



Aguila Water Services, Inc.

Serving Aguila Since 1905

Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year **2024**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua usted bebe.

Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

<https://espanol.epa.gov/espanol/recursos-e-informacion-sobre-el-ccr-para-los-consumidores>

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name	
AZ04-07-003	Aguila Water Services, Inc	
Contact Name and Title	Phone Number	E-mail Address
Jamaine Berry, President	602-942-1352	aguilawaterservices@gmail.com
We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. Please plan to attend the annual meeting held in mid December. Notification of the date will be included with the November billing.		

This is our annual report about your drinking water quality, also called a Consumer Confidence Report or CCR. Having clean, safe water is one of the most important services we provide, and we want you to be as informed as possible about your drinking water.

This report provides you with information about where your water comes from, results of sampling that we have performed, and any issues or violations that happened over the previous year. This water quality report includes a table with the most recent water testing results within the last 5 years. The table shows if different germs and chemicals were in a safe range and met EPA's health standards. Look for the column in the table called "TT or MCL violation," to see if your utility found unsafe levels of any germs or chemicals.

You may also find real-time information about our water system at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) *Drinking Water Watch* website at https://azsdwis.azdeq.gov/DWW_EXT/

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.

Our water source(s):	Groundwater
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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.

Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminants are any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants: such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides: which 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants: including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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

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. More information about contaminants, their potential health effects, and the appropriate means to lessen the risk can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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 have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Lead Informational Statement:

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.

Aguila Water Services, Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.

Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by Oct 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants

The following are terms related to water quality data presented in this table:

Not Applicable (NA): Sampling was not completed because it was not required by regulation.

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

Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL): The smallest 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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measure of water clarity.

Million fibers per liter (MFL): Measure of asbestos fibers.

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

ppm: Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L), equal to 1/1000 of a gram.

ppb: Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L), equal to 1000 ppm.

ppt: Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L), equal to 1000 ppb.

ppq: Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L), equal to 1000 ppt.

Microbiological (RTCR)	TT Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample(s) Month & Year	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	
E. Coli	N	0	N/A	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Lead & Copper	MCL Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeds AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.076	0	1.3	1.3	10-2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	<0.0050	0	15	0	10-2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	5.6 ± 0.5	5.6 - 5.6	15	0	05-2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	<0.6	<0.4 - <0.6	5	0	05-2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	N	<0.001	<0.001 - <0.001	6	6	05-2022	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	N	4.8	4.8 - 4.8	10	0	05-2022	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N	<0.2	<0.2 - <0.2	7	7	04-2022	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.055	0.055 - 0.055	2	2	05-2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	<0.001	<0.001 - <0.001	4	4	05-2022	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	5	5	05-2022	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	31	31 - 31	100	100	05-2022	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	<0.025	<0.025 - <0.025	200	200	05-2022	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	4	4	05-2022	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	<0.0002	<0.0002 - <0.0002	2	2	05-2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nickel	N	0.05	0.05 - 0.05	N/A	N/A	05-2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate ² (ppm)	N	3.1	3.1 - 3.1	10	10	01-2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	<0.05	<0.05 - <0.05	1	1	04-2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005 - <0.005	50	50	05-2022	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	59	59 - 59	N/A	N/A	01-2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	N	<0.001	<0.001 - <0.001	2	2	05-2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (2-4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) (ppb)	N	<0.0001	<0.0001 - <0.0001	70	70	05-2022	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	<0.0002	<0.0002 - <0.0002	50	50	05-2022	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	N	<0.0001	<0.0001 - <0.0001	2	0	05-2022	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.00005 - <0.00005	3	3	05-2022	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	<0.00002	<0.00002 - <0.00002	200	0	05-2022	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	<0.0009	<0.0009 - <0.0009	40	40	05-2022	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	<0.0001	<0.0001 - <0.0001	2	0	05-2022	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	<0.001	<0.001 - <0.001	200	200	05-2022	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<0.0006	<0.0006 - <0.0006	400	400	05-2022	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<0.0006	<0.0006 - <0.0006	6	0	05-2022	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001 - <0.00001	200	0	05-2022	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<0.0002	<0.0002 - <0.0002	7	7	05-2022	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	<0.0004	<0.0004 - <0.0004	20	20	05-2022	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	<0.000000005	<0.000000005 - <0.000000005	30	0	05-2022	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories

Endothall (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005 - <0.005	100	100	05-2022	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001 - <0.00001	2	2	05-2022	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001 - <0.00001	50	0	05-2022	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<0.006	<0.006 - <0.006	700	700	05-2022	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001 - <0.00001	400	0	05-2022	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001 - <0.00001	200	0	05-2022	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.00005 - <0.00005	1	0	05-2022	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.00005 - <0.00005	50	50	05-2022	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (BHC-Gamma) (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001 - <0.00001	200	200	05-2022	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.00005 - <0.00005	40	40	05-2022	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<0.001	<0.001 - <0.001	200	200	05-2022	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	<0.00004	<0.00004 - <0.00004	1	0	05-2022	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	<0.0001	<0.0001 - <0.0001	500	500	05-2022	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.00005 - <0.00005	4	4	05-2022	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	3	0	05-2022	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	5	0	05-2022	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	5	0	05-2022	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
(mono) Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	100	100	05-2022	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	600	600	05-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
para-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	75	75	05-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	5	0	05-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	7	7	05-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	70	70	05-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	100	100	05-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	5	0	05-2022	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	5	0	05-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	700	700	05-2022	Discharge from petroleum refineries

Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	100	100	05-2022	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	5	0	05-2022	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	70	70	05-2022	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	200	200	05-2022	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	5	3	05-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	5	0	05-2022	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	1	1	05-2022	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.0003	<0.0003 - <0.0003	2	0	05-2022	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes, Total (ppm)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	10	10	05-2022	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Water Quality Table – Unregulated Contaminants

Your drinking water was sampled 03/08/2024 & 08/14/2024 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 visit the ADEQ website at <https://www.azdeq.gov/pfas-resources>. You may also read the ADEQ-provided “PFAS 101 Fact Sheet” or view ADEQ’s Introduction to PFAS video on YouTube at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t44kSh0uKXE>

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples	Proposed MCL
PFOA (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	4.0 ppt
PFOS (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	4.0 ppt
PFNA (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	10ppt
PFHxS (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	10ppt
PFBS (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	N/A*
GenX (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	10ppt
Calculated Hazard Index (HI)	ND		1 (no units)

ND=Not Detected

*** Hazard Index or HI:** The Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A Hazard Index greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

Water Quality Table - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (Required Reporting)

Twenty-nine Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (In parts per trillion)	Detected (Y/N)	Average of Results (ppt)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	Minimum Reporting Level (ppt)	Analytical Methods
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	N	<1.87	<1.87 - <1.87	5	EPA 537.1
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (NaDONA)	N	<1.87	<1.87 - <1.87	3	EPA 537.1
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	N	<1.87	<1.87 - <1.87	2	EPA 537.1
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX)	N	<1.87	<1.87 - <1.87	5	EPA 537.1
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	N	<1.87	<1.87 - <1.87	3	EPA 537.1
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	N	<1.87	<1.87 - <1.87	3	EPA 537.1

Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	N	<1.87	<1.87 - <1.87	3	EPA 537.1
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	N	<1.87	<1.87 - <1.87	3	EPA 537.1
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	N	<1.87	<1.87 - <1.87	3	EPA 537.1
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	N	<1.87	<1.87 - <1.87	3	EPA 537.1
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	N	<1.87	<1.87 - <1.87	4	EPA 537.1
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	N	<1.87	<1.87 - <1.87	4	EPA 537.1
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	N	<1.87	<1.87 - <1.87	4	EPA 537.1
n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	N	<1.87	<1.87 - <1.87	5	EPA 537.1
n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	N	<1.87	<1.87 - <1.87	6	EPA 537.1
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	N	<1.87	<1.87 - <1.87	8	EPA 537.1
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	N	<1.87	<1.87 - <1.87	7	EPA 537.1

Violation Summary

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
MONITORING, GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITIONAL MAJOR	We failed to collect follow up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.	05/2024 - 05/2024	Samples were taken and results submitted to ADEQ in May 2024.

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.

Assessments for the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

Coliforms 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. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

- During the past year we were required to conduct **ONE** Level 1 assessment(s). **ONE** Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take **ONE** corrective actions and we completed **ONE** of these actions.

For more information about these reports and what is required in them, visit EPA's website at:

<https://www.epa.gov/ccr/ccr-information-consumers>