

**2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT**  
**CAVE CREEK WATER COMPANY**  
PWS ID: 04-07-016



The Town of Cave Creek's Mission  
is to support the community  
by effectively managing public services  
and fostering our unique  
southwestern ways of life.

UTILITY DEPARTMENT • 37622 N Cave Creek Rd • Cave Creek, AZ 85331 • Phone: 480-488-6620

THE TOWN OF CAVE CREEK IS DEDICATED TO CONSERVING,  
PROTECTING, AND ENHANCING OUR WATER RESOURCES  
TO ENSURE A SAFE AND RELIABLE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY



## To Serve Your Water Needs: Our Mark of Excellence

It begins with our Town staff, who work hard to bring you safe and reliable drinking water every time you pour a glass. Our stewardship begins with a focus on water quality and customer satisfaction. We continually strive to improve our services by fostering new ideas in sustainable technologies and practices to make our operations more efficient.

Water is a precious natural resource, vital to our desert community and essential for everyday life. We will continue to innovate, to ensure a safe and sustainable drinking water supply now and into the future at a fair price.

We dedicate ourselves to producing drinking water that meets or exceeds state and federal drinking water standards. We continually strive to adopt new and better methods of delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As regulations and drinking water standards change, we are committed to incorporate these changes in an expeditious and cost-effective manner.

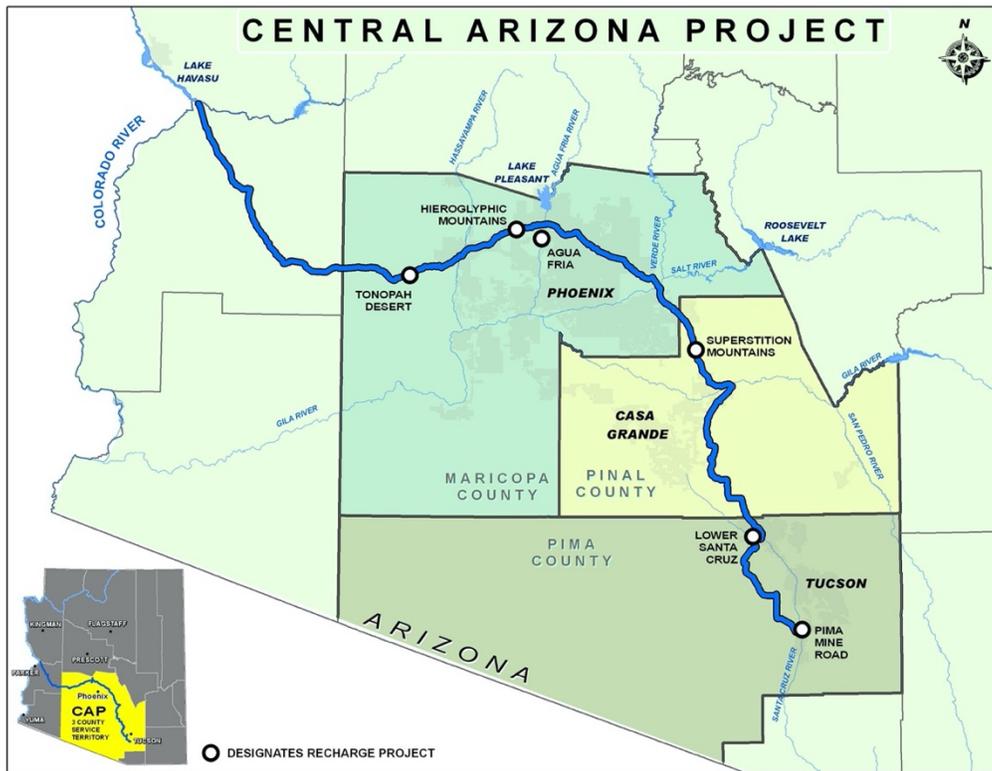
We hope you find this report informative and useful. It is our pleasure to serve our customers. We are proud to present to you our annual Water Quality Report.

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## Where Does My Water Come From?

The primary water supply for the Cave Creek Water Service Area is renewable surface water from the Central Arizona Project (CAP). The town has a 16-inch raw water pipeline that extends over 12 miles from the CAP canal north to the Town's water treatment plant. The approximately 600-foot increase in elevation from the CAP canal to the water treatment plant is overcome through a series of four in-line booster stations.



