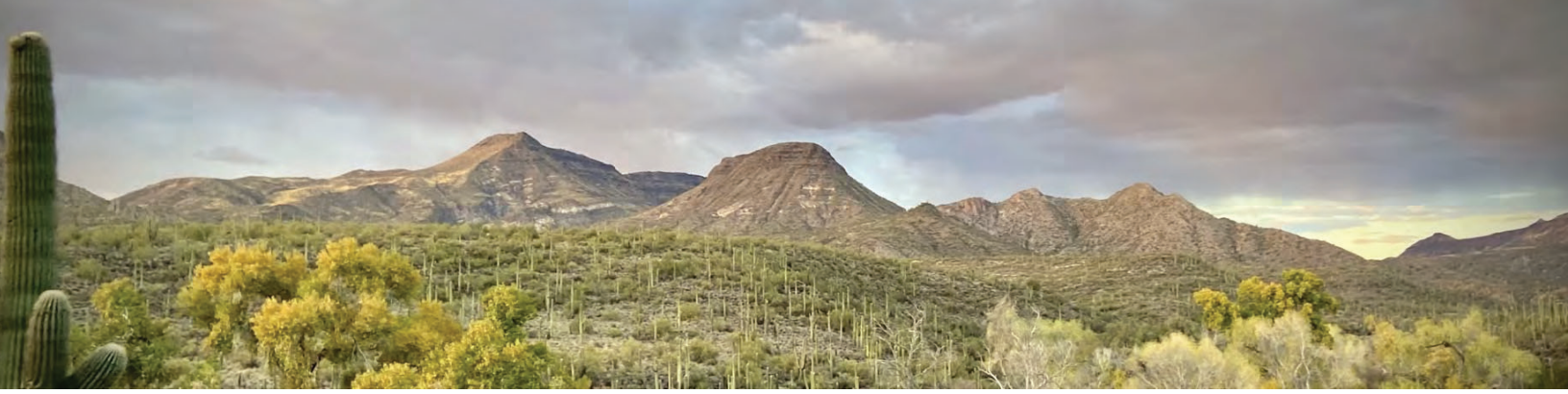


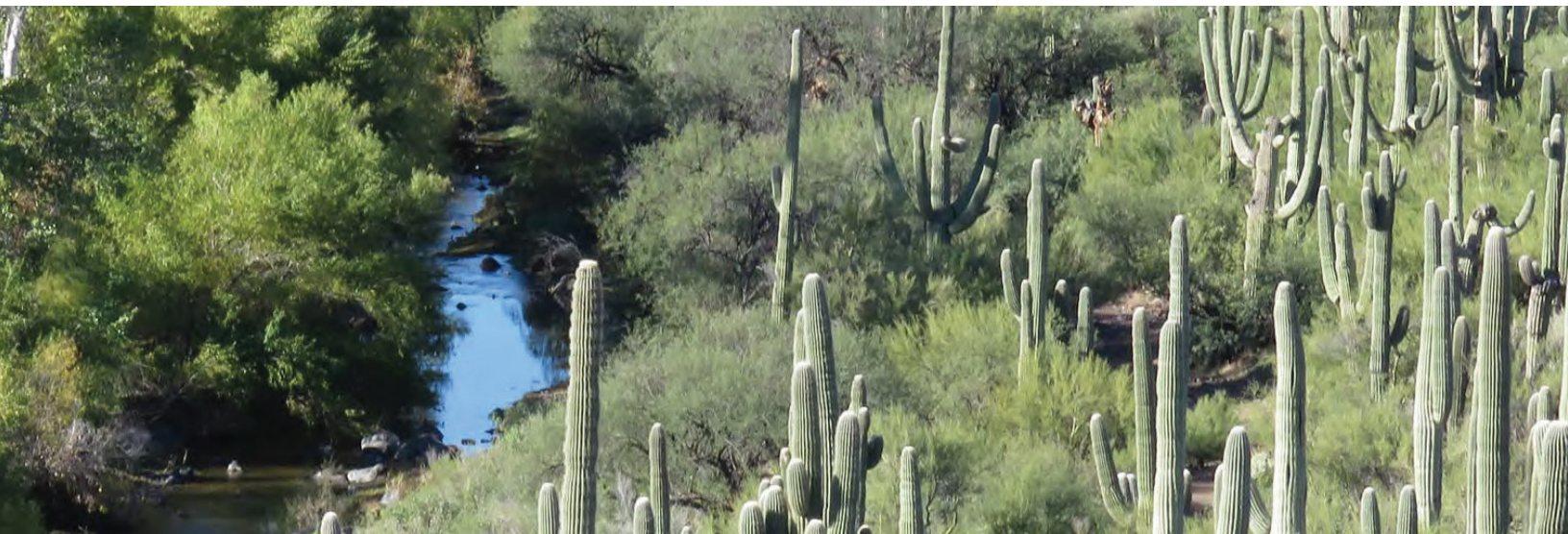
2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT

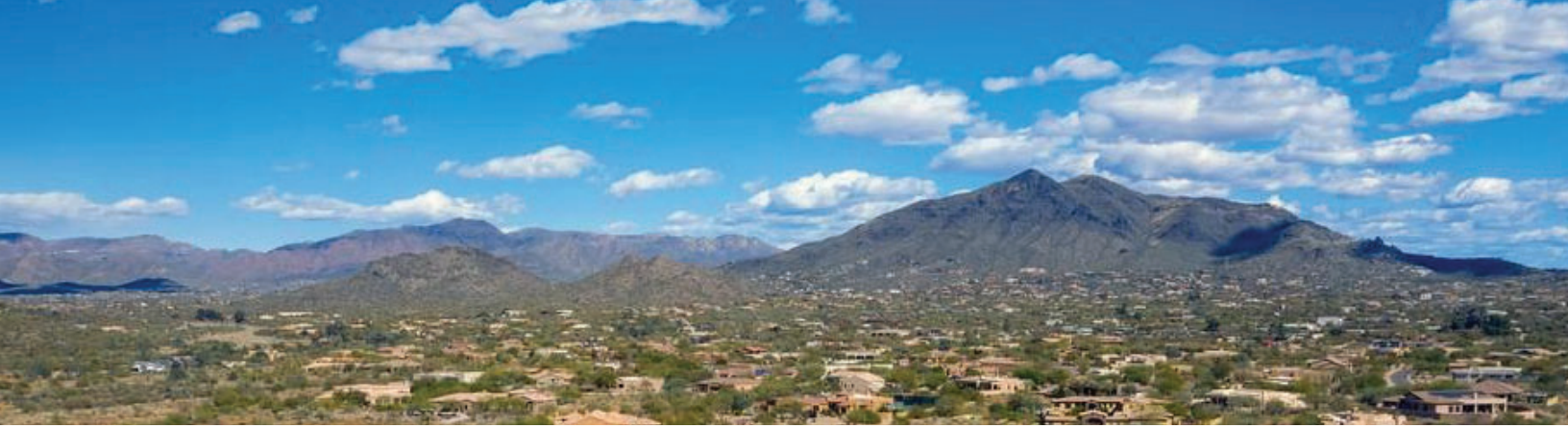
Town of Cave Creek

DESERT HILLS WATER

Public Water System ID: 04-07-026

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





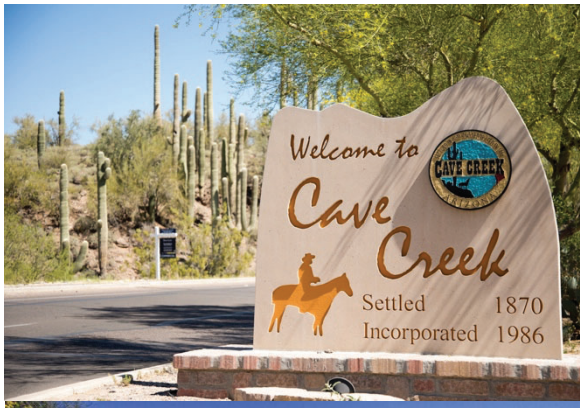
The Town of Cave Creek is dedicated to conserving, protecting, and enhancing water resources to ensure a safe and reliable drinking water supply for our Desert Hills customers.

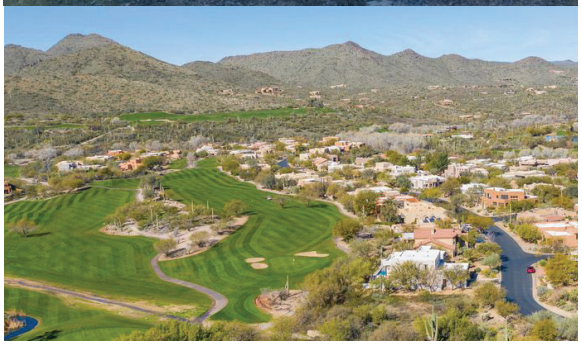
To Serve Your Water Needs: *Our Mark of Excellence*

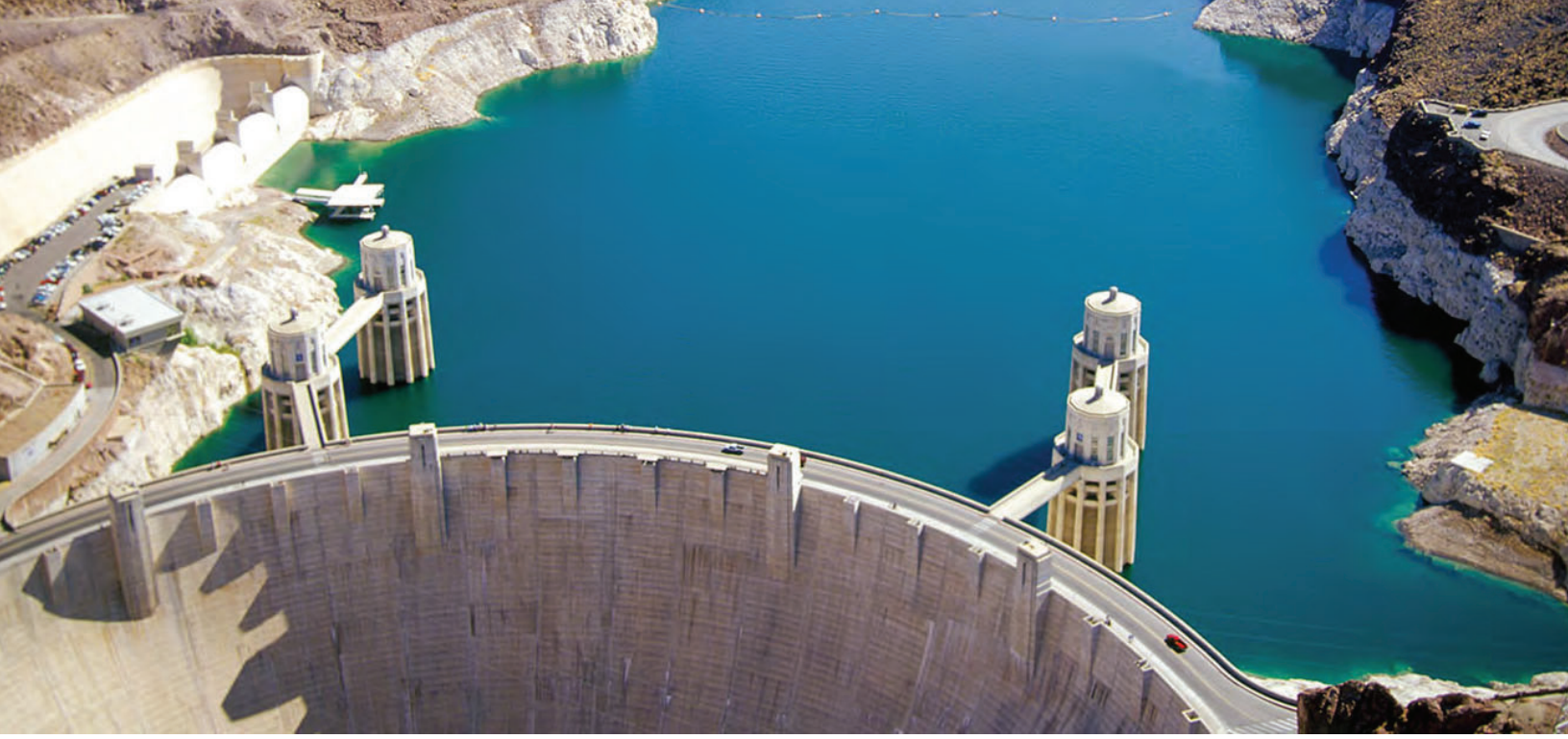
It begins with our Town staff, who work hard to bring you safe and reliable drinking water every time you pour a glass. Our stewardship begins with a focus on water quality and customer satisfaction. We continually strive to improve our services by fostering new ideas in sustainable technologies and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

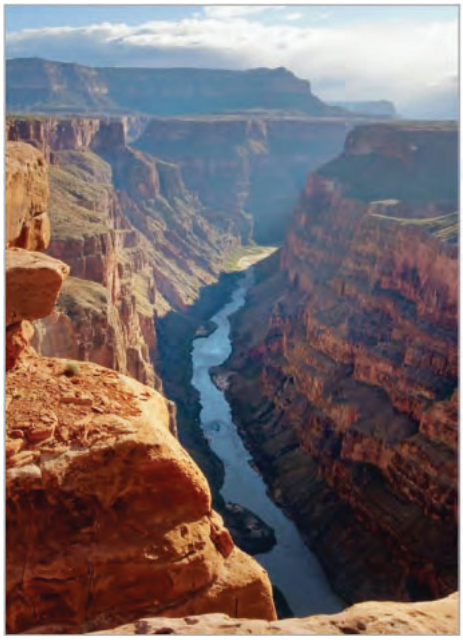
Water is a precious natural resource, vital to our desert community and essential for everyday life. We will continue to innovate, to ensure a safe and sustainable drinking water supply now and into the future at a fair price.

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 thebest 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.





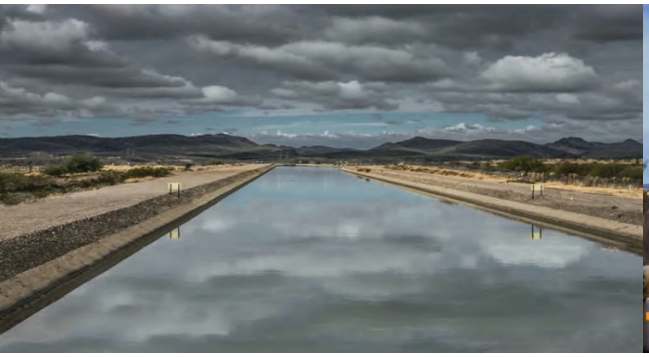




Where Does My Water Come From?

The Desert Hills Water System is supplied by a combination of surface water and groundwater. Surface water provides around 75%, and groundwater around 25%, of the annual water supply. Surface water comes from the Colorado River delivered from Lake Havasu and Lake Pleasant via the Central Arizona Project (CAP) Canal. The groundwater comes from three wells located in the Desert Hills area.

On a daily basis we operate and maintain a Raw Water Transmission System from the Central Arizona Project (CAP) Canal. This system consists of a series of pumps and pipelines that transfer the water from the CAP canal near the intersection of Cave Creek Road and Deer Valley Road to our surface water treatment plant located near East Cave Creek Road and Basin Road, a distance of nearly 12 miles. Once treated, CAP water is pumped from the Cave Creek Water System to the Desert Hills System through an interconnect site.



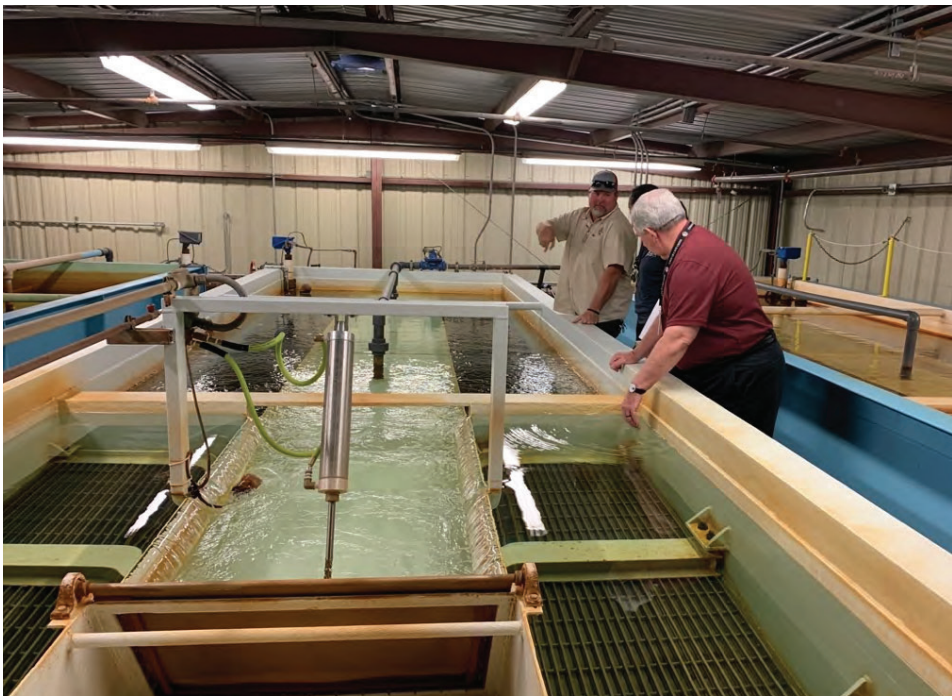
What's In My Water?

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.

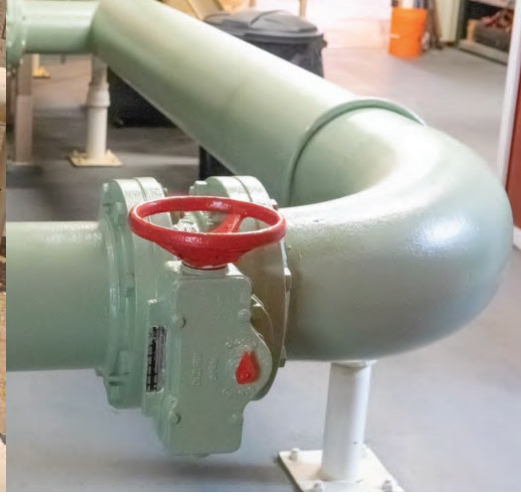
For your information, we have compiled a list showing what substances were detected in our drinking water during year 2021. The results of our monitoring are reported in the tables. All the substances listed were less than the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) set by USEPA, and we feel it is important 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 1st to December 31st, 2021.

