Town of Jerome

Public Water system PWS #13-037
Post Office Box 335, Jerome, Arizona 86331, Ph. 634-7943

2017 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

March 13, 2018

The water system operators of the Town of Jerome are pleased to give you this year's Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report. This annual report, required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, tells you where your water comes from, what it contains and other general information about your drinking water.

The Town of Jerome obtains water from two main sources. The first source is a group of eight springs on Mingus Mountain including Allen Spring, Copper Chief Spring, Left Twin Spring, Right Twin Spring, Blowout Spring, Baltimore Spring, Silver Spring, and Cliff Spring. The second source is a group of two springs in the Walnut Springs area including Walnut Spring and Intermittent Springs #1 - #4. Water from both sources is blended prior to storage and delivery to the Town of Jerome. Thorough testing of all source springs in our water system has been conducted and Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has concluded that the Town's water can be considered groundwater.

Since our source is groundwater, we are required under Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) / ADEQ rules to take scheduled water samples. The samples are sent to State-Certified laboratories to check for various forms of chemical and biological contamination. The following table shows results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017 and earlier.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

Definitions

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.
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.
MFL – Million fibers per liter
ppm – Parts Per Million (an amount comparable to one penny in $10,000.00)
ppb – Part Per Billion (an amount comparable to one penny in $10,000,000.00)
pCi/l- picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
TTHM's – Total trihalomethanes – disinfection bi-products.
HAA5 – Haloaceticacids – disinfection bi-products.

Contaminants Tested for in the year 2017 and earlier

The Town of Jerome sampled for the following contaminants in 2017 and earlier, as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. Results from a state-licensed laboratory are listed. Please use the above definitions for clarity in interpretation of these results. This is evidence that the Town of Jerome's water is safe and free of contaminants.

Regulated Detected Inorganic Contaminants:

Contaminant:	Date Sampled	Result	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Nitrate (NO3)	9/28/2017	0.28 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (NO2)	7/28/11	<0.05 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHM's	8/10/17	2.2 ppb	80 ppb	N/A	Bi-product of drinking water Chlorination.
HAA5	8/10/17	2.0 ppb	60 ppb	N/A	Bi-product of drinking water Chlorination.
Lead (90th percentile)	8/24/16	13.75 ppb	15 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing Systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper(90th percentile)	8/24/16	0.1345 ppm	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing Systems, erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives.
Arsenic	7/28/11	1.4 ppb	10 ppb	0	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards or glass/electronics production wastes.
Barium	7/28/11	0.012 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Cadmium	7/28/11	< 0.5ppb	5 ppb	5 ppb	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, natural deposits, metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium	7/28/11	1.6 ppb	100 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	7/28/11	0.11 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive promoting strong teeth, discharge from aluminum and fertilizer factories.
Mercury	7/28/11	< 0.2 ppb	2 ppb	2 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and factories, runoff from landfills and cropland.
Selenium	7/28/11	< 5 ppb	50 ppb	50 ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal

					refineries, discharge from mines, erosion of natural deposits.
Antimony	7/28/11	< 1 ppb	6 ppb	6 ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics and solder.
Beryllium	7/28/11	< 1 ppb	4 ppb	4 ppb	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories, discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries.
Cyanide	7/28/11	< 25 ppb	200 ppb	200 ppb	Discharge from steel/metal factories, discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Thallium	7/28/11	< 1 ppb	2 ppb	0.5 ppb	Leaching from ore processing sites, discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
Asbestos	7/28/11	< 0.2 MFL	7 MFL	7 MFL	Decay of asbestos cement water mains, erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha	11/2017	<3 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (226/228)	11/20/17	<1 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	7/28/2011	7.2 ppm	none	none	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	7/28/2011	5 ppb	none	none	Erosion of natural deposits.

Contaminants tested for and not found in year 2017 and earlier

The Town of Jerome also sampled for the following contaminants in 2017 and earlier, as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. A state-licensed laboratory detected none of the following contaminants. This is further evidence that the Town of Jerome's water is safe and free of contaminants.

Microbiological Contaminants: Tested in 2017

Total Coliform E. Coli Fecal Coliform Enterobacter (January 2015)

Synthetic Organic Chemicals: Tested in 2017

Endrin Methoxychlor Toxaphene Dalapon Diquat Endothall Glyphosate Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate Picloram Dinoseb Hexachlorocyclopentadine Carbofuran Atrazine Alachlor 2,3,7,8 TCDD Heptachlor Heptachlor Epoxide 2,4-D 2,4,5-TP Hexachlorobenzene Benzo (A) Pyrene Pentachlorophenol Arochlor – 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, 1260 DBCP Chlordane Lindane Ethylene Dibromide Oxamyl Sizamine Di(2-ethylexyl)adipate

Volatile Organic Chemicals: Tested in 2017

1,1 Dichloroethylene 1,1,1-Trichloroethane 1,1,2-Trichloroethane 1,2-Dichloroethane 1,2-Dichloropropane Benzene Carbon Tetrachloride Ethylbenzene Chlorobenzene o-Dichlorobenzene para-Dichlorobenzene Styrene Tetrachloroethylene Toluene trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene Trichloroethylene Vinyl Chloride Xylenes (total) 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene Dichloromethane cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene

Educational Information

1. *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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.*

2. *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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.*

3. *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 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 byproducts 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.*

4. *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. Boynton Canyon Enchantment HOA Water System 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.*

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.

If you have any questions regarding your water, its source, its quality or this report, please feel free to call the licensed operator of the Town of Jerome's water system:

Henry R. MacVittie, Arizona licensed water treatment operator grade II, Ph. 301-1076.
We would be pleased to answer your questions.