ADEQ Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2018

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

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name	
AZ04- 03017	CITY OF PAGE	
Contact Name and Title	**Phone Number**	**E-mail Address**
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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 Nick Larssen at 928-645-4315 for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.

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(s): COLORADO RIVER - LAKE POWELL

Lead Informational Statement: *(Applies to All Water Systems, please* do not *remove even if your system did not detect any Lead)*

Lead, in drinking water, is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. THE CITY OF PAGE 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. 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 – Regulated Contaminants

Microbiological (RTCR)	TT Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample(s) Month & Year	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
E. Coli	N	NA	NA	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicator (From GWR source) (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	NA	NA	NA	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Surface Water Treatment Rule	**TT Violation Y or N**	**Highest Level Detected**	**% Range (Low-High)**	**TT**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Total Organic Carbon[1] (mg/L)	N	3.03		TT	4/2018	Naturally Present in the Environment
Turbidity[2] (NTU)	N	.095	.035-.095	TT	2018	Soil runoff

[1] **Total organic carbon (TOC)** has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

[2] **Turbidity** is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the quality of water. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Disinfectants	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	N	.98	.55-1.64	4	0	2018	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine dioxide (ppb) if treated with CLO2	NA	NA	NA	800	0	NA	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	39	33-47	60	N/A	2018	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	62	49-82	80	N/A	2018	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (ppb) if treated with Ozone	NA	NA	NA	10	0	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (ppm) if treated with CLO2	NA	NA	NA	1	0.8	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**90th Percentile**	**Number of Samples Exceeds AL**	**AL**	**ALG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	N	.93	0	1.3	1.3	6/2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	<5	0	15	0	6/2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Beta/Photon Emitters (mrem/yr.)	NA	NA		4	0	NA	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) (This is Gross Alpha 4000)	N	2.5 +- .7		15	0	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	<.04		5	0	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	<.04		30	0	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Antimony (ppb)	N	1		6	6	3/2018	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic[1] (ppb)	N	5		10	0	3/2018	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N	<.37		7	7	1/2013	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	.072		2	2	3/2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	1		4	4	3/2018	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	.5		5	5	3/2018	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	1		100	100	3/2018	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	25		200	200	3/2018	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	N	.29		4	4	3/2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	.2		2	2	3/2018	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	N	.31		10	10	3/2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrite[2] (ppm)	N	<.1		1	1	3/2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	5		50	50	3/2018	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	67		N/A	N/A	3/2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	N	1		2	0.5	3/2018	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

[1] **Arsenic** is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems. 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, and continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic.

[2] **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.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	N	1		70	70	3/2018	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	2		50	50	3/2018	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide	NA	NA		TT	0	NA	Added to water during sewage / wastewater treatment
Alachlor (ppb)	N	<1		2	0	3/2018	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	N	<.05		3	3	3/2018	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	20		200	0	3/2018	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	<.5		40	40	3/2018	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	<.1		2	0	3/2018	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	1		200	200	3/2018	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<.6		400	400	3/2018	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<.6		6	0	3/2018	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	N	.019		200	0	3/2018	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<.2		7	7	3/2018	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	<.4		20	20	3/2018	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	<5		30	0	8/2018	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	N	<5		100	100	3/2018	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	<.01		2	2	3/2018	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin	NA	NA		TT	0	NA	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	<10		50	0	3/2018	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<6		700	700	3/2018	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<10		400	0	3/2018	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<10		200	0	3/2018	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<.05		1	0	3/2018	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene (ppb)	N	<.05		50	50	8/2018	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	N	<10		200	200	3/2018	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	<.05		40	40	3/2018	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa

Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<.5		200	200	3/2018	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	NA	NA		500	0		Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	<.04		1	0	3/2018	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	<.1		500	500	3/2018	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	<.05		4	4	3/2018	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	N	<.5		3	0	3/2018	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Benzene (ppb)	N	<.5		5	0	3/2018	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<.5		5	0	3/2018	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<.5		100	100	3/2018	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<.5		600	600	3/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<.5		75	75	3/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<.5		5	0	3/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<.5		7	7	3/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<.5		70	70	3/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<.5		100	100	3/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<.5		5	0	3/2018	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<.5		5	0	3/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<.5		700	700	3/2018	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<.5		100	100	3/2018	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<.5		5	0	3/2018	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<.5		70	70	3/2018	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<.5		200	200	3/2018	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<.5		5	3	3/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<.5		5	0	3/2018	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<.5		1	1	3/2018	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<.3		2	0	3/2018	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<.5		10	10	3/2018	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories