

## KACHINA VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

# 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

JUNE 2009

### WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Your water comes from an underground aquifer perched approximately between 650 to 850 feet below ground at wells 1, 2, and 3. Well 4 has a depth of 850 to 1100 feet. The aquifer is in the Coconino Sandstone, and hence called the Coconino Aquifer. We are fortunate enough to have a very reliable water source, continued maintenance and upgrades to keep from having restrictions in the warmest months. The only treatment for our water is hypochlorination at all our wells and sand separation at one well.

### DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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 particu-

larly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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:

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 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which 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, EPA prescribes regulations that 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.

### HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

You can get involved by keeping with the water saving technologies we have today with low flow showerheads, low flow toilets, etc. Landscaping can be done in native plants that require much less water and applying mulch in all your planting beds.

Finally the biggest involvement is by making sure hazardous materials in your yard and neighbors stay in approved

containers and be disposed of in accordance to EPA regulations.

#### For more information please contact:

Mike Traynor, Senior Water Operator  
540 Jadito Trail, Flagstaff AZ 86001  
(928) 525-1775  
mtraynor@ccpwv.as.gov

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR 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. Kachina Utilities 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 min-

utes 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. This year we are currently looking for 10 volunteers to participate in Lead and Copper testing. Please call our office @ 525-1775 to make arrangements with us. Thank you.

## WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)</b>								
Haloacetic Acids	N/A	60	0	0	.002	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	N/A	80	0	0	.0006	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0	0	0.84	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0	0	0.1	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>							
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)							
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)							
N/A	not applicable							
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.							
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.							
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.							
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.							
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.							