

**Ajo Domestic Water Improvement District**  
**PWS ID# AZ0410-153**  
**2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

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

As the owner and operator of this drinking water system, Ajo Domestic Water Improvement District (ADWID) is committed to providing a safe supply of drinking water to our customers. We issue this report by July 1<sup>st</sup> of every year describing the quality of your drinking water to comply with state and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations. Much of the language used is mandated by regulations. This report provides valuable information about your drinking water, including information about its source and quality. We are pleased to report that ADWID's water meets or exceeds all drinking water standards set by the state and federal government for 2022.

If you would like more information on the quality of your drinking water, have questions regarding this report, or require additional copies please contact ADWID, at (520) 349-4347. ADWID recommends that customers serving more than one housing unit post a copy of this report in a conspicuous place. 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 Lee Ivey at (520) 349-4347 for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.

**Information About Your Drinking Water**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it 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.

ADWID's water source is ground water that is obtained from Ajo Improvement Company, PWS# AZ0410-001 from the Childs Well Field located six miles to the north of Ajo, Arizona.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

- 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 be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 EPA's *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791. 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. 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 other microbial contaminants are available from the *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791.

#### **Source Water Assessment:**

The Source Water Assessment (SWA) Program, developed and implemented by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) under EPA guidance, was created to promote community awareness of water quality issues and to encourage the protection of drinking water sources at the community level. ADEQ gathers information on drinking water sources including wells, surface water intakes, and springs and evaluates the extent to which the water source is vulnerable to natural or man-made contamination from sources such as gas stations, landfills, dry cleaners, agriculture fields, waste water treatment plants, and mining activities.

ADEQ has evaluated the source water areas in Pima County including the source waters for the Ajo Domestic Water Improvement District's drinking water system. The SWA for the ADWID drinking water system has been designated as low risk. This designation is based on the information currently available on the hydrogeologic settings of and adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the ADWID source waters. 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.

The complete SWA report is available for inspection at the ADEQ, 1110 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, between the hours of 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ Records Center at:

<http://azdeq.gov/sourcewaterprotection>.

#### **Information about Lead in Drinking Water**

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. AIC 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

#### **Water Quality Data:**

The data in the attached tables are from water samples that have been analyzed by independent laboratories certified by the Arizona Department of Health Services. Please note that we have included all constituents for which we have recently sampled whether or not they have been detected or not. Please also note that there were no violations of MCLs, MRDLs, Action Levels or Treatment Techniques.

**Definitions:**

<b>Action Level (AL)</b>	The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
<b>Inorganic</b>	Substances of mineral origin, such as lead and copper.
<b>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</b>	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.
<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</b>	The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
<b>Microbial</b>	Very small organisms, such as bacteria, algae, plankton and fungi.
<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</b>	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.
<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)</b>	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.
<b>MFL</b>	Million fibers per liter
<b>Not Detected (ND or&lt;)</b>	Non detectable at reporting limit
<b>ppb</b>	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/l).
<b>ppm</b>	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l).
<b>ppt</b>	Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L)
<b>ppq</b>	Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L)
<b>Treatment Technique</b>	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Constituents	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected or Running Annual Average-RAA	Range Detected Absent (A) or Present (P)	Violation Y / N	Sample Month/Year	Typical Source of Constituents
Chlorine	(ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.81	0.47 – 1.24	N	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	(ppb)	60	N/A	6.9	6.9	N	8/2022	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	(ppb)	80	N/A	71.4	71.4	N	8/2022	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Copper	(ppm)	AL = 1.3	N/A	90th Percentile = 0.014	<.005 0.022 (zero exceedance action level)	N	8/2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	(ppb)	AL = 15	N/A	90th Percentile = 0.7	0.7 1.4 (zero exceedance action level)	N	8/2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Samples below taken on behalf on water provider Ajo Improvement Company PWS #AZ0410-001								
Nitrate (as N)	(ppm)	10	10	3.4	3.4	N	8/2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural

Constituents	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected or Running Annual Average-RAA	Range Detected Absent (A) or Present (P)	Violation Y / N	Sample Month/Year	Typical Source of Constituents
								deposits
Toxaphene	(ppb)	3	0	<.5	<.5	N	2/2021	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Alachlor	(ppb)	2	0	<.1	<.1	N	2/2021	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Chlordane	(ppb)	2	0	<.1	<.1	N	2/2021	Residue of banned termiticide
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	(ppt)	200	0	<10	<10	N	2/2021	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soy beans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	(ppt)	50	0	<10	<10	N	2/2021	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor	(ppt)	400	0	<10	<10	N	2/2021	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor Epoxide	(ppt)	200	0	<10	<10	N	2/2021	Breakdown of heptachlor
Lindane	(ppt)	200	200	<10	<10	N	2/2021	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Endrin	(ppb)	2	2	<.01	<.01	N	2/2021	Residue of banned insecticide
Methoxychlor	(ppb)	40	40	<.05	<.05	N	2/2021	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, and alfalfa
1, 1 Dichloroethylene	(ppb)	7	7	<.5	<.5	N	2/2021	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1, 1, 1-Trichlorethane	(ppb)	200	200	<.5	<.5	N	2/2021	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1, 1, 2-Trichlorethane	(ppb)	5	3	<.5	<.5	N	2/2021	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1, 2-Dichloroethane	(ppb)	5	0	<.5	<.5	N	2/2021	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1, 2-Dichloropropane	(ppb)	5	0	<.5	<.5	N	2/2021	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene	(ppb)	5	0	<.5	<.5	N	2/2021	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride	(ppb)	5	0	<.5	<.5	N	2/2021	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1, 2 Dichloroethylene	(ppb)	70	70	<.5	<.5	N	2/2021	Discharge from industrial chemical

