

2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Voyager Water, PWS #10035

Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca

All 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 the 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.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

The system's sources of water are wells located in the Tucson Basin aquifer which is in the Santa Cruz River Watershed. If we used purchased water, this report is required to include water quality data for the purchased water with this report.

Source Water Assessments on file with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality are available for public review. If a Source Water Assessment is available, you may obtain a copy of it by contacting the Arizona Source Water Coordinator at (602) 771-4641.

Potential sources of contamination in our source water area come from: N/A

The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that could occur. It does not mean that the contamination has or will occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan.

Please contact Karen Hartwell (520) 625-1671 to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the annual drinking water quality report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Terms and Abbreviations

To help you understand the terms and abbreviations used in this report, we have provided the following definitions:

- 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 \$10,000.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Action Level Goal (ALG) - The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The ALG allows for a margin of safety.
- Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" is 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 "Maximum Allowed" is 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Running Annual Average (RAA): An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.

Health Effects Information About the Above Tables

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 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.

Water Quality Data for Voyager Water

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The State of Arizona requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

These tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2007 unless otherwise noted.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Unit	Result	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria for Systems that collect <40 samples per month	No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Absent or Present	0	N	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E. Coli	A routine sample & a repeat sample are total coliform positive, & one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	0	Absent or Present	0	N	Monthly	Human and animal fecal waste

Radionuclides

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Level Detected & Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters	15	0	pCi/l	5.3	N	2002	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	AL	ALG	Units	90 th Percentile	Number of Sites over AL	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	1.3	1.3	ppm	0.02	0	N	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	15	0	ppb	ND	0	N	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Average	Range	Highest RAA	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	80	N/A	ppb	0.0003			N	2007	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	60	N/A	ppb	ND			N	2007	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Level Detected/Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic * Effective January 23, 2006 the MCL is now 10 ppb.	50*	0	ppb	1.67	N	2002	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.022	N	2002	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	ppb	4.4	N	2002	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0.02	N	2002	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	0.45	N	2007	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage erosion of natural deposits

Violations

The following violations were received by our water system or were ongoing in the calendar year 2007

Type/Description	Compliance Period
EPA shows that we have violations for DPBR monitoring and reporting, and IDSE stage 1 reporting. However, since there was no disinfection used during these periods the violations are in-accurate.	2004-2007
The system failed to submit the consumer confidence distribution certification to ADEQ	2004-2007

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)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Voyager Water PWS 10035

Our water system violated drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2007 we 'did not do testing for Lead and Copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for [this contaminant/these contaminants] and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Lead & Copper	20 samples every Three years	10	2004-2007	Will be taken July 2008

What is being done?

Sampling will begin in June 2008

For more information, please contact Karen Hartwell at 520-625-1671.

Please share this information with all the 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.

This notice is being sent to you by Voyager Water Company.
State Water System ID#: 10035

Date distributed: 06/13/08

Lead: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.