Arizona Village Annual Water Quality Report

Public Water System #090400300

2022

This report is a snapshot of your water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from 3 ground water sources. One ground water source is purchased from Public Water System #CA3610032.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800–426–4791).

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 including:

> 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, which 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, 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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	MRDL Exceeded	Typical Source
Disinfectants								
Chlorine Units: Chlorine residual, ppm	4	4	0.3142	0.3	0.33	2022	No	Drinking water additive used for disinfection

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic Units: ppb	0	10	2.5	N/A	N/A	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium Units: ppm	2	2	0.036	N/A	N/A	2021	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium Units: ppb	5	5	3.3	N/A	N/A	2021	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; electroplating, chemical factories and metal refineries; waste batteries and paints
Fluoride Units: ppm	4	4	0.21	N/A	N/A	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium Units: ppm	N/A	N/A	350	N/A	N/A	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion

Contaminants	MCLG	Action Level	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	A.L. Exceeded	Typical Source
Lead and Copper Rule							
Copper Units: ppm - 90th Percentile	1.3	1.3	0.255	0 sites over Action Level	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead Units: ppb - 90th Percentile	0	15	0.665	0 sites over Action Level	2018	No	Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Radiological Contaminants								
Adjusted Alpha (Excl. Radon & U) Units: pCi/L	0	15	1.1	0.1	1.1	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (combined) Units: ppb	0	30	5.7	4.8	5.9	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Special Education Statements

Additional Information for 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. PWS system 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. 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

Micr obiological Testing

We are required to test your water regularly for signs of microbial contamination. Positive test results could lead to follow-up investigations called assessments and potentially the issuance of public health advisories. Assessments could lead to required corrective actions. The information below summarizes the results of those tests.

Calendar Year	Sampling Requirements	Sampling Conducted *(months)*	Total E.coli Positive	Assessment Triggers	Assessments Conducted
2022	1 Sample due monthly	12 out of 12	0	0	0

Significant Deficiencies

Sanitary deficiencies are defects in a water system's infrastructure, design, operation, maintenance, or management that cause, or may cause interruptions to the "multiple barrier" protection system and adversely affect the system's ability to produce safe and reliable drinking water in adequate quantities.

The following is a listing of significant deficiencies that have yet to be corrected. Your public water system is still working to correct these deficiencies and interim milestones are shown, as applicable.

Deficiency Title: Unprotected Target Cable Housing

Date Identified: 4/16/2019 Overall Due Date: 8/14/2019

Deficiency Description: The target cable housings for both of the new bolted steel tanks are not protected against the entry of insects. Some form of protection should be provided to prevent water seeking insects such as bees and wasps from entering the tank where they will develop nests or hives and cause contamination.

Corrective Action Plan: Protection against insects should be provided. There are various methods of accomplishing this. Most tanks are constructed with the target cable housing fitted with a metal cap that has one hole with a diameter slightly larger than the cable, so it can move freely without leaving enough room for insects to pass.

Deficiency Title: Cross-Connection Control Program

Date Identified: 4/16/2019 Overall Due Date: 8/14/2019

Deficiency Description: The PWS has service connections that could be considered high risk in terms of backflow. These connections are separated from the PWS by backflow prevention assemblies. However, the assemblies are not reliable unless tested annually and, when necessary, repaired.

Corrective Action Plan: Cross-connections and backflow into the distribution system present a significant threat to the public's health. The PWS needs to develop and implement a CCCP, including annual inspection and testing of all backflow prevention assemblies.

Deficiency Title: Overflow Protection

Date Identified: 4/16/2019 Overall Due Date: 12/31/2019

Deficiency Description: The termination of the air-gapped overflow pipes should be protected against insects, rodents and other vermin by a non-corrodible screen, a positive sealing flap gate or both. One tank's overflow goes below grade with no air gap and terminates in a percolation pit. The termination of the overflow does not have the protection of either a screen or flap gate.

Corrective Action Plan: The external overflow pipe should be fitted with either a non-corrodible screen, sealing flap gate or both. A weighted flap gate would also suffice if it seals well enough to keep out insects. Both a screen and flap gate are often used to ensure protection.

Public Notice for Monitoring/Reporting and Other Violations

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 the period covered by this report, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for the contaminants listed below, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Violations which have not been returned to compliance will be repeated annually. The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for or other violations during the report period.

Contaminant Name	Type of Violation	Begin/End Date	Steps Taken to Correct the Violation	Return to Compliance	Return Date	Action Comment
Lead and Copper Rule	Failure to submit Followup and Routine Sampling results for Lead and Copper Rule.	1/1/2020 - 12/31/2022	Reporting monitoring results as required.			
Glyphosate	Major monitoring/reporting violation for routine chemical monitoring.	1/1/2022 - 12/31/2022	Reporting monitoring results as required.			
Adjusted Alpha (Excl. Radon & U)	Major monitoring/reporting violation for routine chemical monitoring.	7/1/2022 - 9/30/2022	Reporting monitoring results as required.	Yes	12/22/2022	Subsequent sampling
Uranium (combined)	Major monitoring/reporting violation for routine chemical monitoring.	7/1/2022 - 9/30/2022	Reporting monitoring results as required..	Yes	12/22/2022	Subsequent sampling
Adjusted Alpha (Excl. Radon & U)	Major monitoring/reporting violation for routine chemical monitoring.	4/1/2022 - 6/30/2022	Reporting monitoring results as required.	Yes	6/29/2022	Subsequent sampling
Uranium (combined)	Major monitoring/reporting violation for routine chemical monitoring.	4/1/2022 - 6/30/2022	Reporting monitoring results as required.	Yes	6/29/2022	Subsequent sampling
Adjusted Alpha (Excl. Radon & U)	Major monitoring/reporting violation for routine chemical monitoring.	1/1/2022 - 3/31/2022	Reporting monitoring results as required.	Yes	6/29/2022	Subsequent sampling
Uranium (combined)	Major monitoring/reporting violation for routine chemical monitoring.	1/1/2022 - 3/31/2022	Reporting monitoring results as required.	Yes	6/29/2022	Subsequent sampling

What should I do, as a consumer?
There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What is being done by the utility?
We will work with our regulatory official to conduct all required contaminant monitoring as directed.

Definitions

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or microgram per liter (ug/L)
positive samples	the number of positive samples taken that year
% positive samples/month	% of samples taken monthly that were positive
pCi/L	picocuries per liter
ND	Not detected
N/A	Not applicable
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
90th Percentile	Statistical value used to determine if Action Level is exceeded. Determined by calculating the value at which 90% of the samples tested were below that value.

How can I get involved?

Please feel free to contact the number provided below for more information or for a translated copy of the report if you need it in another language.

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.

For more information please contact:

Timothy Kellett, General Manager, 8780 Highway 95 PO Box 6870, Mohave Valley, Arizona 86446

Phone: **Fax:**