CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Report Covers Calendar Year: January 1 – December 31, 2016

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:	White Hills Water Company Inc.				
PWS ID #	AZ04- 08-039				
Owner / Operator Name:	David & Janice Arthur				
Telephone #	480-981-0559	Fax #	N/A	E-mail	Jea1940@msn.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 _____ at _____ 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):	One source Well # 55912606, Detrital aquifer

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 hydrogeologic settings of and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the department has given a low risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A low risk designation indicates that most source water protection measures are either already implemented, or the hydrogeology is such that the source water protection measures will have little impact on protection.

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 OR Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) OR Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (System takes ≥ 40 monthly samples) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (System takes ≤ 40 monthly samples) 1 positive monthly sample	Y	1 of 12	Present	0	0	Jan to Dec 2016	Naturally Present in Environment
Fecal coliform and E. Coli (TC Rule)				0	0		Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicators (E. coli, enterococci or coliphage) (GW Rule)				TT	n/a		Human and animal fecal waste
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)				TT	n/a		Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU), surface water only				TT	n/a		Soil Runoff
Disinfectants	**Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA)**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chloramines (ppm)				MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4		Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)				MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4		Water additive used to control microbes
Chloride dioxide (ppb)				MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800		Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	**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**
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)				60	n/a		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)				80	n/a		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (ppb)				10	0		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (ppm)				1	0.8		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 = 0.039/0	.039	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	July, 2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90th Percentile = 0.00255/0	2.55	AL = 15	ALG = 0	July, 2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	**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**
Beta / photon emitters (mrem/yr)				4	0		Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	N	5.2 pCi/L		15	0	March 2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	N	.4 pCi/L		5	0	March 2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)				30	0		Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals	**Violation**	**Running**	**Range of All**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample**	**Likely Source of**

(IOC)	Y or N	Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Samples (L-H)			Month & Year	Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	N	<1.0 PPB	< 1.0 PPB	6	6	April 2013	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ppb)	N	<1.0 PPB	< 1.0 PPB	10	0	April 2013	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N	<0.2 MFL	< 0.2 MFL	7	7	April 2013	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.0035 PPM	0.0035 PPM	2	2	April 2013	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	<1.0 PPB	< 1.0 PPB	4	4	April 2013	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	<0.5 PPB	< 0.5 PPB	5	5	April 2013	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	42 PPB	42 PPB	100	100	April 2013	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	< 25 PPB	< 25 PPB	200	200	April 2013	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.8 PPM	1.8PPM	4	4	April 2013	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	< 0.2 PPB	< 0.2 PPB	2	2	April 2013	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	N	5.3 PPM	5.3 PPM	10	10	March 2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	<0.05 PPM	<0.05 PPM	1	1	April 2013	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	<5 PPB	< 5 PPB	50	50	April 2013	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	N	< 1 PPB	< 1 PPB	2	0.5	April 2013	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	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
2,4-D (ppb)	N	< 0.1	< 0.1	70	70	March 2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	50	50	March 2016	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide				TT	0		Added to water during sewage / wastewater treatment
Alachlor (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	2	0	March 2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	3	3	March 2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	<2.0	<2.0	200	0	March 2016	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	<0.5	< 0.5	40	40	March 2016	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	<0.1	< 0.1	2	0	March 2016	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	<1.0	< 1.0	200	200	March 2016	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<0.6	< 0.6	400	400	March 2016	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<0.6	< 0.6	6	0	March 2016	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	N	<0.01	< 0.01	200	0	March 2016	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<0.2	< 0.2	7	7	March 2016	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	<0.4	< 0.4	20	20	March 2016	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	<5.0	< 5.0	30	0	March 2016	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	N	<5.0	< 5.0	100	100	March 2016	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	<0.01	< 0.01	2	2	March 2016	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin				TT	0		Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	<1.0	< 1.0	50	0	March 2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<6.0	< 6.0	700	700	March 2016	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<10	< 10	400	0	March 2016	Residue of banned temiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<10	< 10	200	0	March 2016	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<.05	< .05	1	0	March 2016	Discharge from metal refineries and

1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	March 2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	700	700	March 2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	March 2016	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	March 2016	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	70	70	March 2016	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	200	200	March 2016	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	3	March 2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	March 2016	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<.0005	<.0005	1	1	March 2016	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.3	<0.3	2	0	March 2016	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<.0005	<.0005	10	10	March 2016	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

XII. Violations

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Total Coliform Bacteria	October 2016	4 Resamples were all compliant

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.)