ppb) EPDS 005	N	4.1	3.7-4.1	10	0	July-2018	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.0061	0.0061	2	2	February-2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	0.0012	0.0012	100	100	February-2018	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.7	1.0-1.7	4	4	October-2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride (ppm) EPDS 005	N	1.2	1.2	4	4	October-2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate <sup>2</sup> (ppm)	N	3.6	0.42-3.6	10	10	July-2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

<b>Selenium (ppb)</b>	N	1.6	ND-1.6	50	50	June-2017	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
<b>Sodium (ppm)</b>	N	99	99	N/A	N/A	February-2018	Erosion of natural deposits

<sup>1</sup> **Arsenic** is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems. 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, and continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic.

<sup>2</sup> **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.

<b>Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)</b>	N	0.0016	0.0016	6	0	October-2018	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
<b>Diquat (ppb)</b>	N	0.56	ND-0.56	20	20	October-2017	Runoff from herbicide use
<b>PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)</b>	N	<480	<480	500	0	October-2018	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
<b>Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Toluene (ppm)</b>	N	0.00068	ND-0.00068	1	1	March-2017	Discharge from petroleum factories

#### Violation Summary (for MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring & Reporting Requirement)

<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Explanation, Health Effects</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Corrective Actions</b>
Late Reporting	<i>We failed to report drinking water testing results to the regulating authority by the prescribed deadline.</i>	5 Days	Maximum Residual Disinfection Levels were submitted to ADEQ restoring compliance

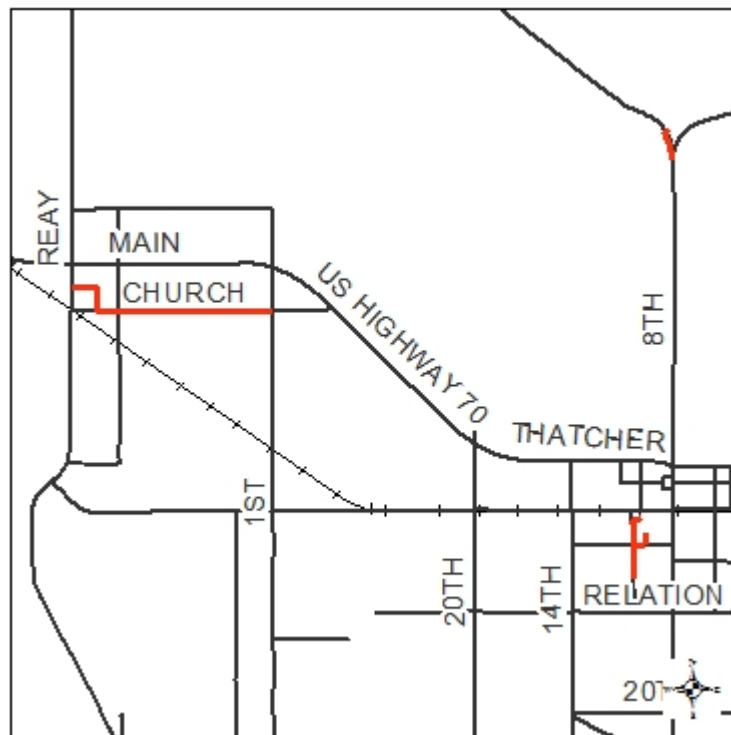
Please share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

## 2018-SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The City of Safford owns, manages and maintains the community water system.

The City of Safford is continuously trying to identify areas that are in need of improvements to continue to better serve its community. In 2018 the budget included roughly 5.7 Million Dollars for Capital Improvement Projects. Aside from the smaller repairs and improvements, the City completed 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Safford Bryce Road improvements. The City also entered into a contract for a system upgrade on Church Street from 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue to Reay Ln. in preparation of the street project.

Each Project consisted of PVC piping and increased Pipe Diameter. The projects are outline on the provided map indicated in red. The City of Safford apologizes for any inconvenience you may experience through these projects and greatly appreciates your patience while we try to better the system.



## PSA on water

We feel it is time to remind us all that we are still at a Level-1 drought stage and the relative dry winter will most likely keep us at that level through the rest of this year.

As some of you may recall in 2013 we were forced to announce the stage three water restrictions when the daily demand was exceeding our production capacity. We are not at that stage and hope to not get back to that level. We are asking you at this early stage to be mindful of your water usage during the upcoming months. During our most difficult times we could collectively reduce our average daily consumption per person in line with the national average of around 90 gallons per person. Today our average daily use is about 105 gallons per person.

I would like to continue to encourage each of us exercise good judgement as we use this precious resource and remind you that:

- Conserving water will save you money on my water bill.
- Using less water postpones the need for the City to build new storage and treatment facilities.
- We need to be thrifty so water will be available for our children and grandchildren.
- It's the right thing to do.
- It's easier saving water than to find new sources.

### Utility Emergency Contacts

City of Safford Customers  
City Hall-(928) 432-4000

#### After hours

Water-(928) 965-6750  
Electric-(928) 965 -6755  
Gas- (928) 432-4200 or 911  
Public Works-(928) 965-9668

Thatcher Town Hall

(928) 428-2290

Graham County Electric Co-op  
Main Office

(928) 485-2451