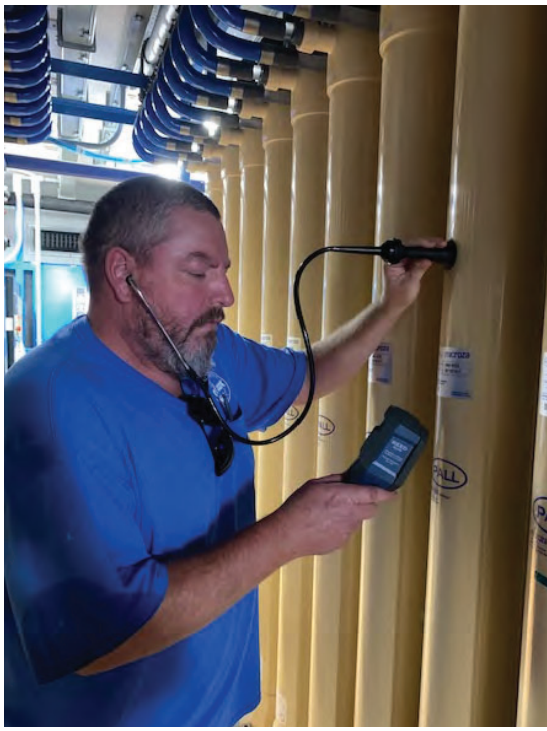






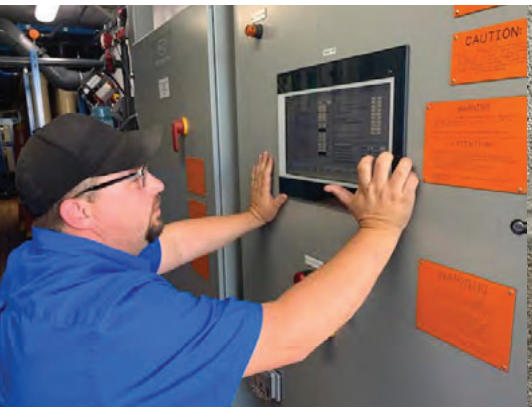
Substances Expected to Be in Drinking Water

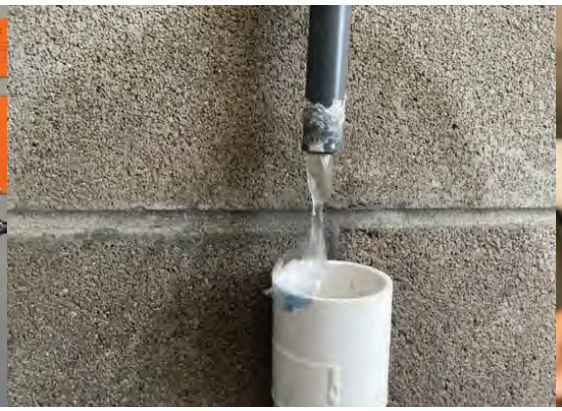
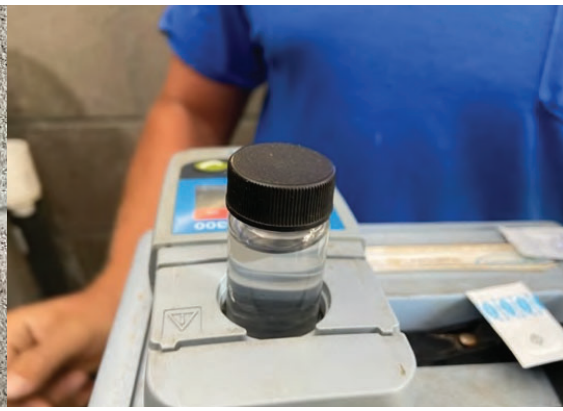
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can acquire naturally occurring minerals, radioactive material, and substances resulting from 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. 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.

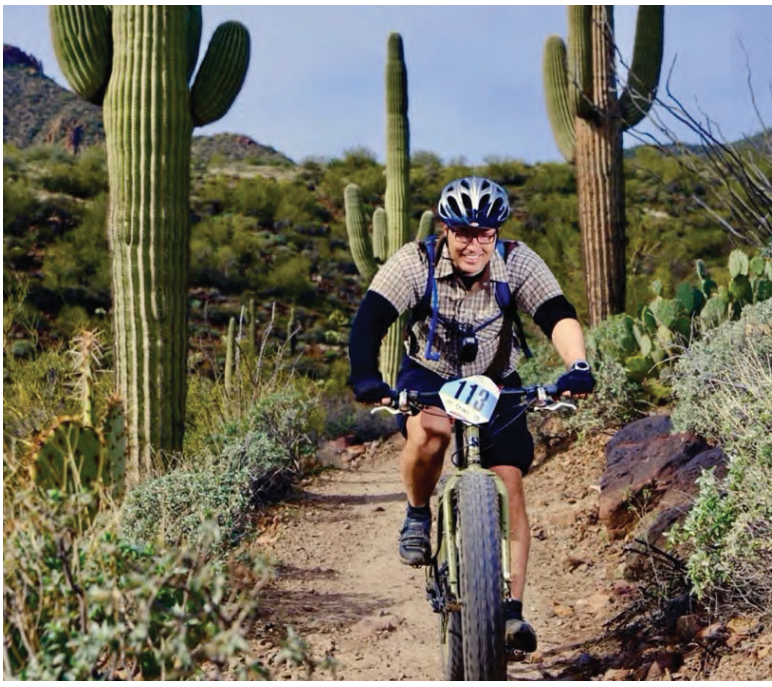
The Town of Cave Creek is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or by visiting the Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water website at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



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.



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.

Source Water Assessment Program

In 2002, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality completed a source water assessment on the three gr oundwater wells used by the Desert Hills Water System. The assessment looked at potential risks to our g roundwater sources.

The asse ssment concluded that based on the information currently available on the hydrogeological setting s of the adjacent land uses, that the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality has given us a low-risk designation for the degree to which these public water systems drinking water sources are protected. A designation of low risk 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.

Additionally, residents can help protect the groundwater supplies by properly recycling household and automotive chemicals and limiting pesticide 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/environ/water/dw/swap.html

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.

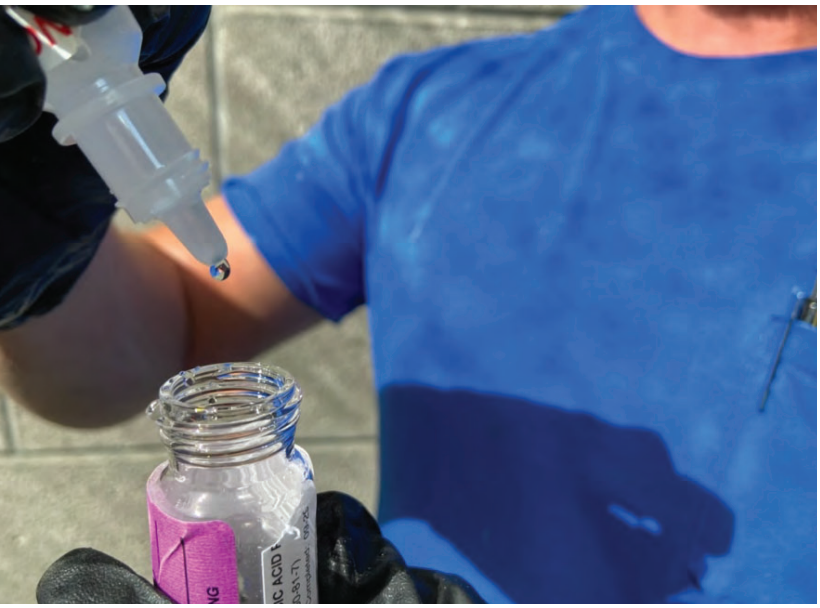
Inorganic Contaminants: Such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

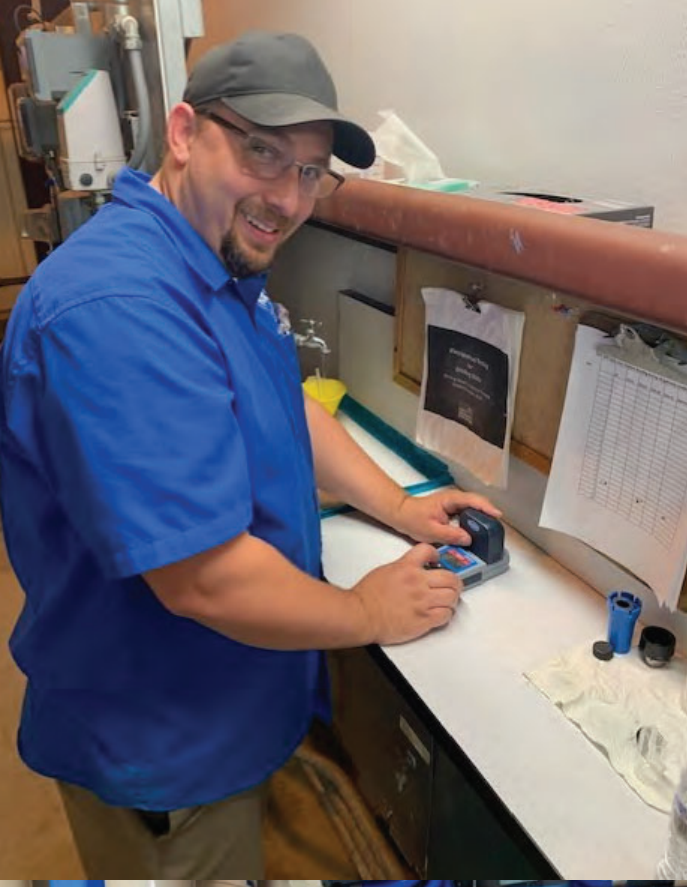
Pesticides and Herbicides: Such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources.

