

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.

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

Public Water System ID Number		Public Water System Name	
AZ04-07-001		Adaman Mutual Water Company	
Contact Name and Title		Phone Number	E-mail Address
Scott Schofield- General Manager		623-935-2837	mail@adamanwater.com
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>Mary Coleman</u> at <u>623-935-2837</u> for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times. You may also visit our website at www.adamanwater.com .			

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 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 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 from well #55-588576 \(Adaman IWDD 01B\)](#)

Consecutive Connection Sources *(Applies to Water Systems that buy water, please delete section if does not apply)*

Our public water system 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. We have included a summary of regulated contaminants detected in the purchased water from other water systems in a separate table in this report.

PWS # [AZ04- 07150](#) , Epcor Water provides us a consecutive connection for emergency fire flow source of

Source Water Assessment

Making the water safe to drink starts by protecting the place it comes from. We work with state scientists at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) to examine water at its source to look for possible pollutants. This is called a Source Water Assessment (SWA).

Based on the information available at the time of the assessment on the hydrogeology and land uses around the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has given a [High](#) vulnerability designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A designation of high vulnerability indicates there may be additional source water protection measures which can be implemented on the local level. This does not imply that the source water is contaminated nor does it mean that contamination is imminent. Rather, it simply states that land use activities or hydrogeologic conditions exist that make the source water susceptible to possible future contamination. Further source water assessment information can be found on ADEQ's website: <https://azdeq.gov/source-water-protection> or email at sourcewaterprotection@azdeq.gov

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: which 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. 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.

[Adaman Mutual Water Company](#) 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. The lead service inventory may be viewed online at: adamanwater.com. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Adaman Water - Scott Schofield at 623-935-2837. 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	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Surface Water Treatment Rule	TT Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	% Range (Low-High)	TT	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon ¹ (mg/L)	N	N/A	N/A	TT	0	Naturally Present in the Environment
Turbidity ² (NTU)	N	N/A	N/A	TT	0	Soil runoff

¹ **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.

² **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	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	N	0.90	.56 - 1.09	4	4	Monthly	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine dioxide (ppb) <small>if treated with CLO₂</small>	N	N/A	N/A	800	0	N/A	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	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
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	<2	<2	60	N/A	8/2024	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	5	4.4 - 5	80	N/A	8/2024	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (ppb) <small>if treated with Ozone</small>	N	N/A	N/A	10	0	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (ppm) <small>if treated with CLO₂</small>	N	N/A	N/A	1	0.8	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

¹ **Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)** Trihalomethanes are a group of chemicals that can form when organic matter in water is treated with disinfectants such as chlorine. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead & Copper	MCL Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeding AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.0915	0	1.3	1.3	6/2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	5	0	15	0	6/2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	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
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) (This is Gross Alpha 4000)	N	<3	<3	15	0	3/2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	<0.8	0.5 - 0.8	5	0	3/2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	N/A	N/A	30	0		Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	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
Antimony (ppb)	N	<1	<1	6	6	1/2024	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	N	9	6.9 - 12	10	0	12/2024	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N	0	0	7	7	1/2018	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.01	0.01	2	2	1/2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	<1	<1	4	4	1/2024	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	5	1/2024	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	40	40	100	100	1/2024	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	<25	<25	200	200	1/2024	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.1	1.1	4	4	1/2024	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	2	2	1/2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate ² (ppm)	N	7.0	6.91 - 7.26	10	10	12/2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	<0.25	<0.25	1	1	12/2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Selenium (ppb)	N	<5	<5	50	50	1/2024	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	97	97	N/A	N/A	1/2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	N	<1	<1	2	0.5	1/2024	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

¹ Arsenic is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

² 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 healthcare provider.

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 (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	70	70	1/2024	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	50	50	1/2024	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide	N	N/A	N/A	TT	0	N/A	Added to water during sewage / wastewater treatment
Alachlor (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	2	0	1/2024	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	3	3	1/2024	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	<0.00002	<0.00002	200	0	1/2024	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	40	40	1/2024	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	2	0	1/2024	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	<1	<1	200	200	1/2024	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<0.6	<0.6	400	400	1/2024	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<0.6	<0.6	6	0	1/2024	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	N	<10	<10	200	0	1/2024	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	7	7	1/2024	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	<0.4	<0.4	20	20	1/2024	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	<5E-9	<5E-9	30	0	1/2024	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	N	<5	<5	100	100	1/2024	Runoff from herbicide use

Endrin (ppb)	N	<0.01	<0.01	2	2	1/2024	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin	N	N/A	N/A	TT	0	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	<10	<10	50	0	1/2024	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<6	<6	700	700	1/2024	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<10	<10	400	0	1/2024	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<10	<10	200	0	1/2024	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	1	0	1/2024	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	50	50	1/2024	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	N	<10	<10	200	200	1/2024	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	40	40	1/2024	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	200	200	1/2024	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	N	N/A	N/A	500	0	1/2024	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	<0.04	<0.04	1	0	1/2024	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	500	500	3/2024	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	4	4	1/2024	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	3	0	1/2024	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	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	1/2024	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	1/2024	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	1/2024	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	600	600	1/2024	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	75	75	1/2024	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	1/2024	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	7	7	1/2024	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	70	70	1/2024	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	1/2024	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	1/2024	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	1/2024	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	700	700	1/2024	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	1/2024	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	1/2024	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	70	70	1/2024	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	200	200	1/2024	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	3	1/2024	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	1/2024	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	1	1	1/2024	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.3	<0.3	2	0	1/2024	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	10	10	1/2024	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Water Quality Table – Unregulated Contaminants

Your drinking water was sampled **3/2021** 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	0	4.0 ppt
PFOS (in parts per trillion)	ND	0	4.0 ppt
PFNA (in parts per trillion)	ND	0	10 ppt
PFHxS (in parts per trillion)	ND	0	10 ppt
PFBS (in parts per trillion)	ND	0	N/A*
GenX (in parts per trillion)	ND	0	10 ppt
Calculated Hazard Index (HI)	N/A		1 (no units)

* **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.

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

For more information, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>

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-PE3OU1dS)	N	0	N/A	5	EPA 533
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	N	0	N/A	5	EPA 533
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	N	0	N/A	3	EPA 533
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	N	0	N/A	5	EPA 533
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	N	0	N/A	3	EPA 533
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	N	0	N/A	2	EPA 533
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX)	N	0	N/A	5	EPA 533
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	N	0	N/A	20	EPA 533
perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	N	0	N/A	3	EPA 533
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	N	0	N/A	3	EPA 533
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	N	0	N/A	4	EPA 533
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	N	0	N/A	3	EPA 533
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	N	0	N/A	5	EPA 533
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	N	0	N/A	3	EPA 533
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	N	0	N/A	3	EPA 533
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	N	0	N/A	3	EPA 533
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	N	0	N/A	3	EPA 533
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	N	0	N/A	3	EPA 533
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	N	0	N/A	3	EPA 533
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	N	0	N/A	4	EPA 533
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	N	0	N/A	4	EPA 533
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	N	0	N/A	4	EPA 533
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	N	0	N/A	4	EPA 533
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	N	0	N/A	3	EPA 533
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	N	0	N/A	2	EPA 533
n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	N	0	N/A	5	EPA 537.1

n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	N	0	N/A	6	EPA 537.1
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	N	0	N/A	8	EPA 537.1
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTTrDA)	N	0	N/A	7	EPA 537.1
One Metal	Detected (Y/N)	Average	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRL (ppb)	Analytical Methods
Lithium (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	9 µg/L	EPA 200.7, SM 3120 B, ASTM D1976–20

Violation Summary

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
Monitoring, Routine major for Arsenic	RTCR test turned in after the period, thus, water quality can not be guaranteed.	4/1/24 - 6/30/24	Sent in June results to show water quality met requirements
CCR adeq/ availability/ content	Did not have the CCR turned in by the date it was due, failed to inform about water quality	10/2/24 - 10/17/24	CCR approved and accepted
Lead Consumer Notice	Failed to give results of test within the 30 day time period	1/1/2022 - 8/5/2024	Informed all of the results from the latest LCR water test
Public Notice rule linked to Violation	Failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations	12/20/2024- 2024	Notified consumers of water quality when we became aware of the violation.
Monitoring, routine major RTCR	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.	8/1/2024 - 8/31/2024	Test completed and reported with the next RTCR sample
Report Sample Result/ Fail Monitoring RTCR	We failed to submit sample results or report a failure to test our drinking water in a timely manner	6/1/2024 - 6/30/2024	Test completed and reported by the next RTCR sample
Reporting deficiency	Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) was due to be completed by 10/16/2024. This has not yet been completed	Oct 2024 - TBD	Survey of all service lines to be completed in the near future
Late Public notice deficiency	Public notice telling our water users that we have not yet performed our LSLI was past the due date	10/17/2024 - 2/12/2025	Public Notice was posted on 2/12/2025

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.

Unresolved significant deficiencies identified by ADEQ

Date identified	Description	Status
	(Example: Seal around storage tank lid needs to be replaced)	(Example: Waiting for replacement part, which should arrived by...)
	(Example: Faecal positive detected on Date:)	(Example: Well was disinfected and flushed.)

Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term health effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

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 [0] Level 1 assessment(s). [0] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [0] corrective actions and we completed [0] of these actions.
- During the past year [0] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [0] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [0] corrective actions and we completed [0] of these actions.

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. We found E. coli bacteria, 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.

- We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found E. coli in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [0] corrective actions and we completed [0] of these actions.

Failure to Conduct Assessments for the Revised Total Coliform Rule

Contaminant Name	TT Violation Y or N	TT Requirement
Total Coliform	N	<p>We were required to conduct an assessment of our system due to one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 5.0% positive samples per period (if the number of samples are greater than or equal to 40) • <u>OR</u> More than 1 positive sample per period (if the number of samples are less than 40) • <u>OR</u> Repeat samples not collected after positive sample.
<p><i>For systems that have a TT violation for failing to complete all the required assessments or corrective actions, include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “During the past year, we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s).” • “During the past year, we failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment that we conducted.” <p>Our reason for Non-Compliance with the MCL is that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “We had an E. Coli-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample.” • “We had a Total Coliform-positive repeat sample following an E. coli-positive routine sample.” • “We failed to take all required repeat samples following an E. coli-positive routine sample.” • “We failed to test for E. coli when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.” 		

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>