

# Vaya Chin Intertie Annual Water Quality Report

Public Water System #090400020

2020

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 2 ground water sources.

## **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. EPA 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<br>Low High |  | Sample Date | MRDL Exceeded | Typical Source |
|--------------|-------|------|------------|-------------------|--|-------------|---------------|----------------|
|--------------|-------|------|------------|-------------------|--|-------------|---------------|----------------|

## Disinfectants

|                        |   |   |        |      |      |      |    |   |
|------------------------|---|---|--------|------|------|------|----|---|
| Chlorine<br>Units: ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.6354 | 0.22 | 1.14 | 2020 | No | Drinking water additive used for disinfection |
|------------------------|---|---|--------|------|------|------|----|---|

| Contaminants | MCLG | MCL | Your Water | Range<br>Low High |  | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--------------|------|-----|------------|-------------------|--|-------------|-----------|----------------|
|--------------|------|-----|------------|-------------------|--|-------------|-----------|----------------|

## Disinfection By-Products

|  |     |    |     |    |     |      |    |   |
|--|-----|----|-----|----|-----|------|----|---|
| Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)<br>Units: ppb | N/A | 60 | 4.8 | ND | 4.8 | 2020 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
|--|-----|----|-----|----|-----|------|----|---|

|   |     |    |     |     |     |      |    |   |
|---|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)<br>Units: ppb | N/A | 80 | 6.2 | 3.8 | 8.6 | 2020 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
|---|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|---|

| Contaminants | MCLG | MCL | Your Water | Range |      | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--------------|------|-----|------------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
|              |      |     |            | Low   | High |             |           |                |

**Inorganic Contaminants**

|  |    |    |     |     |     |      |     |   |
|--|----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---|
| Arsenic<br>Units: ppb                        | 0  | 10 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2020 | No  | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes  |
| Nitrate [reported as Nitrogen]<br>Units: ppm | 10 | 10 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 2020 | No  | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits  |
| Selenium<br>Units: ppb                       | 50 | 50 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 2019 | No  | Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from |
| Sodium<br>Units: ppm                         |    |    | 78  | 74  | 78  | 2019 | N/A | 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<br>Units: ppm - 90th Percentile | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.034 | 0 sites over Action Level | 2020 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives               |
| Lead<br>Units: ppb - 90th Percentile   | 0   | 15  | 1     | 0 sites over Action Level | 2020 | No | Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |

| Contaminants | MCLG | MCL | Your Water | Range | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--------------|------|-----|------------|-------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
|              |      |     |            | Low   | High        |           |                |

**Radiological Contaminants**

|   |   |    |     |     |     |      |    |                             |
|---|---|----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|-----------------------------|
| Combined Radium 226/228<br>Units: pCi/L | 0 | 5  | 1   | ND  | 1   | 2016 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (combined)<br>Units: ppb        | 0 | 30 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 6.8 | 2019 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

**Special Education Statements**

### Additional Information for Nitrate

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, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

### 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>.

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### 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.

| Sampling Requirements | Sampling Conducted<br>(months) | Total E.Coli Positive | Assessment Triggers | Assessments Conducted |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Sample due monthly  | 12 out of 12                   | 0                     | 0                   | 0                     |

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### 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.*

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#### Deficiency Title: Storage Tank 3 (San Simon) Rehabilitation or Replacement

Date Identified: 7/5/2019 Overall Due Date: 12/31/2022

Deficiency Description: This storage tank is in poor condition. The inspection report and testing results completed in 2017 confirm that the tank needs to be rehabilitated or replaced.

Corrective Action Plan: The tank is planned to be replaced. A preliminary engineering report is being completed in order to initiate design and construction of a new tank.

#### Milestone completed by 11/8/2019

Corrective Action Notes: TOUA in conjunction with IHS, is currently completing a Planning Project for the tank and estimated by December of 2022 to correct this deficiency by constructing a new elevated tank.

## Definitions

| <b>Term</b>              | <b>Definition</b>  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 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: 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.                             |
| MRDLG                    | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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. |
| 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:

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**Phone:** (520) 383-5837 **Fax:** (520) 419-4525