

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Report Covers Calendar Year: January 1 - December 31, 2022

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 / Tim Burns				
Telephone #	928-785-3348	Fax #	928-785-4374	E-mail	town@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

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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic chemical contaminants, 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.
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 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.

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.

Definitions

AL = Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MFL = Million fibers per liter.
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.
MREM = Millirems per year -- a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
NA = Not Applicable, sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.
ND = Not Detected, contaminant was not found or was below minimum reporting limits.
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of water clarity.
PC/L = Picocuries per liter - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
ppm x 1000 = ppb
ppb x 1000 = ppt
ppt x 1000 = ppq
PPM = Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L).
PPB = Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L).
PPT = Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter.
PPQ = Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter.
TT = Treatment Technique - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Health Effects Language

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

Trihalomethanes (THM) 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.

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.

[illegible]

Antimony (ppb)	N	ND	ND	6	6	4/10/2019	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ppb)	N	RAA= 10.2	2.9-17	10	0	Quarterly In 2022	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N	ND	ND	7	7	1/26/2022	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.022	0.022	2	2	3/19/2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	ND	ND	4	4	4/10/2019	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	ND	ND	5	5	4/10/2019	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	ND	ND	100	100	4/10/2019	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	ND	ND	200	200	4/10/2019	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	N	2.1	2.1	4	4	3/10/2021	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	ND	ND	2	2	4/10/2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland
Nitrate (ppm)	N	6.3	0.014-6.3	10	10	12/8/2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	8.73	8.73	1	1	12/8/2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	9.1	9.1	50	50	12/8/2020	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	N	ND	ND	2	0.5	4/10/2019	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

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	MCLG	Units	Level	Violation	Sample Date	Likely Source
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	Standard			Detected	(Y or N)		
Sodium	N/A	N/A	ppm	200	N/A	1/26/2022	Naturally present in the environment
Nickel	.1	0	Ppm	ND	N/A	4/10/2019	Naturally present in the environment

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products Rule - Stage 2 DBP Rule requires some systems to complete an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) to characterize DBP levels in their distribution systems and identify locations to monitor DBPs for Stage 2 DBP Rule compliance. The following table summarizes the individual sample results for the IDSE monitoring in 2009:

Contaminant	Number of Analyses	Minimum Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	8	12	41.1	26
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	8	79	160	123

Explanation of Violations

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Maximum Contaminant Level Violation	January 1 st – December 31 st 2022	The Town of Wellton is working with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality to reduce the formation of TTHM's in the system.