CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Report Covers Calendar Year: January 1 – December 31, 2012

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

I. Public Water System (PWS) Information

PWS Name:	Black Canyon City Water Improvement District				
PWS ID #	AZ13-051				
Owner / Operator Name:	Black Canyon City Water Improvement Distrct/Robert B Hanus, Grade 2 Operator (Lic#OP008114				
Telephone #	623-374-9408	Fax #	623-374-9747	E-mail	

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 the water management office at 623-374-9408 for additional opportunity and meetings dates and times.

II. 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.

Our water source(s):	Groundwater with six (6) wells drawing from the Agua Fria aquifer

III. Consecutive Connection Sources

A public water system that receives some or all of its finished water from one or more wholesale systems by means of a direct connection or through the distribution system of one or more consecutive systems. Systems that purchase water from another system report regulated contaminants detected from the source water supply in a separate table. PWS ID # AZ13 - 051 provides a consecutive connection source of water.

IV. 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

V. 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 of 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.

VI. Source Water Assessment

If the public water system received a Source Water Assessment (SWA), include a brief summary of the susceptibility as summarized in the SWA report.
Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ, 602-771-4641.

VII. Definitions

AL = Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MFL = Million fibers per liter.
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.
MREM = Millirems per year – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
NA = Not Applicable, sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of water clarity.
PCi/L = Picocuries per liter - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
[Frame1] 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.
PPQ = Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter.
TT = Treatment Technique - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

VIII. Health 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.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to **lead** in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the EPA *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791.

IX. Water Quality Data – systems are required to report 5 yr. of detects above 0. Detects or sampling that has been done in which the result is = to 0 may be reported optionally.

Contaminant (units)	Violation Y / N	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected Absent (A) or Present (P)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological							
Total Coliform Bacteria (System takes ≥ 40 monthly samples) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (System takes ≤ 40 monthly samples) 1 positive monthly sample	N	0	A	0	0	monthly	Naturally Present in Environment
Fecal coliform and E. Coli (TC Rule)	N	0	A	0	0	monthly	Human and animal fecal waste
Disinfectants							
Chloramines (ppm)				MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4		Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.56		MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	8/2012	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloride dioxide (ppb)				MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800		Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products							
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	N	0.021		60	n/a	7/2012	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	N	0.0042		80	n/a	7/2012	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper							
Copper (ppm)	N	90th Percentile =	0.011-0.034	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	09/2012	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90th Percentile =	<0.0011-0.0029	AL = 15	0	09/2012	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides							
Beta / photon emitters (mrem/yr)				4	0		Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	N	2.6		15	0	9/2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	N	<0.06		5	0	10/2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)				30	0		Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganics							
Antimony (ppb)	N	<0.001		6	6	9/2010	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ppb)	N	0.0061		10	0	11/2012	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)				7	7		Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	0.01			2	2	9/2010	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	<0.001			4	4	9/2010	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	5	9/2010	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	<0.001		100	100	9/2010	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	<0.025		200	200	9/2010	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Contaminant (units)	Violation Y / N	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected Absent (A) or Present (P)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.35		4	4	9/2010	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	<0.0002		2	2	9/2010	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	N	2.2		10	10	9/2012	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	<0.05		1	1	7/2011	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	<0.005		50	50	9/2010	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	N	<0.0001		2	0.5	9/2010	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	N	<0.0005		200	0	9/2010	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Volatile Organics							
Benzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	0	10/2010	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	0	10/2010	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)				100	100		Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)				600	600		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)				75	75		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	0	9/2010	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		7	7	9/2010	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		70	70	9/2010	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)				100	100		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	0	10/2010	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories

Contaminant (units)	Violation Y / N	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected Absent (A) or Present (P)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month Year	Likely Source of Contamination
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	0	10/2010	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)				700	700		Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)				100	100		Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)				5	0		Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		70	70	9/2010	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005		200	200	10/2010	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	3	10/2010	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	0	10/2010	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)				1	1		Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)				2	0		Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)				10	10		Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

X. *Cryptosporidium* Monitoring (surface water systems only) NOT APPLICABLE

We detected *Cryptosporidium* in the finished water or source water. We detected *Cryptosporidium* in __0__ of our ___0__ samples tested.

We have to provide additional treatment if *Cryptosporidium* is found at greater than 0.075 oocyst per liter.

We believe it is important for you to know that *Cryptosporidium* may cause serious illness in 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. These people should seek advice form their health care providers.

XI. Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products Rule

Stage 2 DBP Rule requires some systems to complete an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) to characterize DBP levels in their distribution systems and identify locations to monitor DBPs for Stage 2 DBP Rule compliance. The following table summarizes the individual sample results for the IDSE monitoring in 2012:

Contaminant	Number of Analyses	Minimum Level Detected	Highest Level Detected
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	3	0.014	0.021
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	3	0.0041	0.0042

XII. Violations

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
none		

An explanation of the violation(s) in the above table, the steps taken to resolve the violation(s) and any required health effects information are required to be included with this report. (Attach copy of Public Notice if available.)

If you have any questions or concerns about your water system, please call the Water Management Office at 623-374-9408 or check our website for additional information at: www.bccwid.org