ATTACHMENT 3

(Supplemental Documentation to the: Mogollon Rim Water Resource Management Study Report of Findings)

A Summary of the Town of Payson's 2006 Water Quality Analysis

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Attachment 3 <u>A SUMMARY OF THE TOWN OF PAYSON'S 2006 WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS</u>

The Town of Payson performs an annual Water Quality Survey of it drinking water sources – groundwater, as required by Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. Similarly, other water service providers, in the Study Area, are required to provide their customers with an annual Consumer Confidence Reports that reports similar water quality information as found in Payson's Annual Water Quality Survey. It is assumed that the water quality of Payson's groundwater is similar to the groundwater quality throughout the Study Area since most groundwater sources are taken from the same geologic formations. The one item that the Town tests for and will not be repeated in the table immediately below is the data gathered for biological monitoring. The smaller communities' wastewater is processed by septic systems. These systems may contaminate local water supplies. Hence, the biological condition of a community's water supply should be established on a community by community basis. Table I.-1. presents a summary of the 2006 water quality analysis of the Town's water supply.

Primary Drinking Water Standards – Mandatory Health-Related Levels								
Established by EPA and ADEQ								
Parameter	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Remarks				
Lead & Copper	Ppb/ppb			Town-wide source level				
				range = < 0.5	- 19;			
				Town-wide source level				
				range = $< 0.0002 - 0.25$				
Radiochemical Monit	oring			Highest	Range			
				Average				
Gross Alpha	pCi/l			13.9	1.8 – 13.9			
Combined Radium	pCi/l			1.6	N.D. – 1.6			
Regulated Inorganic C	Highest	Range						
				Detected				
				Level				
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	40	N.D. – 40			
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.14	0.04 -			
					0.14			
Chromium	ppb	100	100	5	N.D. – 5			
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.8	0.2 – 1.8			
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	4.8	N.D 4.8			
Regulated Organic Co	Highest	Range						
				Detected				
				Level				
Di(2-EthylHexyl)	ppb	20	20	0.8	N.D 0.8			
Phthalate								
Tetrachloroethylene	ppb	5	0	1.4	N.D. – 1.4			
Toluene	ppm	1	1	0.003	N.D. –			
					0.003			

TableI.-1. A Summary of the Town of Payson's 2006 Water Quality Analysis.

Xylenes, Total	ppm	10	10	0.003	N.D. – 0.003		
Disinfection Byp	Highest Average	Range					
Total Trihalomethane	ppb	80	0	9.1	N.D. – 12.5		
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	1.9	N.D. – 2.7		
Secondary Drinking Water Standards – Aesthetic Levels Established by EPA and ADEQ							
Unregulated Inorganic Compounds				Range			
Alkalinity	ppm			103 - 353			
Calcium	ppm			28 - 84			
Chloride	ppm			7.5 – 77			
Hardness, total	ppm			111 - 325			
Iron	ppm			N.D. – 4.9			
Magnesium	ppm			10-31			
Manganese	ppm			N.D. – 0.31			
Nickel	ppm			N.D. – 0.011			
pH	SU			6.9 – 7.7			
Sodium	ppm			13 – 45			
Sulfate	ppm			5.2 - 22			
Total	ppm			190 - 440			
Dissolved Solids							
Zinc	ppm			0.005	- 3.3		
Key to Table							
MCL – Maximum		Limits are not set for these		N.D. Not Detected			
Contaminant Level		parameters.		ppm Parts per million			
MCLG – Maximum		Range – Low to high		ppb – Parts per billion			
Contaminant Level Goal		measurements reported					
(<) Less than the amount		during the year					
indicated		pCi/l – PicoC	uries per liter				

The Town of Payson Water Department tested all active water sources during 2001, for the following contaminants:

2,4 – Dinitrotoluene	EPTC		
2,6 Dinitrotoluene	Molinate		
Acetochlor	MTBE		
DCPA Mono-acid degradate	Nitrobenzene		
DCPA Di-acid degradate	Perchlorate		
4,4' – DDE	Terbacil		

Payson has reported that none of these contaminants were detected in its drinking water.

A potential water quality issue that may exist in those communities that are totally on septic or similar type waste water treatment and disposal systems. The issue is that there is a potential for water supply impairment. The water supply impairment could be caused by the percolation of human and other waste entering into the local ground water supply. A study should be undertaken to determine if human waste is impairing a local ground water supply.

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ATTACHMENT 4

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Legal and Institutional Considerations