

# Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2023

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 |                        |  |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|--|
| AZ04-02006   | Bowie WID                |                        |  |
| Contact Name and Title   | Phone Number             | E-mail Address         |  |
| Jason Long, Operator   | 520-431-7723             | jason@longwatermgt.com |  |
| We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn, please contact Jason Long at 520-431-7723 |                          |                        |  |

## 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):** Two wells that draw from the Safford Basin.

## 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 visit the EPA *Safe Drinking Water website* at [www.epa.gov/sdwa](http://www.epa.gov/sdwa).

## Source Water Assessment

- Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeologic settings of and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the department has given a low risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. 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. Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ.

## Definitions

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Treatment Technique (TT):</b> A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water   | <b>Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL):</b> The smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method |
| <b>Level 1 Assessment:</b> A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria was present   | <b>Millirems per year (MREM):</b> A measure of radiation absorbed by the body   |
| <b>Level 2 Assessment:</b> A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria was present | <b>Not Applicable (NA):</b> Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required  |
| <b>Action Level (AL):</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements  | <b>Not Detected (ND or &lt;):</b> Not detectable at reporting limit   |
| <b>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):</b> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water  | <b>Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):</b> A measure of water clarity  |
| <b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health   | <b>Million fibers per liter (MFL)</b>   |
| <b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):</b> The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap   | <b>Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):</b> Measure of the radioactivity in water  |
| <b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):</b> The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur   | <b>ppm:</b> Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)  |
|   | <b>ppb:</b> Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)  |
|   | <b>ppt:</b> Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L) <span style="float: right;">ppm x 1000 = ppb</span>                                    |
|   | <b>ppq:</b> Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L) <span style="float: right;">ppb x 1000 = ppt</span>                                 |
|   | <span style="float: right;">ppt x 1000 = ppq</span>   |

## 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. Bowie WID 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants

| Microbiological (RTCR)             | TT Violation Y or N  | Number of Positive Samples                             | Positive Sample(s) Month & Year | MCL  | MCLG  | Likely Source of Contamination |  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------|------|-------|--------------------------------|--|
| E. Coli                            | N                    | 0  | n/a                             | 0    | 0     | Human and animal fecal waste   |  |
| Total Coliform                     | N                    | 1  | 7/2023                          | 0    | 0     | Human and animal fecal waste   |  |
| 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                    | 0.20 ppm   | 0.17 – 0.30                     | 4    | 4     | 2023                           | 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           |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) | N                    | 2.7 ppb  | 2.7 – 2.7 ppb                   | 80   | N/A   | 8/2023                         | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

| Lead & Copper              | MCL Violation Y or N | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile                            | Number of Samples Exceeds AL    | AL  | ALG  | Sample Month & Year | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----|------|---------------------|---|
| Copper (ppm)               | N                    | 0.013 ppm  | 0                               | 1.3 | 1.3  | 9/2023              | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits  |
| Lead (ppb)                 | N                    | 3 ppb  | 0                               | 15  | 0    | 9/2023              | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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 <sup>1</sup> (ppb) | N                    | 1.3 ppb  | 1.3 – 1.3 ppb                   | 10  | 0    | 2/2020              | Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes                    |
| Barium (ppm)               | N                    | 0.01 ppm   | 0.01 – 0.01 ppm                 | 2   | 2    | 2/2020              | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits                                |
| Chromium (ppb)             | N                    | 2.4 ppb  | 2.4 – 2.4 ppb                   | 100 | 100  | 2/2020              | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Fluoride (ppm)             | N                    | 0.16 ppm   | 0.16 – 0.16 ppm                 | 4   | 4    | 2/2020              | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate <sup>2</sup> (ppm) | N                    | 0.4 ppm  | 0.4 – 0.4 ppm                   | 10  | 10   | 2023                | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits                               |
| Sodium (ppm)               | N                    | 96   | 96 – 96                         | NA  | NA   | 1/2021              | Erosion of natural deposits.  |

<sup>1</sup> **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.

<sup>2</sup> **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.

## Water Quality Table – Unregulated Contaminants

Your drinking water was also sampled for the presence and concentration of 29 different per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, some known by the acronyms PFAS, PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX, a group of contaminants in the final stages of becoming regulated by the EPA. PFAS are man-made chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. They have been used since the 1940s to manufacture various consumer products, including fire-fighting foam and stain resistant, water-resistant, and nonstick items. Many PFAS do not break down easily and can build up in people, animals, and the environment over time. Scientific studies have shown that exposure to certain PFAS can be harmful to people and animals, depending on the level and duration of [exposure](#).

**To learn more about this group of chemicals, we encourage you to read the ADEQ's "PFAS 101 Fact Sheet" and to visit the ADEQ website at <https://www.azdeq.gov/pfas-resources>**

\* EPA is proposing a Hazard Index MCL to limit any mixture containing one or more of PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and/or GenX Chemicals. The Hazard Index considers the different toxicities of PFNA, GenX Chemicals, PFHxS, and PFBS. For these PFAS, water systems would use a hazard index calculation to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS in the drinking water at that system pose a potential risk and require action (Source: EPA Fact Sheet: Understanding the PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Proposal Hazard Index).

The following contaminants were tested for February, 2023 and **were not detected in the water**:

11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS), 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS),

1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS), 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS),

4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA), 9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS),

hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX), nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA),

Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA), Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA),

Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA), Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA),

Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA), Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS), Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA),

Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA),

Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS),

Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA), Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA), n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA),

n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA), Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA) and

Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA).