CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2020 FROM PINE VALLEY WATER COMPANY

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Public Water System (PWS) Information: Pine Valley Water Company **ID Number:** AZ04-13-103
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Pine Valley Water Company is committed to providing our residents with a safe and reliable supply of high quality drinking water. We test our water carefully complying with all state and federal regulations in place for your safety. Pine Valley Water Company is proud to report that our water meets all state and federal standards for drinking water. This annual consumer confidence report required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, tells you where your water comes from, what it contains, and other general information. For more information contact Lance or Lisa at phone number or email listed above

DRINKING WATER SOURCES: 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. 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.

OUR WATER SOURCE: An 800' deep ground water well located at 480 Raintree Road in Pine Valley

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

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 & herbicides 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 also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

DEFINITIONS

N/A = Not Applicable		Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.
PPM = Parts per million	or	Milligrams per liter (mg/L).
PPB = Parts per billion	or	Micrograms per liter (µg/L).
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level		The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal		The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

HEATH EFFECTS LANGUAGE

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.

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. 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.

LEAD: 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. Pine Valley Water Company 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.

WATER QUALITY DATA

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present	Absent (A) or Present (P)	MCL	MCLG	Sampled Monthly	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	**N**	**ZERO**	**ABSENT**	0	0	Y	N/A
Lead & Copper	**Violation Y or N**	**90th Percentile AND Number of Samples Over the Action Level**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**AL**	**ALG**	**Sample MM/YY Test every 3 years**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	N	90th Percentile =.13 AND (0)	<0.013 – 0.13	1.3 mg/l		08/19	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90th Percentile =<.0050 AND (0)	<0.0050	0.015 mg/l		08/19	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	**Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA)**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sampling Frequency**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Arsenic (ppb)	N	7.25 RAA	<0.0010 – 16.0	10ppb	0	Once per Quarter	Erosion of natural deposits,
Barium (ppm)	N	0.11	0.11	2	2	MAP Scheduled	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	0.0035	0.0035	100	100	MAP Scheduled	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.12	0.12	4	4	MAP Scheduled	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth;
Nitrate (ppm)	N	0.17	0.17	10	10	MAP Scheduled	Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

IN ADDITION TO WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS LISTED ABOVE, PINE VALLEY WATER COMPANY TESTS FOR THE CONSTITUENTS LISTED BELOW AND THEY WERE NOT DETECTED:

Inorganic Chemicals: Antimony, Beryllium Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide(as free cyanide), Mercury, Nickel, Nitrite (as N), Selenium, Thallium, Sulfate, Sodium.

Volatile Organic Compounds: 1,1-Dichloroethylene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,2-Dichloroethane, Benzene, Carbon Tetrachloride, (mono)chlorobenzene, Styrene Toluene, Trichloroethylene, VinylChloride, Xylenes, o-Dichlorobenzene, para-Dichlorobenzene, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Dichloromethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane , Ethyl benzene, (mono)chlorobenzene, Styrene, Tetrachloroethylene, Toluene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, VinylChloride, Xylenes, Tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Trichloroethylene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, Dichloromethane

Synthetic Organic Chemicals: Alachlor (LASSO), Atrazine, Chlordane, Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Endrin, Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexaachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, PCB:Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Simazine, Toxaphene, Benzo (a) Pyrene.

Pine Valley Water Company installed an Arsenic Treatment System in 2014 to remove the naturally occurring Arsenic from the ground water supplied to our customers. The treatment system is an adsorption removal system. Water from our well is pumped from a depth of 641' below ground level, through a filtration vessel that is filled with a media of Titanium Oxide. The water flows through the media with a contact time that allows for the Arsenic in the water to bond with the media. We test the water after treatment to track the rate at which the media removes the Arsenic, when the media can no longer remove the Arsenic at a sufficient level we replace the media. This requires the media to be replaced at about every 12 to 16 months depending on the volume of water treated. The exhausted media had been tested and is considered nonhazardous waste and is sent to a local landfill for disposal. This allows us to meet the Running Annual Average RAA of less than 10 parts per billion. To meet this requirement set by EPA and ADEQ, in effect since 2006, this will be an ongoing process for the lifetime that Pine Valley Water Company continues to supply to it's customers. Should you have any further questions please contact Lance Wischmeier at the above telephone number or email.