

## CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Report Covers Calendar Year: January 1 - December 31, 2018

*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 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):	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 <i>Safe Drinking Water Hotline</i> at 1-800-426-4791.
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### 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 <b>low risk designation</b> 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.

### Health Effects Language

<b>Nitrate</b> 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.
If <b>arsenic</b> 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. 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.
Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to <b>lead</b> in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the EPA <i>Safe Drinking Water Hotline</i> at 1-800-426-4791.



**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.

**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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

**Water Quality Data**

Contaminant (units)	Violation Y / N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) OR Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological</b>							
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
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	N	RAA=2.7	2.3 – 3.3	TT	n/a	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU), surface water only	N	RAA= .178	.08-.39	TT	n/a	Continuous	Soil Runoff
<b>Disinfectants</b>							
Chlorine (ppm)	N	.87	.30 – 2.20	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	RRA	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>							
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	N	RAA=.025	.022 - .032	.060	n/a	Quarterly	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	Y	RAA=.092	.060 - .12	.080	n/a	Quarterly	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b>							
Copper (ppm)	N	.19 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentiles	ND – 3.1	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	10/05/2018	0 samples exceeded MCL Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	1.3 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentiles	ND – 3.1	AL = 15	0	10/05/2018	0 Samples exceeded MCL Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radionuclides</b>							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	N		3.9 +/- .09	15	0	2/5/2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	N		ND	5	0	1/26/2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	N		1.6 +/- 0.6	30	0	2/23/2010	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganics</b>							
Antimony (ppb)	N		ND	6	6	2/23/2010	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ppb)	N		.002	10	0	2/23/2010	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N		ND	7	7	02/11/2013	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N		.11	2	2	2/23/2010	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N		ND	4	4	2/23/2010	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N		ND	5	5	2/23/2010	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste



Contaminant (units)	Violation Y / N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) OR Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
							batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N		ND	100	100	2/23/2010	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N		ND	200	200	2/23/2010	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	N		.34	4	4	2/23/2010	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N		ND	2	2	2/23/2010	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	N		.28	10	10	01/24/2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N		.010	1	1	02/11/2013	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N		ND	50	50	2/23/2010	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	N		ND	2	0.5	2/23/2010	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants</b>							
2,4-D (ppb)	N		ND	70	70	02/23/2010	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	N		ND	50	50	02/23/2010	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	N		ND	2	0	2/23/2010	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	N		ND	3	3	02/23/2010	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Chlordane (ppb)	N		ND	2	0	2/23/2010	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N		ND	200	200	02/23/2010	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	N		ND	200	0	2/23/2010	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Endrin (ppb)	N		ND	2	2	2/23/2010	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N		ND	50	0	2/23/2010	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)				700	700		Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N		ND	400	0	2/23/2010	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N		ND	200	0	2/23/2010	Breakdown of heptachlor
Lindane (ppt)	N		ND	200	200	2/23/2010	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N		ND	40	40	2/23/2010	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	N		ND	500	0	2/23/2010	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N		ND	1	0	02/23/2010	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N		ND	500	500	02/23/2010	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N		ND	4	4	02/23/2010	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	N		ND	3	0	2/23/2010	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
<b>Volatile Organics</b>							



Contaminant (units)	Violation Y / N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) OR Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	N		<.0005	5	0	1/24/2018	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N		<.0005	5	0	1/24/2018	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N		<.0005	100	100	1/24/2018	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N		<.0005	600	600	1/24/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N		<.0005	75	75	1/24/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N		<.0005	5	0	1/24/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N		<.0005	7	7	1/24/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N		<.0005	70	70	1/24/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N		<.0005	100	100	1/24/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N		<.0005	5	0	1/24/2018	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N		<.0005	5	0	1/24/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N		<.0005	700	700	1/24/2018	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N		<.0005	100	100	1/24/2018	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N		<.0005	5	0	1/24/2018	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N		<.0005	70	70	1/24/2018	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N		<.0005	200	200	1/24/2018	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N		<.0005	5	3	1/24/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N		<.0005	5	0	1/24/2018	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N		<.0005	1	1	1/24/2018	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N		<.0003	2	0	1/24/2018	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N		<.0005	10	10	1/24/2018	Discharge from petroleum or chemical 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 Standard	MCLG	Units	Level Detected	Violation (Y or N)	Sample Date	Likely Source
Sodium	N/A	N/A	ppm	140	N/A	1/24/2018	Naturally present in the environment
Nickel	.1	0	Ppm	ND	N/A	2/23/2010	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
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	8	.022	.032
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	8	.060	.12

#### Explanation of Violations

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	January 1 <sup>st</sup> – December 31 <sup>st</sup> 2018	1. The Town of Wellton is working with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality to reduce the formation of TTHM's in the system. The Town is looking at

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		installing a loop system in the distribution system to allow a greater flow.
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Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal violation.	July 1 <sup>st</sup> – December 31 <sup>st</sup> 2018	2. The Town of Wellton has resolved the TOC issue by using an alternate testing approved by Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.
Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Late Monitoring for RTCR	January 1 <sup>st</sup> – December 31 <sup>st</sup> 2018	3. Late monitoring for January, June, and November
Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Missing Monitoring for RTCR	January 1 <sup>st</sup> – December 31 <sup>st</sup> 2018	4. Samples for April and July where pulled 1-4 days before April and July. So ADEQ would not except them for these months.
Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
SWTR Late Monitoring	January 1 <sup>st</sup> – December 31 <sup>st</sup> 2018	5. SWTR samples where pulled for a year twice a month. Samples where missed on February, November, and December
Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Late Monitoring for Lead and Copper	January 1 <sup>st</sup> – December 31 <sup>st</sup> 2018	6. Samples where pulled on time reporting was not filled on time.
Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Late Monitoring for LT2	January 1 <sup>st</sup> – December 31 <sup>st</sup> 2018	7. Sample reported late for January and July

