

Este informe contiene informactión 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				
AZ04-15122		Desert Sky Domestic Water Improvement District				
Contact Name and Title			Phone Number	E-mail Address		
Jack Cullum Operations Manager			520-878-7438	jcullum@southwesternutility.com		
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 Cindy Sapp at 623-412-0297 for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.						
Drinking Water Sources						
for contaminants in bottled	ded by public v vater which m	water systems. ust provide the	Food and Drug Administra same protection for public	tion (FDA) regulations establish limits health.		
Our water source(s): Desert Sky's water system is entirely groundwater provided by two deep wells within the district.						
Drinking Water Contaminants						
<b>Microbial Contaminants</b> : Such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife			<b>Organic Chemical Contaminants</b> : Such as synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industria processes and petroleum production, and also may come from das stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic			

**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

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.

This PWS did not receive a SWAP because the PWS was either inactive at the time or the PWS did not exist. 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	Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL): 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	Millirems per year (MREM): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body				
Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if	Not Applicable (NA): Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required				
possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria was present	Not Detected (ND or <): Not detectable at reporting limit				
<b>Action Level (AL)</b> : The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of water clarity				
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a	Million fibers per liter (MFL)				
contaminant that is allowed in drinking water	Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity				
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal MCLG): The level of a	in water				
contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health	<b>ppm</b> : Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)				
	<b>ppb</b> : Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)				
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap	<b>ppt</b> : Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L)ppm x 1000 = ppb				
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The	<b>ppq</b> : Parts per quadrillion or ppb $x 1000 = ppt$				
level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur	Picograms per liter (pg/L) 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. Desert Sky Domestic Water Improvement District 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 <a href="https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>.

# 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	Ν	0	N/A	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Fecal Indicator (From GWR source) (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	N	0	N/A	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
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	ND22	0	1.3	1.3	02/2019 11/2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	Ν	0.78	0	15	0	02/2019 11/2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination

		Detected					
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) (This is Gross Alpha 4000)	Ν	9.9	<3-9.9	15	0	05/2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	3.7	3.7	30	0	12/2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic <sup>1</sup> (ppb)	Ν	1.5	<1-1.5	10	0	02/2019	Erosion of natural deposits runoff from orchards, runof from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	Ν	26	23-26	2	2	07/2018	Discharge of drilling wastes discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natura deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	41	36-41	100	100	07/2018	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natur deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Y	6.1	<.2-6.1	4	4	02/2019	Erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer an aluminum factories
Nitrate <sup>2</sup> (ppm)	N	4.6	<.2-4.6	10	10	03/2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks sewage; erosion of natura deposits
Selenium (ppb)	Ν	5.5	5.3-5.5	50	50	07/2018	Discharge from petroleun and metal refineries; erosic of natural deposits; dischar from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	270	260-270	N/A	N/A	07/2018	Erosion of natural deposit

<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.

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

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions				
Reporting	Forgot to send submit Lead & Copper Notices by the due date	272 Days	Lead & Copper Rule was submitted compliance achieved				
MCL, Average	Exceeded the MCL, for Fluoride at 3 Point of-Use Devices Some People who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone Disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, and occurs only developing teeth before the erupt from the gums.	46 Days	Repairs were made to disinfection devices Compliance achieved				
Reporting	Forgot to submits Public Notice Rule Public notice for fluoride MCL exceedance submitted/distributed after the due date	46 Days	Public Notice Rule was submitted compliance achieved				
Monitoring	Forgot to submit Total Coliform Rule	January 2019 September 2019	Total Coliform was submitted compliance achieved				
	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.						

### Assessments for the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

**Coliforms** are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. If coliform is found, then the system is responsible to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, the water system is required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

• During the past year, we were required to conduct 1 Level 1 assessment(s). 1 Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 1 corrective action and we completed 1 of these actions.