

# Ajo Domestic Water Improvement Company

PWS ID# AZ0410-153

## 2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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

Ajo Domestic Water Improvement Company (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.

If you would like more information on the quality of your drinking water, have questions regarding this report, or require additional copies, please contact Lee Ivey, at (520) 387-4686. ADWID recommends that customers serving more than one housing unit post a copy of this report in a conspicuous place.

### **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.

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 that 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 can 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 Environmental Protection Agency'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

microbiological 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 Company drinking water system. The SWA for the ADWID drinking water system has been designated as low risk.

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, 602-771-4641 or visit ADEQ’s Source Water Assessment Protection Unit website at:

[www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/swap.html](http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/swap.html).

**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.

**Violations and Public Notifications, if any:**

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS	Adverse Health Effects
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

**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>Microbiological</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>Ppb</b>	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l).
<b>ppm</b>	Parts per million, or one milligram per liter (mg/l).
<b>Treatment Technique</b>	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**(ONLY INCLUDE MOST RECENT DATA FOR THOSE CONSTITUENTS DETECTED) (Remove this line prior to publishing)**

**Table for Reporting Constituents**

Constituents	Units	MCL	MCLG	Violation Y / N	Highest Level Detected or Running Annual Average RAA	Range Detected Absent (A) or Present (P)	Sample Month/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological</b>								
Total Coliform Bacteria (System takes ≥ 40 monthly samples) 5% of monthly samples are positive;  (System takes ≤ 40 monthly samples) 1 positive monthly sample		0	0	N		A	Monthly/2016	Naturally Present in Environment
Fecal coliform and E. Coli (TC Rule)		0	0					Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicators (E. coli, enterococci or coliphage) (GW Rule)		TT	n/a					Human and animal fecal waste
Total Organic Carbon	(ppm)	TT	n/a					Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity surface water only	(NTU)	TT	n/a					Soil Runoff
<b>Disinfectants</b>								
Chloramines	(ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4					Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	(ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	N	0.65	0.04-1.2	2016	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloride dioxide	(ppb)	MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800					Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Disinfection By-Products (refer to 40 CFR § 141.153(d)(4)(iv)(B) &amp; (C))</b>								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	(ppb)	60	n/a	N	8.9	A	8/2016	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	(ppb)	80	n/a	N	72	A	8/2016	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	(ppb)	10	0					Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite	(ppm)	1	0.8					Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b>								
Copper	(ppm)	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	N	90th Percentile = 0	ND	8/2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	(ppb)	AL = 15	0	N	90th Percentile = 0	ND	8/2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radionuclides</b>								
Beta / photon emitters	(mrem/yr)	4	0					Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters	(pCi/L)	15	0					Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228	(pCi/L)	5	0					Erosion of natural deposits

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Uranium	(pCi/L)	30	0					Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganics</b>								
Antimony	(ppb)	6	6	N	<1	N/A	12/2012	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic	(ppb)	10	0	N	0.005	<u>0 (A)</u> 0.005	2016	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos	(MFL)	7	7	N	<0.01	N/A	12/2012	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	(ppm)	2	2	N	0.038	N/A	12/2012	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	(ppb)	4	4	N	1	N/A	12/2012	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	(ppb)	5	5	N	<5	N/A	12/2012	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	(ppb)	100	100	N	1	N/A	12/2012	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	(ppb)	200	200	N	25	N/A	12/2012	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	(ppm)	4	4	N	0.94	N/A	12/2012	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury	(ppb)	2	2	N	0.2	N/A	12/2012	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate	(ppm)	10	10	N	3.6	N/A	11/2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	(ppm)	1	1	N	<0.05	N/A	12/2012	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural

