

Mission View Mobile Home Park (Tucson Water Consecutive System) Annual Water Quality Report

Public Water System #090400228

2021

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 1 ground water source. One ground water source is purchased from Public Water System #AZ0410112.

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 High	Sample Date	MRDL Exceeded	Typical Source
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Disinfectants

Chlorine Units: Chlorine residual, ppm	4	4	0.7187	0.42 1	2021	No	Drinking water additive used for disinfection
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Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
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Disinfection By-Products

Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Units: ppb	N/A	60	4.9	ND 4.9	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Units: ppb	N/A	80	42	6.9 42	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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Contaminants	MCLG	Action Level	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	A.L. Exceeded	Typical Source
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Lead and Copper Rule

Copper Units: ppm - 90th Percentile	1.3	1.3	0.026	0 sites over Action Level	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
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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>.

Microbiological 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
2021	2 Samples 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: Isolation Valves

Date Identified: 6/11/2020 Overall Due Date: 9/30/2022

Deficiency Description: The lack of isolation valves, as noted on the previous sanitary survey, would require the operators to shut down and dewater the entire Mission View Mobile Home Park PWS distribution system to perform repairs. At a minimum, the lack of valves would require operators to shut off larger sections of the mobile home park than should be necessary when distribution system repairs are required. USEPA Region 9 determined this to be a significant deficiency following the previous sanitary survey. TOUA found eight of the valves shown on the plans and installed one new valve.

Corrective Action Plan: It is recommended that TOUA continue the search for existing valves and continue installing new valves to allow isolation of smaller sections of the mobile home park and reduce the number of connections subject to inconvenience and sanitary hazards during repair. Valves should be located at not more than 500-foot intervals in commercial districts and not more than one block or 800-foot intervals in non-commercial areas.

Milestone completed by 7/23/2020

Corrective Action Notes: TOUA has approved a Corrective Action Plan to address this deficiency, to include the need for overall system upgrade due to age and condition of water lines.

Milestone completed by 5/13/2021

Correction Action Notes: TOUA funded planning began to explore water system upgrade options. Completion by March 2022

Milestone completed by 8/13/2021

Correction Action Notes TOUA has requested American Recovery Plan Act (ARPR) funds from the allocation granted to the Tohono O'odham Nation for both design and construction of Mission View Water System upgrades.

Definitions

Term	Definition
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
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:

Ross Schroeder, Manager, P.O. Box 816 , Sells, Arizona 85634

Phone: (520) 383-5897

Fax: (520) 419-4525



Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2021

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

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name		
AZ0410112	City of Tucson Main System		
Contact Name and Title	Phone Number	E-mail Address	
Customer Support Unit	520-791-5945	customersupportunit@tucsonaz.gov	

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 **Tucson Water Public Information Office at 520-791-4331** for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.

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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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

Our water source(s):	Groundwater wells.
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Consecutive Connection Sources

A public water system that 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. Systems that purchase water from another system report regulated contaminants detected from the source water supply in a separate table.

PWS # AZ0410092, Marana Municipal provides us a consecutive connection source of water.

Drinking Water Contaminants

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 that 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: Such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources

Organic Chemical Contaminants: Such as synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants: That 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. 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.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the 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 microbiological contaminants call the EPA *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791.

Source Water Assessment

The Source Water Assessment (SWA) report indicates susceptibility is high risk for 1/3 of the wells in the Tucson Water Main Public Water System AZ04100112. The information is based on currently available on the hydrogeologic settings and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has given a high risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A designation of high risk 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. Tucson Water ensures safety of our drinking water by conducting regular monitoring of all sources.

Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ.

Definitions

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

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria was present

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 was present

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur

Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL): The smallest measured 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

Not Applicable (NA): Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of water clarity

Million fibers per liter (MFL)

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

ppm: Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppm x 1000 = ppb

ppq: Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppb x 1000 = ppt

ppt x 1000 = ppq

Lead Informational Statement:

Lead, in drinking water, is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. **The City of Tucson Main Public Water System AZ0410112** 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. 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.

Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants

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	0.94	0.88 – 1.05	4	4	2021	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	2.4	<2.0 – 2.4	60	N/A	2021	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	13.7	1.5 – 30.8	80	N/A	2021	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
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	0.108	0	1.3	1.3	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	0.9	0	15	0	2020	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) <small>(This is Gross Alpha 4000)</small>	N	2.1	0 – 2.1	15	0	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	9.9	1.6 – 9.9	30	0	2021	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
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	N	3.85	3.85	10	0	3/2021	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.0774	0.0774	2	2	3/2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.431	0.431	4	4	3/2021	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate ² (ppm)	N	6.61	<0.25 – 6.61	10	10	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	1.91	1.91	50	50	3/2021	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	66.7	23.5 – 66.7	N/A	N/A	2021	Erosion of natural deposits

¹ **Arsenic** is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems. 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, and continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic.

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 health care 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
Atrazine (ppb)	N	0.062	< 0.05 – 0.062	3	3	2021	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
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
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	5.3	< 0.5 – 5.3	700	700	2021	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	1.2	< 0.5 – 1.2	5	0	2021	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	0.0378	< 0.0015 – 0.0378	10	10	2021	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Violation Summary (for MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring & Reporting Requirement)

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
Monitoring (Nitrates)	Unable to collect sample for EPDS098.	1 YR, 2021	Well is currently inoperable due to casing failure and has been out of service. Well will be sampled for required compound once operational.
Monitoring (Asbestos)	Unable to collect samples for: EPDS041, 045, 093, 109, 111, 112, 115, 126	9 YR, 2013 - 2021	Wells are no longer connected to system and no longer subjected to the rule. No enforcement or corrective actions needed.
Monitoring (Inorganic Chemicals)	Unable to collect sample for EPDS115	3 YR, 2019 - 2021	Well no longer connected to system and no longer subjected to the rule. No enforcement or corrective actions needed.
Monitoring (Radionuclides)	Unable to collect samples for EPDS109	6 YR, 2016 - 2021	Well no longer connected to system and no longer subjected to the rule. No enforcement or corrective actions needed.
Monitoring (Synthetic Organic Chemicals)	Unable to collect samples for EPDS093, 115	3 YR, 2019 - 2021	Wells are no longer connected to system and no longer subjected to the rule. No enforcement or corrective actions needed.
Monitoring (Volatile Organic Chemicals)	Unable to collect samples for EPDS115	3 YR, 2019-2021	Well no longer connected to system and no longer subjected to the rule. No enforcement or corrective actions needed.

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.