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.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, please call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visit the EPA Hotlines website at www.epa.gov/home/epa-hotlines

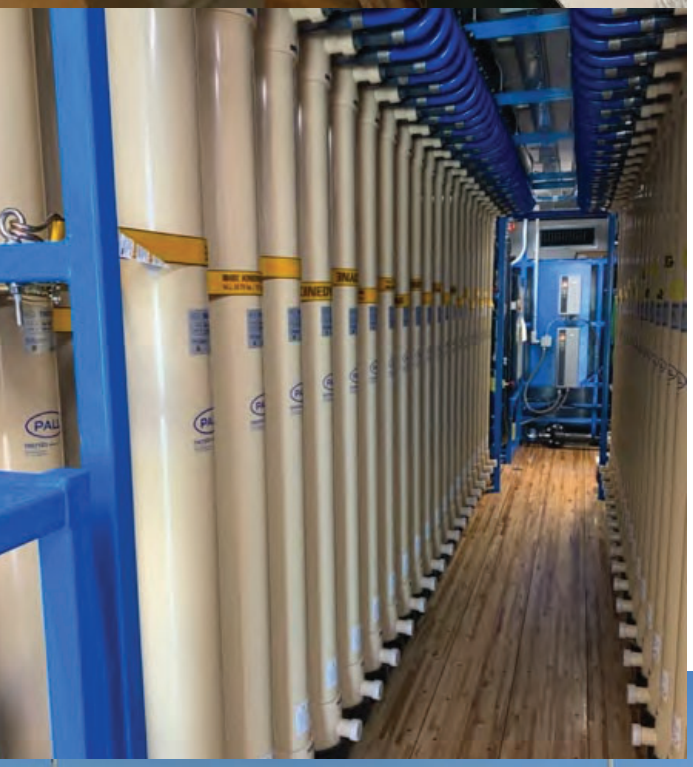


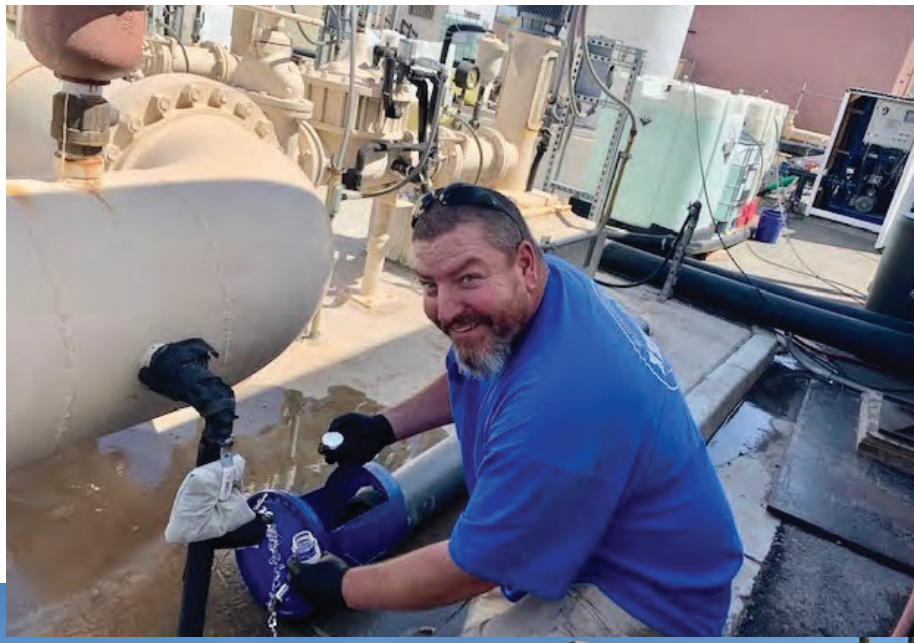


How is Your Water Treated?

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.

Groundwater from the three wells located in the Desert Hills area doesn't require direct treatment. Drinking water is distributed to our customers through a system of water mains. These mains are buried underground and are controlled through a series of valves, pressure regulating equipment, booster pumps, pressure tanks, and other water storage tanks.





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

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): Measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers

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)

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

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

ppm x 1000 = ppb
ppb x 1000 = ppt
ppt x 1000 = ppq

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

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water

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

Water Quality Data – Regulated & Unregulated Contaminants

Microbiological (RTCR)	Violation (Y or N)	Number of Positive Samples	MCL	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria[1] (Present/Absent)	N	0	Greater than 1 (Monthly)	0	2021	Naturally Present in the Environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli[2] Fecal Indicator (Present/Absent)	N	0	0	0	2021	Human and animal fecal waste

[1] **Coliform** are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. If coliform is found, then the system is responsible to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, the water system is required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

[2] **E. Coli** are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. If E.coli bacteria is found, the water system is required to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, the system is required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year, the Town was not required to conduct any assessments on our water systems because all sampling criteria were met, and no Coliform Bacteria/E. Coli was found to be present in the distribution system.

Disinfectants	Violation (Y or N)	RAA	Range of All Samples (Low - High)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	N	1.06	0.35 - 1.46	4	0	2021	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	16.83	11.8 - 21.0	60	N/A	2021	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	N	61.55	45.1 - 74.2	80	N/A	2021	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead & Copper	Violation (Y or N)	90th Percentile	Number of Sites Above AL	AL	ALG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.20	1	1.3	1.3	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead[3] (ppb)	N	ND	0	15	0	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

[3] **Lead**: 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. Desert Hills Water 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 the water for drinking or cooking. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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	2021	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics, and solder
Arsenic[4] (ppb)	N	8.4	6.1 - 8.4	10	0	2021	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N	ND	ND	7	7	2021	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.065	0.018 - 0.065	2	2	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	ND	ND	4	4	2021	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	ND	ND	5	5	2021	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	7.4	2.4 - 7.4	100	100	2021	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	ND	ND	200	200	2021	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.34	0.33 - 0.34	4	4	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	ND	ND	2	2	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel	N	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate[5] (ppm)	N	2.4	1.9 - 2.4	10	10	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	ND	ND	1	1	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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
Selenium (ppb)	N	ND	ND	50	50	2021	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	68	38 - 68	N/A	N/A	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	N	ND	ND	2	0.5	2021	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

[4] **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.

