

**NORTH MOHAVE VALLEY CORPORATION
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**
Report Covers Calendar Year: January 1 – December 31, 2012

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:	North Mohave Valley Corporation		
PWS ID #	AZ04 08-068		
Telephone #	(928)-763-5655	Fax #	(928)-763-1047

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):	The source of this system's drinking water is groundwater pumped from wells located within our service area in northern Bullhead City, Arizona.
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III. 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.

IV. 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.

V. 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

VI. 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.

VII. Water Quality Data

North Mohave Valley Corporation routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The State of Arizona requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012 unless otherwise noted.

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) <u>OR</u> Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria for systems that collect < 40 samples per month	N	0	A	1	0	Monthly 2012	Naturally Present in Environment
Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile <u>AND</u> Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	90 th Percentile = 0.11	L - H <0.020 – 0.19	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	June 2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90 th Percentile = 1.4	L - H <1.0 – 4.5	AL = 15	0	June 2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	N	<0.3	<0.3	5	0	December 2012	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	N	<1	<1	6	6	December 2012	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ppb)	N	7.5	L - H <3.0 – 7.5	10	0	03/12; 06/12 09/12; 12/12	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N	<0.2	<0.2	7	7	December 2012	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.055	L - H 0.0083 – 0.055	2	2	December 2012	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	<1	<1	4	4	December 2012	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	5	December 2012	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	3.2	L - H 1.3 – 3.2	100	100	December 2012	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	<25	<25	200	200	December 2012	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.4	L - H 0.83 - 1.4	4	4	December 2012	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	2	2	December 2012	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	N	3.5	L - H <0.05 - 3.5	10	10	December 2012	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	<0.05	<0.05	1	1	December 2012	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	<5	<5	50	50	December 2012	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	N	<1	<1	2	0.5	December 2012	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	N	<.5	<.5	5	0	December, 2012	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<.5	<.5	5	0	December, 2012	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<.5	<.5	100	100	December, 2012	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<.5	<.5	600	600	December, 2012	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<.5	<.5	75	75	December, 2012	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<.5	<.5	5	0	December, 2012	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<.5	<.5	7	7	December, 2012	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<.5	<.5	70	70	December, 2012	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<.5	<.5	100	100	December, 2012	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<.5	<.5	5	0	December, 2012	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<.5	<.5	5	0	December, 2012	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<.5	<.5	700	700	December, 2012	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<.5	<.5	100	100	December, 2012	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<.5	<.5	5	0	December, 2012	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<.5	<.5	70	70	December, 2012	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<.5	<.5	200	200	December, 2012	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<.5	<.5	5	3	December, 2012	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<.5	<.5	5	0	December, 2012	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<.0005	<.0005	1	1	December, 2012	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<.3	<.3	2	0	December, 2012	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<.0005	<.0005	10	10	December, 2012	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories