

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Report Covers Calendar Year: January 1 - December 31, 2020

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

Public Water System (PWS) Information

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|---|----------------------------------|-------|--------------|--------|----------------------------|
| 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

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| 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

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| <p><u>Microbial contaminants</u>, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.</p> <p><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.</p> <p><u>Pesticides and herbicides</u> that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.</p> <p><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.</p> <p><u>Radioactive contaminants</u>, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</p> |
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Vulnerable Population

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| 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

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| 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

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| <p><u>AL = Action Level</u> - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.</p> <p><u>MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level</u> - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.</p> <p><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.</p> <p><u>MFL = Million fibers per liter.</u></p> <p><u>MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.</u></p> <p><u>MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.</u></p> <p><u>MREM = Millirems per year</u> - a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.</p> <p><u>NA = Not Applicable</u>, sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.</p> <p><u>ND = Not Detected</u>, contaminant was not found or was below minimum reporting limits.</p> <p><u>NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units</u>, a measure of water clarity.</p> <p><u>PCI/L = Picocuries per liter</u> - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.</p> <p><u>PPM = Parts per million</u> or Milligrams per liter (mg/L).</p> <p><u>PPB = Parts per billion</u> or Micrograms per liter (µg/L).</p> <p><u>PPT = Parts per trillion</u> or Nanograms per liter.</p> <p><u>PPQ = Parts per quadrillion</u> or Picograms per liter.</p> <p><u>TT = Treatment Technique</u> - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p> | <table border="1"><tr><td>ppm x 1000 = ppb</td></tr><tr><td>ppb x 1000 = ppt</td></tr><tr><td>ppt x 1000 = ppq</td></tr></table> | ppm x 1000 = ppb | ppb x 1000 = ppt | ppt x 1000 = ppq |
| ppm x 1000 = ppb | | | | |
| ppb x 1000 = ppt | | | | |
| ppt x 1000 = ppq | | | | |

Health Effects Language

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| <p>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.</p> <p>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. 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.</p> <p>Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead 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-</p> |
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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.

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 |
|---|-----------------|--|---|----------|-----------|--------------------|--|
| 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 |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) | N | RAA=2.0 | 2.3 – 3.3 | TT | n/a | Monthly | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity (NTU), surface water only | N | RAA= .154 | .08-.31 | TT | n/a | Continuous | Soil Runoff |
| Disinfectants | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | N | .809 | .60 – 1.37 | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG = 4 | RRA | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5) | N | 41.1 | 9.5 – 41.1 | 60 | n/a | Quarterly | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM) | Y | 138 | 53 - 138 | 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 | 9/10/2019 | 0 samples exceeded MCL Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) | N | 0 90 th Percentiles | ND | AL = 15 | 0 | 9/2019 | 0 Samples exceeded MCL Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Radionuclides | | | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | Y | 27.5 | 27.5 | 15 | 0 | 12/8/2020 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) | N | ND | ND | 5 | 0 | 12/8/2020 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | N | 28.3 | 28.3 | 30 | 0 | 12/8/2020 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganics | | | | | | | |
| Antimony (ppb) | N | | ND | 6 | 6 | 4/10/2019 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder |
| Arsenic (ppb) | N | 4.6 | 4.6 | 10 | 0 | 12/8/2020 | 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 | 0.022 | 0.022 | 2 | 2 | 12/8/2020 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beryllium (ppb) | N | | 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 | 5 | 5 | 4/10/2019 | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal |



| 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 |
|---------------------|-----------------|--|---|-----|------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium (ppb) | N | | ND | 100 | 100 | 4/10/2019 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide (ppb) | N | | 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 | 12/8/2020 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Mercury (ppb) | N | | ND | 2 | 2 | 4/10/2019 | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland. |
| Nitrate (ppm) | N | 8.73 | 8.73 | 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 | 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 Standard | MCLG | Units | Level Detected | Violation (Y or N) | Sample Date | Likely Source |
|-------------|--------------------|------|-------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Sodium | N/A | N/A | ppm | 140 | N/A | 4/10/2019 | 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 |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | 8 | 9.5 | 41.1 |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) | 8 | 53 | 138 |

Explanation of Violations

| Type / Description | Compliance Period | Corrective Actions taken by PWS |
|---|--|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) MCL Violation | January 1 st – December 31 st 2020 | 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 submitted late | OCT 2020 & NOV 2020 | Submitted late data into ADEQ on 1/5/2021, submitted DEC 2020 data on time |
| 1 st quarter 2020 Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) data submitted late | January 2020 – March 2020 | Submitted late data into ADEQ on 4/13/2020, submitted 2 nd quarter 2020 data on time |
| 2019 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) submitted late | Due date – 7/1/2020 Submitted – 7/13/2020 | Submitted CCR into ADEQ on 7/13/2020 |
| Public Notification Rule (PN), missed Tier 2 PN for TTHM MCLs | 2020 | Submitted & distributed late on 3/18/2021 |

