

YOUR 2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT



MOHAVE (BULLHEAD CITY) DISTRICT

epcor.com

EPCOR

WATER

Safety. Quality. Community. You'll hear these words spoken often around EPCOR.

For EPCOR, being your water and wastewater utility is more than providing a service. We take great pride in being your neighborhood utility, and the quality of life and the quality of the water is important to us at a personal level.

Providing high-quality, safe, reliable water—and protecting it for future generations—is an important part of what we do every day. That's a responsibility we don't take for granted, and that's why you're receiving this report.

Each year we send you a summary of the results obtained from testing your water in state-certified drinking water analysis labs. And we tell you what that analysis means.

In 2014, the water that EPCOR Water provided to you surpassed or met all federal and state primary drinking water quality regulations. We're proud of this record, and we're dedicated to upholding these results.

If you have questions about this report, our Customer Care team is here to help 24 hours a day, seven days a week. You can call us at 1-800-383-0834 or email us at mywater@epcor.com.

Thank you for caring about your water and for helping us to protect and manage the water we deliver to you. We invite you to learn more about your community's water and being water wise at epcor.com.

Sincerely,



Joe Gysel
President, EPCOR Water (USA) Inc.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

YOU WANT TO KNOW WHAT'S IN THE WATER YOU'RE DRINKING

As your water service provider, we're committed to ensuring the quality and safety of that water. That's why you are receiving this annual water quality report from us. We hope it will help you understand your community's water a little better and what we're doing to protect it.

WHAT WILL I FIND IN THIS REPORT?

This report complies with state and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drinking water regulations.

In it you'll find information on:

- **Where your water comes from**
- **Protecting your water**
- **What's in your water**

The information in this report is compiled from data from labs certified in drinking water analysis.

READ THIS REPORT – AND SHARE IT!

Reading this report and understanding your community's water is the first step. But it's also important to share this information with those who might not receive it directly. If you're a landlord, business, school or hospital, please share this report with water users in your community.

QUESTIONS?

EPCOR Water Customer Care:
1-800-383-0834 / mywater@epcor.com

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

1-800-383-0834 / mywater@epcor.com.



ABOUT YOUR WATER

MOHAVE (BULLHEAD CITY) DISTRICT

ABOUT YOUR DISTRICT

- EPCOR provides water service to approximately 16,000 billed customers, serving a large portion of the community of Bullhead City in Mohave County.
- The district also includes the stand-alone systems of Camp Mohave, Desert Foothills, Lake Mohave Highlands, Rio Vista Ranches and North Mohave located just outside of the Bullhead City limits in unincorporated parts of the county.
- In addition, the Mohave district provides water service to an independent water system (Gateway) approximately 40 miles south of Bullhead City.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

- Groundwater pumped from the Lake Mohave Basin

GROUNDWATER WELLS – AND PROTECTING THEM TOGETHER

The Lake Mohave Basin

- A narrow strip of land bounded by the Colorado River to the west and the Black Mountains to the east
- Groundwater is found in the alluvial sand, silt and gravel deposits adjacent to the Colorado River and Lake Mohave

DID YOU KNOW?

- Bottled water is up to 1,000 times more expensive and has less stringent regulation compared to tap water.
- DIFFER.COM
- Handwashing dishes consumes 20 gallons of water, while a water-efficient dishwasher uses only 4 gallons.
- SEAMETRICS.COM

How we protect your groundwater

We protect water sources by ensuring proper well construction and system operations and management.

How you can help

Properly dispose of hazardous household chemicals on hazardous material collection days and limit your pesticide and fertilizer use.

For information on recycling centers in your area, go to Earth911.com.

NOTICE OF SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In 2004, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) completed a source water assessment for the six wells used by EPCOR-Bullhead City. The assessment reviewed the adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to the sources. These risks include, but are not limited to, gas stations, landfills, dry cleaners, agriculture fields, wastewater treatment plants and mining activities. Once ADEQ identified the adjacent land uses, they were ranked as to their potential to affect the water sources. The results of the assessment were that four wells had no adjacent land uses, one well had eight adjacent land uses that pose a high risk, and one well had three adjacent land uses that pose a low risk.

The complete assessment is available for inspection at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, 1110 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Electronic copies are available from ADEQ at dml@azdeq.gov. For more information please contact ADEQ at 602-771-4641 or visit www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/swap.html.

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT TO FIND IN YOUR WATER

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water—both tap water and bottled water—include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over land surfaces or through the ground, it can acquire naturally occurring minerals. In some cases it can also acquire radioactive material and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



ENSURING YOUR WATER IS SAFE

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. To ensure bottled water is safe to drink, U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

SUBSTANCES THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT TO FIND IN YOUR WATER

SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**.

Lead

EPCOR monitored the water for lead and copper in 2013 at 30 residences throughout the community and met the federal lead and copper standards. The 30 houses sampled were representative of the types of houses throughout the system. If your house was sampled you would have received the analysis results. If you weren't part of the representative sampling and are

concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to flush your tap

for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water. 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 **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline** or at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



HOME WATER TREATMENT UNITS

Failure to perform maintenance on your home water treatment unit can result in poor water quality. If you installed a home water treatment system such as a water softener or reverse osmosis system, please remember to follow the manufacturer's instructions on operation and maintenance. For more information, contact the manufacturer of your treatment system for maintenance instructions or assistance. Additional information about home water treatment systems is available from the **Arizona Water Quality Association** at **480-947-9850** or by writing to 6819 E. Diamond St., Scottsdale, AZ 85257.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Only 1% of the water on Earth is available for human use. Nearly 97% is salty or undrinkable and 2% is locked in ice caps and glaciers.
- EPA.GOV
- Turning off the tap while you brush your teeth can save up to 4 gallons of water each time you brush your teeth.
- EPA.GOV

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE WHITE OR COLORED DEPOSIT ON MY DISHES OR FAUCETS?

In most cases, the deposits or sediments left behind after water evaporates are calcium carbonate. The amount of calcium in the water is referred to as hardness. Cleaning with white vinegar can help to dissolve and remove deposits. Using a commercial conditioner, liquid detergents or the “air-dry” option in dishwashers can help to decrease the calcium carbonate found on dishes.

ARE THE DEPOSITS OR HARD WATER HARMFUL?

Hardness and/or the deposits left by hard water don't pose a health concern and can be beneficial to our customer's health. We don't treat drinking water for water hardness that can result in hard water deposits.

WHAT IS THE LEVEL OF HARDNESS IN MY WATER?

The hardness in your water ranges from 27 to 36 grains per gallon (gpg).

The degrees of water hardness are as follows:

Degree of water hardness Range (gpg)

Soft	Less than 1
Slightly Hard	1.0 to 3.4
Moderately Hard	3.5 to 6.9
Hard	7.0 to 10.4
Very Hard	Greater than 10.5

WHY IS CHLORINE ADDED TO MY DRINKING WATER?

Chlorine is added to your water for your protection and is used as a disinfectant to ensure that harmful organisms, such as bacteria and viruses are destroyed in the treatment process.

ARE THERE OTHER WAYS TO REMOVE THE CHLORINE TASTE OR SMELL FROM MY WATER?

To remove the taste of chlorine from your water, try these tips:

- Place water in a glass container in the refrigerator overnight, uncovered. This will let the chlorine dissipate
- Bring your water to a rolling boil for five minutes and let it stand to cool
- Add a slice of lemon or a few drops of lemon juice to your glass of drinking water



WILL MY HOME TREATMENT DEVICE REMOVE CHLORINE?

Some home treatment devices can remove chlorine. Once chlorine is removed, the water should be treated like any other beverage product and used as quickly as possible. We recommend that you follow the manufacturer's instructions for maintaining the device to ensure water quality.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

ppm (Parts per Million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppb (Parts per Billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppt (Parts per Trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

UCMR (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule): Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes): Consist of Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane and Dibromochloromethane.

HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids): Consist of Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Bromoacetic Acid and Dibromoacetic Acid.

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): Non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water.

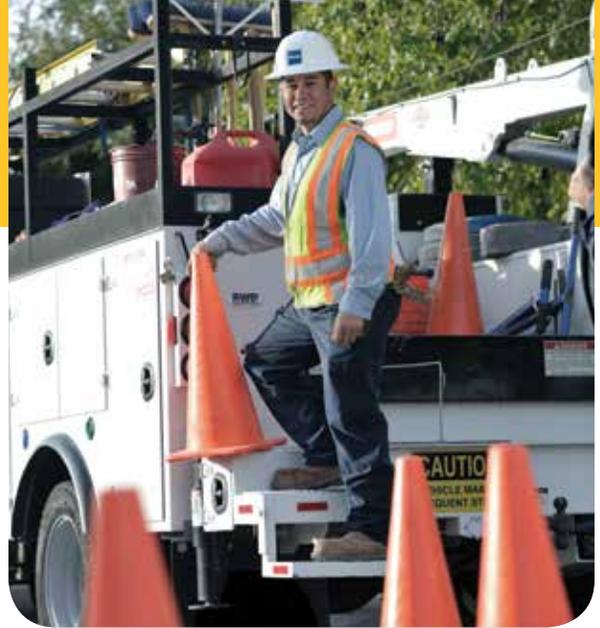
Total Dissolved Solids: An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

MNR: Monitored, not regulated.

gpg (grains per gallon): Used to describe the dissolved hardness minerals contained in water and is a unit of weight that equals 1/7,000 of a pound.

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.

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.



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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

N/A: Not Applicable.

ND: None Detected.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units.

pCi/L (Picocuries per Liter): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

WHAT'S IN YOUR WATER



HOW TO READ YOUR WATER QUALITY TABLE

Below, you'll see an analysis of your drinking water.

Here's an example of how to read these tables:

Start here and read across	2014 or year prior	The goal level for that substance	Highest level of substance allowed	Highest amount that was found	Highest and lowest amounts found	Yes means the amount found is below gov't requirements	Where substance usually originates
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Highest Amount Detected	Range of Detections	Compliance Achieved	Typical Sources

YOUR WATER QUALITY TABLE

The data shown in the tables below are results from commercial laboratories certified in drinking water analysis by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

The table shows what substances were detected in your drinking water during 2014 or the last required sampling period within the last five years.

Regulated Substances Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Highest Amount Detected	Range of Detections	Compliance Achieved	Typical Sources
Chromium (ppb)	2014	0.1	0.1	5.4	ND -5.4	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2012	4.0	4.0	1.6	0.2 - 1.6	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ppm)	2012	2.0	2.0	0.9	ND - 0.9	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2014	10	10	7.9 ¹	0.4 - 7.9	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppm)	2012	50	50	4	ND - 4	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppb)	2012	NA	N/A	210	100 - 210	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	2014	0	15	12	11 - 12	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; Certain minerals contain/emit this radiation form
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2012	0	5	0.6	0.3 - 0.6	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; Certain minerals contain/emit this radiation form
Tetrachloroethene (PCE) - (ppb)	2014	0	5	1	0.7	YES	Discharge from factories or dry cleaners

WHAT'S IN YOUR WATER

Regulated Substances Measured in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Highest Running Annual Average	Range of Detections	Compliance Achieved	Typical Sources
TTHMs (ppb)	2014	NA ²	80	26.0	19 - 26	YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2014	NA ²	60	6	4 - 6	YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Free Chlorine (ppm)	2014	4	4.0	0.35	ND - 0.75	YES	Water additive used to control microbes

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	Number of Samples	90th Percentile	Number of Samples above Action Level	Compliance Achieved	Typical Sources
Copper (ppm)	2013	1.3	1.3	30	0.03	0	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2013	0	15	30	4	1	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Substances Measured at the Treatment Facility and in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Range of Detections	Typical Sources
Vanadium (ppb)	2014	0.5 - 5.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium (ppm)	2014	1.4 - 3.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Molybdenum (ppb)	2014	ND - 5.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total) - (ppb)	2014	0.4 - 12.9	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI (ppb)	2014	0.2 - 5.4	Erosion of natural deposits
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	2014	ND - 0.13	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Chlorodifluoromethane (ppb)	2014	ND - 0.09	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

WHAT'S IN YOUR WATER

Unregulated Substances Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Range of Detections	Typical Sources
Chloride (ppm)	2011	237 - 428	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (grains/gallon)	2011	27 - 36	Natural calcium and magnesium content
Sulfate (ppm)	2011	151 - 452	Erosion of natural deposits

Year Sampled: The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Nitrate: 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 you should seek advice from your healthcare provider.

THM/HAA5: Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants: Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); chloroform (0.07mg/L); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L). Haloacetic Acids: Dichloroacetic Acid (zero); Trichloroacetic Acid (0.02mg/L). Monochloroacetic Acid (0.07mg/L), Bromoacetic Acid and Dibromoacetic Acid are regulated with this group but have no MCLGs.

ADDITIONAL MONITORING

In addition to the parameters listed in this table, other parameters were monitored for, including regulated pesticides, herbicides, petroleum by-products and metals. None of those parameters were detected in the water. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call our **Customer Care** team at **1-800-383-0834**.

EPCOR encourages feedback related to the quality of water that is provided to you. Please feel free to submit comments to us directly at mywater@epcor.com. You may also provide feedback to the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC).



WATER

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epcor.com

 Printed on recycled paper; each ton of recycled paper saves 7,000 gallons of water.