

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Report Covers Calendar Year: January 1 - December 31, 2021

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua usted bebe.

Public Water System (PWS) Information

PWS Name	Town of Wellton				
PWS ID #	AZ04-14-022				
Owner / Operator Name:	Town of Wellton / Brandon Howard				
Telephone #	928-785-3348	Fax #	928-785-4374	E-mail	Bhoward@town.wellton.az.us
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 Town Hall at 928-785-3348 for additional opportunities and meetings 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 pick up 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):	Colorado River supplied by the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation & Drainage District canal system

Drinking Water Contaminants

<u>Microbial contaminants</u> , such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. <u>Inorganic contaminants</u> , such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. <u>Pesticides and herbicides</u> that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. <u>Organic chemical contaminants</u> , including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. <u>Radioactive contaminants</u> , 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 of 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 <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.
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Source Water Assessment

Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeological 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, 602-771-4641.
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Definitions

<u>AL = Action Level</u> - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
<u>MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level</u> - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
<u>MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u> - The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
<u>MFL = Million fibers per liter.</u>
<u>MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.</u>
<u>MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.</u>
<u>MREM = Millirems per year</u> - a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
<u>NA = Not Applicable</u> , sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.
<u>ND = Not Detected</u> , contaminant was not found or was below minimum reporting limits.
<u>NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units</u> , a measure of water clarity.
<u>PCI/L = Picocuries per liter</u> - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
<u>PPM = Parts per million</u> or Milligrams per liter (mg/L).
<u>PPB = Parts per billion</u> or Micrograms per liter (µg/L).
<u>PPT = Parts per trillion</u> or Nanograms per liter.
<u>PPQ = Parts per quadrillion</u> or Picograms per liter.
<u>TT = Treatment Technique</u> - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 Town of Wellton 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

Contaminant (units)	Violation Y / N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) <u>OR</u> Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological							
Total Coliform Bacteria (System takes ≥ 40 monthly samples)	N	0	ABSENT	0	0	Continuous Monthly	Naturally Present in Environment
Fecal coliform and E. Coli (TC Rule)	N	0	ABSENT	0	0	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity (NTU), surface water only	N	RAA/ .191	.123- .295	TT	n/a	Continuous	Soil Runoff
Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.76	0.32 – 1.37	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Monthly	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products							
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	N	32	11 - 32	60	n/a	Quarterly	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	Y	139	84.5 - 139	80	n/a	Quarterly	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper							
Copper (ppm)	N	.097 ppm 90 th Percentiles	.028 – .23	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	9/2019	0 samples exceeded MCL
Lead (ppb)	N	0 90 th Percentiles	ND	AL = 15	ALG = 0	9/2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	N	1.3	NA	15	0	12/2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (pCi/L)	N	28.3	28.3	30	0	12/2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganics							
Arsenic (ppb)	N	4.6	4.6	10	0	12/2020	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.022	0.022	2	2	12/2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	2.1	2.1	4	4	12/2020	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	0.28	0.28	10	10	3/2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	9.1	9.1	50	50	12/2020	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Secondary Contaminants – Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.

Contaminant	Secondary Standard	MCLG	Units	Level Detected	Violation (Y or N)	Sample Date	Likely Source
Sodium	N/A	N/A	ppm	110	N/A	3/2021	Naturally present in the environment



Health Effects Language

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.
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.
Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the quality of water. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Non-detected contaminants

All contaminants listed below were tested for and were NOT found in our water. These contaminants are considered Non-Detect or not present:
Radionuclides (Last tested 12/2020): Combined Radium
Inorganic Contaminants (Last tested 12/2020): Antimony, Asbestos, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Mercury, Nickel, Nitrite, Selenium, Thallium
Synthetic Organic Compounds (Last tested 12/2020): 2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex), Acrylamide, Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH), Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Dibromochloropropane, Dinoseb, Diquat, Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD], Endothall, Endrin, Epichlorohydrin, Ethylene dibromide, Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate), PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls], Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, Toxaphene
Volatile Organic Compounds (Last tested 3/2021): Benzene, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, o-Dichlorobenzene, p Dichlorobenzene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Dichloromethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Ethylbenzene, Styrene, Tetrachloroethylene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethylene, Toluene, Vinyl Chloride, Xylenes

Explanation of Violations (2021)

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) MCL Violation	January 1 st – December 31 st 2021	The Town of Wellton is working with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality to reduce the formation of TTHM's in the system.
Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) data reported late	August 2021	Submitted late data to ADEQ on 9/13/2021, submitted September 2021 data on time
Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) or chlorine data reported late	January 2021 – June 2021	Submitted late data to ADEQ on 6/10/2021 and 8/2/2021, submitted 3 rd quarter 2021 data on time
Disinfection by-products data reported late.	February 2021	Submitted late data to ADEQ on 2/16/2022, submitted 2 nd quarter 2021 data on time.
Missed monitoring for total coliforms	February, April, and July 2021	Submitted sample results for March, May and August 2021, the monitoring periods immediately following the missing results.
Operational Evaluation report not submitted for TTHMs	2021	Completed evaluation report on 12/8/2021.

Explanation of Violations (Prior to 2021) These violations occurred prior to 2021, but we are unable to locate records that they have been communicated previously. The violations are being reported now to ensure that they have been communicated as required.

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Inadequate pre-cursor (total organic carbon) removal	2018 and 2019	The Town of Wellton has resolved the TOC issue by using an alternate testing approved by Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. These violations were reported in the 2018 and 2019 Consumer Confidence Reports, but incorrectly identified the period as from July to December rather than for the whole year.
Lead consumer notices not completed	2017, 2018, 2019	Have not completed lead consumer notice following testing of lead. The notice provides the results of lead testing to those properties where samples were taken. The Town of Wellton will complete the notice following samples taken in 2022.
Operational Evaluation report not submitted for TTHMs	July – December 2020	Completed evaluation report on 12/8/2021.

