

Town of Taylor Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2012



Is Your Drinking Water Safe

- ❖ *Where does our drinking water come from?*
- ❖ *What, if any, contaminants have been detected in our drinking water?*
- ❖ *Were there any violations of drinking water regulations?*

The Town of Taylor is pleased to provide you with this annual Water Quality Report, which contains information about the quality of the drinking water that we deliver to you. The format for this report follows the guidelines set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency USEPA as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The USEPA requires all public water providers to deliver this information to all customers on an annual basis in a single report that provides water quality data to the public in an understandable manner.

DRINKING WATER

To ensure the tap water is safe to drink, USEPA regulations limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by Public Water Systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Bottled water may come from either a surface water source or groundwater source, and may be treated minimally or extensively. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. As water travels over the land or underground,

it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

WHERE DOES OUR DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

Taylor Municipal Water's source is ground water taken from the Coconino aquifer from 200 feet to 400 feet deep. We have three production wells.

Well #1, Rolling Hills, by the water tanks.

Well #2, Pete's well located at the end of Suncrest Dr.

Well #3 at the Rodeo Park on Center Street.

Well #4 Hole in the Hill located at 1250 S. Power Line Rd.

An Explanation of the Water-Quality Data Table

This report is based upon tests conducted in the year 2006 & 2009 by the Town of Taylor.

Terms used in the Water-Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here:

Action Level:

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum contaminant level or MCL:

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close as possible to the MCLGs using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

The level of a contaminant of drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l):

One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in 1,000,000 pennies.

Parts per Billion (ppb or Micrograms per liter):

One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in 1,000,000,000 pennies.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Some people may be more vulnerable

to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as individuals with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV or 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 results 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 voltaic organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- ◆ Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The following table shows the results of our Water Quality Analyses. Every regulated contaminant that was detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed (MCL), the maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) for public health, the amount detected, the date of analysis, the usual source of such contaminating constituents footnotes explaining variations, and a key of units of measure.

Key

AL= Action Level
MCL=Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG=Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MFL=million fibers per liter
mrem/year=millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
pCi/l=picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm=parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb=parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
ppt=parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq=parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
NTU=Nephelometric Turbidity Units
TT=Treatment Technique

Contaminant	Date tested	Unit level	MCL	MCLG	Detected Range	Major Sources	Violations
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	06-15-09	pCi/l	15	0	5.5 +/-1.1	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Combined radium	06-11-09	pCi/l	0	5	0.4 +/-0.1	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	07-11-06	ppm	2	2	0.17	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No
Arsenic	11-23-09	ppb	10.0		3.0	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	No
Fluoride	07-11-06	ppm	4	4	.22	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	No
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	09-09-11	ppm	10	10	1.4	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	No
Selenium	07-11-06	ppb	50	50	7.4	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	No

Unregulated Contaminants

The Town of Taylor Municipal Water did not test for Cryptosporidium or Radon.

El informe contiene informacion muy important sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

If you want a copy or have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jeremy Peters at 536-7366. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Council meetings. Council Meetings are held on the second Wednesdays of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Town of Taylor Council Chambers located at 425 W. Paper Mill Rd. this information is also available on the Towns webpage at www.tayloraz.org.