*Town's CAP canal booster station on the north bank of CAP canal*

## How is Your Water Treated?

The Cave Creek water treatment plant utilizes conventional water treatment processes, which includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection process to produce potable water. The raw water is treated to remove turbidity for water clarity, chemistry is adjusted so that it does not damage pipelines, and disinfection occurs to protect the public health. In November of 2019 two new state of the art membrane treatment units were added to the plant to enhance overall water quality. In the fall of 2020, the Town purchased the membrane units to make them a permanent part of the water treatment system.

The treated water is distributed to our customers through miles of water main ranging in size from 2 to 16-inch in diameter. These mains are buried underground and are supplied by a system of booster pumps, water storage tanks and control valves.



## Source Water Assessment Program

In 2000, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) conducted a source water assessment for the drinking water wells and the surface water sources for the Town of Cave Creek. This assessment reviewed the adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to the water sources. These risks include, but are not limited to, gas stations, landfills, dry cleaners, agricultural fields, wastewater treatment plants, and mining activities. Once ADEQ identified the adjacent land uses, and hydrological conditions they were ranked as to their potential to affect the water source.

All surface water sources, including the Central Arizona Project (CAP) aqueduct are considered high risk due to their exposure to open air. These risks are addressed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) through its increased monitoring requirements for surface water sources.

The Town of Cave Creek ensures the safety of your drinking water by continuously monitoring the treated water as required by drinking water regulations. The Town also conducts other monitoring and studies to assess water quality. If any contaminant approaches the drinking water MCL, treatment is installed, or wells are removed from service.

Residents can help protect our water sources by practicing good septic system maintenance, taking hazardous household chemicals to hazardous material collection sites, and limiting pesticides and fertilizer use.

For more information, please call our Customer Service Center at 480-488-6620 or visit the Source Water Assessment and Protection Unit website at [www.azdeq.gov/enviro/water/dw/swap.html](http://www.azdeq.gov/enviro/water/dw/swap.html).



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## Substances That May Be In Source Water

Microbial Contaminants: Such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, sewage treatment plants, agricultural live-stock operations, or wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants: Such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides: Such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources.

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

Radioactive Contaminants: That can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## Substances Expected To Be In Drinking Water

Lead and Copper: Are typically found in drinking water because of materials and components found in service lines and home plumbing.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Cave Creek is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency) prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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.

## Special Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 health care providers.

The U.S. EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency) and the 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

If you have any health concerns relating to the information in this report, we encourage you to contact your health care provider.

## What's In My Water?

Extensive monitoring is conducted to ensure that your water meets water quality standards. We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The State of Arizona requires us to monitor 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.

For your information, we have compiled a list showing what substances were detected in our drinking water during year 2020. The results of our monitoring are reported in the table below. All the substances listed were less than the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) set by USEPA, and we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present.

Need help interpreting table information, please call our Customer Service at 480-488-6620.

*Unless otherwise noted the tables below show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020.*

Water Quality Data – Regulated & Unregulated Contaminants

Microbiological (RTCR)	Violation (Y or N)	Number of Positive Samples	Sample Year	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	2020	Greater than 1 (Monthly)	0	Naturally Present in the Environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli Fecal Indicator	N	0	2020	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Surface Water Treatment Rule	Violation (Y or N)	Highest Level Detected	% Range (Low-High)	TT	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon <sup>1</sup> (mg/L)	N	4.38	2.21 - 4.38	Greater than 1.0 (Compliance Factor)	2020	Naturally Present in the Environment
Turbidity <sup>2</sup> (NTU)	N	0.29	0.11 - 0.29	95% less than 0.3	2020	Soil runoff

<sup>1</sup> **Total organic carbon (TOC)** has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

<sup>2</sup> **Turbidity** is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the quality of water. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Disinfectants	Violation (Y or N)	RAA	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.27	0.21 - 2.07	4	0	2020	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	Violation (Y or N)	RAA Or Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	17.93	12.3 - 25.1	60	N/A	2020	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	54.18	44.9 - 70.7	80	N/A	2020	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	Violation (Y or N)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeds AL	AL	ALG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.55	0	1.3	1.3	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead <sup>3</sup> (ppb)	N	ND	0	15	0	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

<sup>3</sup> **Lead** in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation (Y or N)	RAA Or Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	N	ND	ND	6	6	2018	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics, and solder
Arsenic <sup>4</sup> (ppb)	N	9.0	9.0 - 9.0	10	0	2019	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.12	0.12 - 0.12	2	2	2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	ND	ND	4	4	2018	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	ND	ND	5	5	2018	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	ND	ND	100	100	2018	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	ND	ND	200	200	2018	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.34	0.34 - 0.34	4	4	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	ND	ND	2	2	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate <sup>5</sup> (ppm)	N	ND	ND	10	10	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	ND	ND	50	50	2018	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	87	87 - 87	N/A	N/A	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	N	ND	ND	2	0.5	2018	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

<sup>4</sup> **Arsenic** is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems. 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 and continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic.

<sup>5</sup> **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.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	Violation (Y or N)	RAA Or Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	N	ND	ND	70	70	2018	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	ND	ND	50	50	2018	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	N	ND	ND	2	0	2018	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	N	ND	ND	3	3	2018	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	ND	ND	200	0	2018	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	ND	ND	40	40	2018	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Dalapon (ppb)	N	ND	ND	200	200	2018	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	N	ND	ND	200	0	2018	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	ND	ND	7	7	2018	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	ND	ND	30	0	2018	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	N	ND	ND	100	100	2018	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	ND	ND	2	2	2018	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	ND	ND	50	0	2018	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	ND	ND	700	700	2018	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	ND	ND	400	0	2018	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	ND	ND	200	0	2018	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	ND	ND	1	0	2018	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene (ppb)	N	ND	ND	50	50	2018	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	N	ND	ND	200	200	2018	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	ND	ND	40	40	2018	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	ND	ND	200	200	2018	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	ND	ND	1	0	2018	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	ND	ND	500	500	2018	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	ND	ND	4	4	2018	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	N	ND	ND	3	0	2018	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

<b>Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)</b>	<b>Violation (Y or N)</b>	<b>RAA Or Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Benzene (ppb)</b>	N	ND	ND	5	0	2020	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
<b>Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)</b>	N	ND	ND	5	0	2020	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
<b>Chlorobenzene (ppb)</b>	N	ND	ND	100	100	2020	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
<b>o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)</b>	N	ND	ND	600	600	2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
<b>p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)</b>	N	ND	ND	75	75	2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
<b>1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)</b>	N	ND	ND	5	0	2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
<b>1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)</b>	N	ND	ND	7	7	2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
<b>cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)</b>	N	ND	ND	70	70	2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
<b>trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)</b>	N	ND	ND	100	100	2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
<b>Dichloromethane (ppb)</b>	N	ND	ND	5	0	2020	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
<b>1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)</b>	N	ND	ND	5	0	2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
<b>Ethylbenzene (ppb)</b>	N	ND	ND	700	700	2020	Discharge from petroleum refineries
<b>Styrene (ppb)</b>	N	ND	ND	100	100	2020	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
<b>Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)</b>	N	ND	ND	5	0	2020	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
<b>1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)</b>	N	ND	ND	70	70	2020	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
<b>1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)</b>	N	ND	ND	200	200	2020	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
<b>1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)</b>	N	ND	ND	5	3	2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
<b>Trichloroethylene (ppb)</b>	N	ND	ND	5	0	2020	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
<b>Toluene (ppm)</b>	N	ND	ND	1	1	2020	Discharge from petroleum factories
<b>Vinyl Chloride (ppb)</b>	N	ND	ND	2	0	2020	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
<b>Xylenes (ppm)</b>	N	ND	ND	10	10	2020	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Radionuclides	Violation (Y or N)	RAA Or Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	3.1	3.1 - 3.1	15	0	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants	Violation (Y or N)	Highest Level Detected	% Range (Low-High)	Secondary Standard	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination	
pH (ppm)	N/A	7.5	7.4 - 7.5	6.5 - 8.5	2019	Measure of the acid/base properties	
Hardness (gr/g)	N/A	15.0	12.0 - 15.0	N/A	2018	Natural content	

## Violations

In January 2020, the Town had a missed monitoring event due to late reporting. The monthly Surface Water Treatment Rule form is due 10 days after the monitoring period. The system was returned to compliance in February 2020 on submittal of the data.