Constituents	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected or Running Annual Average-RAA	Range Detected Absent (A) or Present (P)	Violation Y / N	Sample Month/Year	Typical Source of Constituents
								factories
Ethylbenzene	(ppb)	700	700	<.5	<.5	N	2/2021	Discharge from petroleum refineries
(mono) Chlorobenzene	(ppb)	100	100	<.5	<.5	N	2/2021	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	(ppb)	600	600	<.5	<.5	N	2/2021	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
para-Dichlorobenzene	(ppb)	75	75	<.5	<.5	N	2/2021	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene	(ppb)	100	100	<.5	<.5	N	2/2021	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	(ppb)	5	0	<.5	<.5	N	2/2021	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Tolulene	(ppm)	1	1	<.0005	<.0005	N	2/2021	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trans-1, 2-Dichlorethylene	(ppb)	100	100	<.5	<.5	N	2/2021	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	(ppb)	5	0	<.5	<.5	N	2/2021	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride	(ppb)	2	0	<.3	<.3	N	2/2021	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes, Total	(ppm)	10	10	<.0005	<.0005	N	2/2021	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories
1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene	(ppb)	70	70	<.5	<.5	N	2/2021	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
Dichloromethane	(ppb)	5	0	<.5	<.05	N	2/2021	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
2, 4-D	(ppb)	70	70	<.1	<.1	N	2/2021	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex)	(ppb)	50	50	<.2	<.02	N	2/2021	Residue of banned herbicide
Atrazine	(ppb)	3	3	<.05	<.05	N	2/2021	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Carbofuran	(ppb)	40	40	<.5	<.5	N	2/2021	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Pentachlorophenol	(ppb)	1	0	<.04	<.04	N	2/2021	Discharge from wood preserving factories

Constituents	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected or Running Annual Average-RAA	Range Detected Absent (A) or Present (P)	Violation Y / N	Sample Month/Year	Typical Source of Constituents
Benzo(a)Pyrene	(ppt)	200	0	<20	<20	N	2/2021	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Dalapon	(ppb)	200	200	<1	<1	N	2/2021	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	(ppb)	6	0	<.6	<.6	N	2/2021	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	(ppb)	400	400	<.6	<.6	N	2/2021	Discharge from chemical factories
Dinoseb	(ppb)	7	7	<.2	<.2	N	2/2021	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat	(ppb)	20	20	<4	<4	N	2/2021	Runoff from herbicide use
Endothall	(ppb)	100	100	<5	<5	N	2/2021	Runoff from herbicide use
Glyphosate	(ppb)	700	700	<6	<6	N	2/2021	Runoff from herbicide use
Hexachlorobenzene	(ppb)	1	0	<.05	<.05	N	2/2021	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadine	(ppb)	50	50	<.05	<.05	N	2/2021	Discharge from chemical factories
Oxamyl	(ppb)	200	200	<.5	<.5	N	2/2021	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD (Dioxin)	(ppq)	30	0	<5	<5	N	2/2021	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Antimony	(ppb)	6	6	<1	<1	N	2/2021	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Picloram	(ppb)	500	500	<.1	<.1	N	2/2021	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	(ppb)	4	4	<.05	<.05	N	2/2021	Herbicide runoff
Beryllium	(ppb)	4	4	<1	<1	N	2/2021	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
	(ppb)	200	200	<25	<25		2/2021	Discharge from

Constituents	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected or Running Annual Average-RAA	Range Detected Absent (A) or Present (P)	Violation Y / N	Sample Month/Year	Typical Source of Constituents
Cyanide						N		steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Cadmium	(ppb)	5	5	<5	<5	N	2/2021	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Natural deposits; Metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	(ppb)	100	100	15	15	N	2/2021	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	(ppb)	2	2	<2	<2	N	2/2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland
Thallium	(ppb)	2	0.5	<1	<1	N	2/2021	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Selenium	(ppb)	50	50	9.5	9.5	N	2/2021	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Barium	(ppm)	2	2	0.002	0.002	N	2/2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos	(MFL)	7	7	<0.78	<0.78	N	2/2021	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	(ppb)	10	0	RAA = 6.8	5.4 - 9.8	N	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride	(ppm)	4	4	1.6	1.6	N	2/2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium	(ppm)	N/A	N/A	190	190	N	2/2021	N/A
Nickel		N/A	N/A	<.005	<.005	N	2/2021	N/A

NOTE: Data presented in the tables above are from the most recent testing done in accordance with applicable regulations. Some constituents are monitored less

frequently than once per year because either their concentrations do not change frequently, or they are not likely to be detected. Therefore, some of the water quality testing data contained herein, although representative, may be more than one year old.

**Violations other than Exceedances of MCLs, MRDL, Action Levels or Treatment Techniques:**

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Potential Adverse Health Effects	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Health Effects Language**

**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 baby blue syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly over short periods of time because of rainfall or agriculture 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.

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 cost 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.