Constituents	Units	MCL	MCLG	Violation Y / N	Highest Level Detected or Running Annual Average RAA	Range Detected Absent (A) or Present (P)	Sample Month/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
								deposits
Selenium	(ppb)	50	50	N	<5	N/A	12/2012	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	(ppb)	2	0.5	N	<1	N/A	12/2012	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Sodium	(ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	210	N/A	12/2012	N/A
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants</b>								
2,4-D	(ppb)	70	70	N	<.1	N/A	12/2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	(ppb)	50	50	N	<.2	N/A	12/2016	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide		TT	0					Added to water during sewage / wastewater treatment
Alachlor	(ppb)	2	0	N	<.1	N/A	12/2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	(ppb)	3	3	N	<.05	N/A	12/2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) Pyrene (PAH)	(ppt)	200	0	N	<20	N/A	12/2016	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran	(ppb)	40	40	N	<.5	N/A	12/2016	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane	(ppb)	2	0	N	<.1	N/A	12/2016	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	(ppb)	200	200	N	<.1	N/A	12/2016	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	(ppb)	400	400	N	<.6	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	(ppb)	6	0	N	<.6	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	(ppt)	200	0	N	<10	N/A	12/2016	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb	(ppb)	7	7	N	<.2	N/A	12/2016	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	(ppb)	20	20	N	<.4	N/A	12/2016	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	(ppq)	30	0	N	<.5	N/A	12/2016	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	(ppb)	100	100	N	<.5	N/A	12/2016	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	(ppb)	2	2	N	<.01	N/A	12/2016	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin		TT	0					Discharge from industrial chemical

Constituents	Units	MCL	MCLG	Violation Y / N	Highest Level Detected or Running Annual Average RAA	Range Detected Absent (A) or Present (P)	Sample Month/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
								factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide	(ppt)	50	0	N	<10	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate	(ppb)	700	700	N	<6	N/A	12/2016	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor	(ppt)	400	0	N	<10	N/A	12/2016	Residue of banned temiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	(ppt)	200	0	N	10	N/A	12/2016	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	(ppb)	1	0	N	<.05	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	(ppb)	50	50	N	<.05	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane	(ppt)	200	200	N	10	N/A	12/2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor	(ppb)	40	40	N	<.005	N/A	12/2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate]	(ppb)	200	200	N	<5	N/A	12/2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	(ppt)	500	0					Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol	(ppb)	1	0	N	<.04	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram	(ppb)	500	500	N	<.1	N/A	12/2016	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	(ppb)	4	4	N	<.05	N/A	12/2016	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	(ppb)	3	0	N	<.5	N/A	12/2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
<b>Volatile Organics</b>								
Benzene	(ppb)	5	0	N	.5	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride	(ppb)	5	0	N	<.5	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene	(ppb)	100	100	N	<.5	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	(ppb)	600	600	N	<.5	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	(ppb)	75	75	N	<.5	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from

Constituents	Units	MCL	MCLG	Violation Y / N	Highest Level Detected or Running Annual Average RAA	Range Detected Absent (A) or Present (P)	Sample Month/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
								industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	(ppb)	5	0	N	<5	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene	(ppb)	7	7	N	<5	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	(ppb)	70	70	N	<.5	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	(ppb)	100	100	N	<.5	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	(ppb)	5	0	N	<.5	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	(ppb)	5	0	N	<5	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	(ppb)	700	700	N	<.5	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene	(ppb)	100	100	N	<.5	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	(ppb)	5	0	N	<.5	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	(ppb)	70	70	N	<.5	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	(ppb)	200	200	N	<.5	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	(ppb)	5	3	N	<5	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	(ppb)	5	0	N	<.5	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene	(ppm)	1	1	N	<.0005	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	(ppb)	2	0	N	<.3	N/A	12/2016	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes	(ppm)	10	10	N	<.0005	N/A	12/2016	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

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. The Environmental Protection Agency requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those listed above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water. For a complete list of all contaminants monitored please contact ADEQ.

### **Note on Potential Health Effects of 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. FMBI 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>.

## VIII. 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 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.

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. 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.

**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. **<Insert Name of Public Water 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 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).