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:	Town of Florence				
PWS ID #	AZ04- 11017				
Owner / Operator Name:	Town of Florence				
Telephone #	(520) 868-8325	Fax #	(520) 868-8326	E-mail	john.mitchell@florenceaz.gov

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 John V. Mitchell at (520) 868-8325 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):	Ground water pumped from Town of Florence Well No. 1, 4 and 5 (Entry points to distribution system 001, 002, 003)

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 # AZ04 -11017 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.
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.

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

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

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present	Absent (A) or Present (P)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (System takes ≤ 40 monthly samples) 1 positive monthly sample	Y	4	P (4 samples in 06/2012) A (all others)	0	0	February-December 2012	Naturally Present in Environment
Disinfectants	**Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA)**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.04	0.81-1.42	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2012	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	**Violation Y or N**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	N	1.3	1.1-1.3	60	n/a	August 2012	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	N	7.5	4.2-7.5	80	n/a	August 2012	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	**Violation Y or N**	**90th Percentile AND Number of Samples Over the AL**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**AL**	**ALG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	N	90th Percentile = 0.33 Over AL = 0	0.009-0.39	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	August 2012	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90th Percentile = 14.7 Over AL = 3	0.90-82.8	AL = 15	0	August 2012	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	**Violation Y or N**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	N	3.6	3.6-3.6	15	0	2012	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	**Violation Y or N**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Arsenic (ppb)	N	3.6	2.2-3.6	10	0	2012	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.0048	0.0026-0.0048	2	2	February 2012	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	3.6	1.5-3.6	100	100	February 2012	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.0	0.67-1.0	4	4	February 2012	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	9.50	2.3-9.5	10	10	August 2012	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

X. Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products Rule

Stage 2 DBP Rule required 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 standard monitoring performed in 2012

Contaminant	Number of Analyses	Minimum Level Detected	Highest Level Detected
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	3	1.1 ppb	1.3 ppb
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	3	4.2 ppb	7.5 ppb

XI. Violations

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Total Coliform Violation for June 2012	06/1/2012-06/31/2012	Reason for violation was identified and corrected. No violations occurred the rest of the calendar year.