

Greater Santa Rosa Regional Annual Water Quality Report

(Includes: Santa Rosa Day School, Santa Rosa Subdivision, Palo Verde Stand, San Luis, Anegam, Santa Rosa Village, N.Komelic, Ak Chin, Hanem Kek and Archie Hendricks Nursing Home)

Public Water System #090400226

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 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. 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 | | Sample Date | MRDL Exceeded | Typical Source |
|--------------|-------|------|------------|-------|------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |

Disinfectants

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|------|------|---|------|----|---|
| Chlorine Units: Chlorine residual, ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.59 | 0.31 | 1 | 2022 | No | Drinking water additive used for disinfection |
|---|---|---|------|------|---|------|----|---|

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

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|----|---|-----|-----|------|----|---|
| Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Units: ppb | N/A | 60 | 6 | N/A | N/A | 2022 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
|--|-----|----|---|-----|-----|------|----|---|

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----|----|-----|-----|------|----|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Units: ppb | N/A | 80 | 16 | N/A | N/A | 2022 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
|---|-----|----|----|-----|-----|------|----|---|

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

Inorganic Contaminants

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|----|---|
| Arsenic Units: ppb | 0 | 10 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 11 | 2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium Units: ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.12 | N/A | N/A | 2022 | No | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium Units: ppb | 100 | 100 | 7.3 | N/A | N/A | 2022 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride Units: ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.88 | N/A | N/A | 2022 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate [reported as Nitrogen] Units: ppm | 10 | 10 | 4.5 | N/A | N/A | 2022 | No | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium Units: ppm | N/A | N/A | 92 | N/A | N/A | 2022 | 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 | 0.1 | 0 sites over Action Level | 2021 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead Units: ppb - 90th Percentile | 0 | 15 | 0.67 | 0 sites over Action Level | 2021 | 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

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----|------|-----|-----|------|----|-----------------------------|
| Uranium (combined) Units: ppb | 0 | 30 | 13.8 | N/A | N/A | 2021 | 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>.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets the EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The 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.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Monitoring

Last year, your water system participated in a voluntary sampling project that evaluated for the presence of twenty-five PFAS compounds. No PFAS constituents were detected in your drinking water.

PFAS are a group of thousands of synthetic chemicals that have been in use since the 1940s. PFAS have been found in a wide array of consumer and industrial products and as an ingredient in firefighting foam. Current scientific research has shown links between exposure to some PFAS chemicals and adverse health outcomes. Drinking water may be impacted in communities where these chemicals have contaminated the water supply. EPA does not currently regulate any PFAS compounds, but has established health advisories for two PFAS compounds, and is currently working to develop a National Drinking Water Regulation for PFAS. EPA anticipates finalizing the rule in fall of 2023.

You can find more information about EPA's actions to address PFAS in drinking water and links to informational resources here: www.epa.gov/pfas

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 | 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: Storage Tank 1 Cleaning, Inspection, and Rehabilitation

Date Identified: 7/19/2019 Overall Due Date: 12/31/2024

Deficiency Description: The interior of Storage Tank 1 was not inspected during this survey, because the lock would not work; however, the tank has been inspected multiple times during previous sanitary surveys, and the interior has areas that are in poor condition (e.g., the piping and supports for the overflow).

There are areas where the paint is either blistered or missing with significant corrosion. It is not known if the 51 year-old tank has ever been cleaned or had close inspection.

Corrective Action Plan: It is recommended that the storage tank be scheduled for inspection to determine if complete rehabilitation or repairs are needed. Any rehabilitation or repairs on this tank should include extending the overflow down to a point where it terminates between 12 and 24 inches above a splash pad. The tank overflow should be directed as far from the base of the tank as practical and it should be screened with 24-mesh non-corrodible screen.

Milestone completed by 11/8/2019

Corrective Action Notes: Repair will be addressed under IHS Water Storage Tank Inspection & Repair Project TU19-812. TOUA Project Contribution of \$265,000 provided to IHS 11/07/18 .

Milestone completed by 11/8/2019

Corrective Action Notes: Additionally, IHS Project TU 12-398 is a funded Planning Project to look at Rehabilitation, Replacement, or other options regarding this tank. Planning project was completed in October 2022 and recommended water main upgrade to eliminate tank.

Milestone completed by 9/27/2021

Corrective Action Notes: Storage Tank 1 cleaning and inspection completed. TOUA has requested American Recovery Plan Act (ARPA) funds from the allocation granted to the Tohono O'odham Nation for both design and construction of a water main upgrade to eliminate this tank.

Milestone completed by 12/21/2021

Corrective Action Notes Storage tank 1 overflow air-gapped and screened.

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 |
| 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) 383-1838