[5] **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	2021	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP [a.k.a. Silvex] (ppb)	N	ND	ND	50	50	2021	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	N	ND	ND	2	0	2021	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	N	ND	ND	200	0	2021	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH] (ppt)	N	ND	ND	200	0	2021	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	ND	ND	40	40	2021	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	ND	ND	2	0	2021	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	ND	ND	200	200	2021	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (ppb)	N	ND	ND	400	400	2021	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	N	ND	ND	6	0	2021	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ppt)	N	ND	ND	200	0	2021	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	ND	ND	7	7	2021	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables

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
Diquat (ppb)	N	ND	ND	20	20	2021	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	ND	ND	30	7	2021	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	N	ND	ND	100	100	2021	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	ND	ND	2	2	2021	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene Dibromide [EDB] (ppt)	N	ND	ND	50	0	2021	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	ND	ND	700	700	2021	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	ND	ND	400	0	2021	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor Epoxide (ppt)	N	ND	ND	200	0	2021	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	ND	ND	1	0	2021	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo Pentadiene (ppb)	N	ND	ND	50	50	2021	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	N	ND	ND	200	200	2021	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	ND	ND	40	40	2021	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, and alfalfa
Oxamyl [a.k.a. Vydate] (ppb)	N	ND	ND	200	200	2021	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Polychlorinated Biphenyls [PCBs] (ppt)	N	ND	ND	500	0	2021	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	ND	ND	1	0	2021	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	ND	ND	500	500	2021	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	ND	ND	4	4	2021	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	N	ND	ND	3	0	2021	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	Violation (Y or N)	RAA Or Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low - High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	N	ND	ND	5	0	2021	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	N	ND	ND	5	0	2021	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	ND	ND	100	100	2021	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	ND	ND	600	600	2021	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	ND	ND	75	75	2021	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	ND	ND	5	0	2021	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	ND	ND	7	7	2021	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	ND	ND	70	70	2021	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	ND	ND	100	100	2021	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	ND	ND	5	0	2021	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	ND	ND	5	0	2021	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	ND	ND	700	700	2021	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	ND	ND	100	100	2021	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	ND	ND	5	0	2021	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	ND	ND	70	70	2021	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	ND	ND	200	200	2021	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	ND	ND	5	3	2021	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	ND	ND	5	0	2021	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	ND	ND	1	1	2021	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	ND	ND	2	0	2021	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	ND	ND	10	10	2021	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	4.8 (+/- 0.66)	4.8 - 4.8	15	0	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	N	ND	ND	5	0	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	N	ND	ND	5	0	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	N	ND	ND	5	0	2021	Erosion of natural deposits

Taste, Odor, and Hardness

The EPA's National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations are non-enforceable guidelines on contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water. These effects include flavor, color, odor and hardness, all of which are harmless, but some consumers may find disagreeable.

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

There were no violations of water quality standards for the Desert Hills Water System in 2021.

Conserving Cave Creek's Water Supply

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

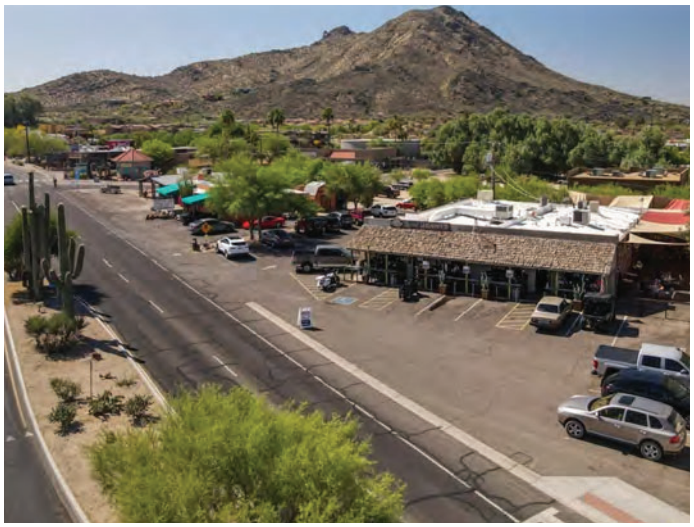
You can conserve outdoors as well:

- 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

Whom do I contact with questions about Cave Creek's Water?

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 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 para obtener más información.



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 480-488-6619.

www.CaveCreekAZ.gov

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