

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
 Report Covers Calendar Year: January 1 – December 31, 2017

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

I. Public Water System (PWS) Information

PWS Name:	City of Page				
PWS ID #	AZ04- 03-017				
Owner / Operator Name:	City of Page				
Telephone #	928-645-4315	Fax #	928-645-6801	E-mail	bmosier@pageutility.com
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 City Hall at 645-4210 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):	Colorado River (Lake Powell)
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III. Consecutive Connection Sources

Page is not a consecutive system that purchase's its water from another system. However, Page does furnish water to Lechee of the Navajo Nation.

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

Based on the information currently available on the hydro geologic settings and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source of this public water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality has given a high risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source are protected. A designation of high risk indicates there may be additional source water protection measures which can be implemented on the local level. This does not imply that the source water is contaminated nor does it mean that contamination is imminent. Rather, it simply states that land use activities or hydro geologic conditions exist that make the source water susceptible to possible future contamination.

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.
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.

ppm x 1000 = ppb
ppb x 1000 = ppt
ppt x 1000 = ppq

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

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	NO	ND	A	0	0	2017	Naturally Present in Environment
Fecal coliform and E. Coli (TC Rule)	NO	ND	A	0	0	2017	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicators (E. coli, enterococci or coliphage) (GW Rule)	NO	ND	A	TT	n/a	2017	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NO	2.64	2.64	TT	n/a	2017	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU), surface water only	NO	0.066	0.027 - .066	TT	n/a	2017	Soil Runoff
Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	NO	1.37	0.44 – 1.37	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products							
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	NO	46	33 - 50	60	n/a	2017	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (THM)	NO	82	43 - 82	80	n/a	2017	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganics							
Nitrate (ppm)	NO	0.35	0.35	10	10	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organics							
Benzene (ppb)	NO	<0.5	A	5	0	2017	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	NO	<0.5	A	5	0	2017	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	NO	<0.5	A	100	100	2017	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	NO	<0.5	A	600	600	2017	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	NO	<0.5	A	75	75	2017	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	NO	<0.5	A	5	0	2017	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	NO	<0.5	A	7	7	2017	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	NO	<0.5	A	70	70	2017	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	NO	<0.5	A	100	100	2017	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	NO	<0.5	A	5	0	2017	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	NO	<0.5	A	5	0	2017	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	NO	<0.5	A	700	700	2017	Discharge from petroleum refineries

Contaminant (units)	Violation Y / N	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected Absent (A) or Present (P)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Styrene (ppb)	NO	<0.5	A	100	100	2017	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	NO	<0.5	A	5	0	2017	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	NO	<0.5	A	70	70	2017	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	NO	<0.5	A	200	200	2017	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	NO	<0.5	A	5	3	2017	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	NO	<0.5	A	5	0	2017	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	NO	<0.005	A	1	1	2017	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	NO	<0.3	A	2	0	2017	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	NO	<0.005	A	10	10	2017	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

X. Cryptosporidium Monitoring (surface water systems only)

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 from 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 2014:

Contaminant	Number of Analyses	Minimum Level Detected	Highest Level Detected
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	8	33	50
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	8	43	82

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.)