An explanation of the violation, the steps taken to resolve the violation and any required health effects information are required to be included with this report. Copies of any Public Notices or monitoring details are available upon request.

## Definitions of Terms Used in this Report

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements

**Likely Source of Contamination:** Notes where the substance usually originates

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur

**Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL):** The smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method

**Not Applicable (N/A):** Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required

**Not Detected (ND or <):** Not detectable at reporting limit

**Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):** A measure of water clarity

**ppm:** Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppm x 1000 = ppb

**ppb:** Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppb x 1000 = ppt

**ppt:** Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppt x 1000 = ppq

**ppq:** Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L)

**Running Annual Average (RAA):** the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous 4 calendar quarters

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

## Home Water Treatment Units

If you install a home treatment system such as a water softener or reverse osmosis system to improve taste or odor, remember to follow the manufacturer's instructions on operation and maintenance. Failure to perform maintenance can result in reduced water quality. We recommend contacting the manufacturer of your treatment system for maintenance instructions or assistance.

Additional information about home treatment systems is available from the Arizona Water Quality Association at 480-947-9850, by writing to 6819 E. Diamond St, Scottsdale, AZ 85257 or by visiting the website at [www.azwqa.org](http://www.azwqa.org).



## Tips On Conserving Water

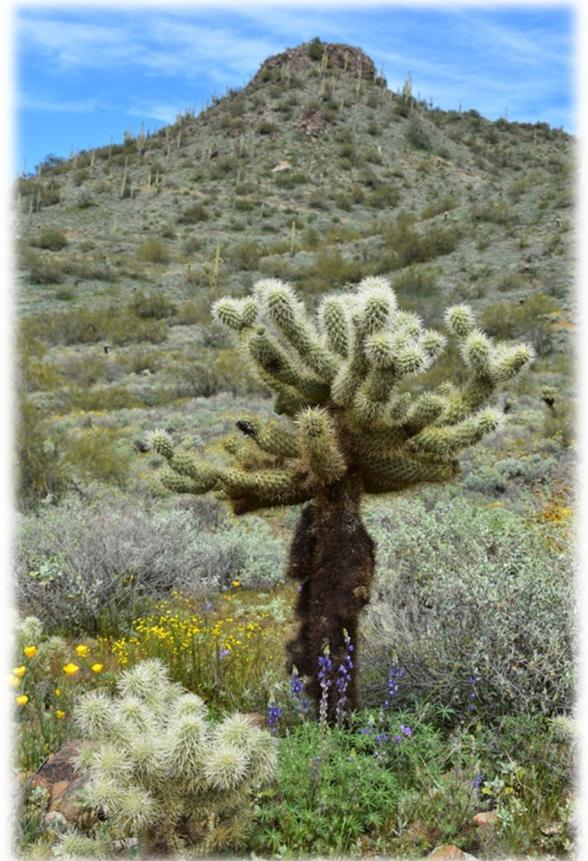
Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water but can also save you money by reducing your water bill.

*Conservation measures you can use inside your home include:*

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures; install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets, and appliances
- Wash only full loads of laundry
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal
- Take shorter showers
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth
- Soak dishes before washing
- Run the dishwasher only when it's full

*You can conserve outdoors as well:*

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs
- Repair leaks in faucets, hoses and irrigation systems
- Use water-saving nozzles
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car and save the hose for rinsing



## Share This Report

Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals, and other groups are encouraged to share this important water quality information with water users at their location who are not billed customers of the Town of Cave Creek and therefore do not receive this report directly.

For more information on how to be involved in water quality opportunities please contact the Town Utilities Department at 480-488-6618.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Customer Service at 480-488-6620. You can also visit our website at [www.cavecreekaz.gov](http://www.cavecreekaz.gov) for more information.

Queremos que nuestros valiosos clientes estén informados sobre la calidad de su agua. Para obtener más información sobre este informe, o para cualquier pregunta relacionada con su agua potable, llame al Servicio al Cliente al 480-488-6620. También puede visitar nuestro sitio web en [www.cavecreekaz.gov](http://www.cavecreekaz.gov) para obtener más información.

