



## Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2024

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua usted bebe.  
Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

<b>Public Water System ID Number</b>	<b>Public Water System Name</b>		
AZ04-09024	Porter Mountain Domestic Water Improvement District		
<b>Contact Name and Title</b>	<b>Phone Number</b>	<b>E-mail Address</b>	
Trevor Deming Operator	520-827-9417	waterops@yahoo.com	
<p>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 <u>White Mountain Utility</u> at 92/-241-4398 for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.</p>			

### 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

<b>Our water source(s):</b>	<a href="#">Groundwater: Well # 55-561908</a>
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### Consecutive Connection Sources

A public water system that receives some or all of its finished water from one or more wholesale systems by means of a direct connection or through the distribution system of one or more consecutive systems. Systems that purchase water from another system report regulated contaminants detected from the source water supply in a separate table.

**PWS # AZ0409075 Misty Mountain provides us a consecutive connection source of water.**

### 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 that 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:** 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.

### 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 from 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.

### 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.

Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ.

### Definitions

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

**Level 1 Assessment:** A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria was present

**Level 2 Assessment:** A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria was present

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

**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

**Millirems per year (MREM):** A measure of radiation absorbed by the body

**Not Applicable (NA):** 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

**Million fibers per liter (MFL)**

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** 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 (ng/L)

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

ppm x 1000 = ppb

ppb x 1000 = ppt

ppt x 1000 = ppq

**Lead Informational Statement:**

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. **Porter Mountain DWID** 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 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

**Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants**

Microbiological (RTCR)	TT Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample(s) Month & Year	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
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E. Coli	N	0		0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Fecal Indicator (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	N	0		0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
<b>Disinfectants</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA)</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MRDL</b>	<b>MRDLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	N	0.67	0.39 – 1.0	4	4	2023	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	ND	ND	60	N/A	8/2024	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	3	2.6 – 2.6	80	N/A	8/2024	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile</b>	<b>Number of Samples Exceeds AL</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>ALG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Copper (ppm)	N	0.059	0	1.3	1.3	9/2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	0.49	0	15	0	9/2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radionuclides</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	13.1	13.1 – 13.1	15	0	8/2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	2.74	2.74 – 2.74	5	0	8/2022	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Asbestos (MFL)	N	ND	ND	7	7	8/2022	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.65	0.65 – 0.65	2	2	8/2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	1.2	1.2 – 1.2	100	100	8/2016	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.41	0.41 – 0.41	4	4	8/2016	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate <sup>2</sup> (ppm)	N	ND	ND	10	10	8/2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	ND	ND	1	1	8/2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Sodium (ppm)	N	7.3	7.3 – 7.3	N/A	N/A	8/2016	Erosion of natural deposits
<p><sup>1</sup> <b>Arsenic</b> 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.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> <b>Nitrate</b> 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.</p>							

All contaminants listed below were tested for and were NOT found in our water. These contaminants are considered Non Detect or not present:

**Inorganic Compounds (Last tested 8/2016):** Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Cyanide, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium and Thallium.

**Synthetic Organic Compounds (Last tested 8/2022):** 2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex), Acrylamide, Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH), Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Dibromochloropropane, Dinoseb, Diquat, Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD], Endothall, Endrin, Epichlorohydrin, Ethylene dibromide, Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate), PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls], Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, Toxaphen

**Volatile Organic Compounds (Last tested 9/2022):** Benzene, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, o Dichlorobenzene, p-Dichlorobenzene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene, trans-1,2- Dichloroethylene, Dichloromethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Ethylbenzene, Styrene, Tetrachloroethylene, 1,2,4- Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethylene, Toluene, Vinyl Chloride and Xylenes.

**Water Quality Table – Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (Required Reporting)**

Your drinking water was sampled for the presence and concentration of 29 different per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, some known by the acronyms PFAS, PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX, a group of contaminants in the final stages of becoming regulated by the EPA. PFAS are man-made chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. They have been used since the 1940s to manufacture various consumer products, including fire-fighting foam and stain resistant, water-resistant, and nonstick items. Many PFAS do not break down easily and can build up in people, animals, and the environment over time. Scientific studies have shown that exposure to certain PFAS can be harmful to people and animals, depending on the level and duration of [exposure](#).

**To learn more about this group of chemicals, we encourage you to read the ADEQ-provided “PFAS 101 Fact Sheet” and to visit the ADEQ website at <https://www.azdeq.gov/pfas-resources>**

\* EPA is proposing a Hazard Index MCL to limit any mixture containing one or more of PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and/or GenX Chemicals. The Hazard Index considers the different toxicities of PFNA, GenX Chemicals, PFHxS, and PFBS. For these PFAS, water systems would use a hazard index calculation to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS in the drinking water at that system pose a potential risk and require action (Source: EPA Fact Sheet: Understanding the PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Proposal Hazard Index).

The following contaminants were tested for in May, 2023 and **were not detected in the water:**

11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS), 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2

FTS), 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS), 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS), 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA), 9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS), hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX), nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA), Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA), Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA), Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA), Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA), Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS), Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS), Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA), Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA), n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA), n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA), Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA) and Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA).

**Violation Summary**

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
Late reporting	MRDL results submitted late/no health effects	Jan-Sep 2024	Sampling done on time but reported late.
Late reporting	Initial Lead service line inventory submitted late on 02/24/2026. This was due by Oct 2024.	Oct 2024-Feb 2026	Inventory submitted

Please share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

**Tier 3 DBP2 Public Notice:**

Our water system violated drinking water standards during 2020. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 1/1 – 12/31/2020 we did not monitor or test for Disinfection By Products and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

**What should I do?**

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year; how often we are supposed to sample and how many samples we are supposed to take; how many samples we took; when samples should have been taken; and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Disinfection By Products	1 sample every year	0	8/1 – 8/31/2020	8/23/2021

**What is being done?**

We subsequently completed the required sampling on 8/23/2021.

Please share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Porter Mountain DWID  
State Water System ID#: AZ0409024  
Date distributed: 05/18/2026

**Tier 3 Initial Lead Service Line Inventory Public Notice:**

We Failed to Complete Lead Service Line Inventory by Due Date

All community water systems and non-transient non-community water systems were required to submit an initial inventory to their state or primacy agency by October 16, 2024. We submitted our initial lead service line inventory late on 02/24/2026. As our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

\*Service line inventories are the foundation from which water systems can take proactive steps to address lead service lines. Establishing an inventory of service line materials and identifying the location of lead service lines are key steps in getting them replaced. \*

**What should I do?**

- If you are concerned about having a lead service line (pipe that connects your home to the water main), consult public water system. To learn how to find lead pipes in your home go to: Protect Your Tap: A quick check for lead (<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/protect-your-tap-quick-check-lead-0>)
- Although there is no confirmation of having a lead service line, you may wish to speak with a healthcare provider if you have a compromised immune system, have children in your home or are nursing as you may be at an increased risk if a lead service line is found during the initial inventory. For general guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of exposure to lead, reach out to EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visit <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water#health>

**What does this mean?**

This is not an emergency, as we have completed the initial lead service line inventory. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours.

You will be notified if any lines are determined to be lead, galvanized requiring replacement, non-lead or are unknown.

**What is being done?**

We subsequently completed the required Initial Lead service line inventory on 02/24/2026.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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