2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For Ash Fork Water Service

Public Water System Number: AZ04 -13-008

Este informe contiene informactión muy importante sobre el aqua usted bebe.
Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a **safe** and **dependable** supply of drinking water. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality.

You may contact the Ash Fork Water Service Manager, Lewis Hume at (928) 637-2774 to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the annual drinking water quality report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, **Our Valued Customers**, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Regular meetings are held on the 3rd Wednesday of each month at 7:00 PM in the LLC Building, Escalante Rm., 450 West Lewis Ave. Ash Fork, AZ. There is no meeting in December and the August meeting is held on the first Monday at 8:00 PM , as this is the Annual Meeting and Election of the Board of Directors.'

"Some account holders may have voting rights."

We have a new website, go to www.ashforkwaterservice.com for all your water service information.
Look for Meeting Agendas and important Community Information on our Facebook Page.

General Information About Drinking Water

All 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 the 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 *Cryptosporidium* and microbiological contaminants call the **EPA *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791.**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife ***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.	***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. ***Radioactive contaminants,*** that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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)

Ash Fork Water Service maintains 2-groundwater wells, located approx. 1.5 miles south of Ash Fork. This ground water is drawn from a regional aquifer comprised of the Tapeats Sandstone and in some cases the Martin Limestone. This water bearing strata is at a depth of 960' to 1270' below land surface and produces a *calcium-sodium bicarbonate* water type.

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 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.

Definitions

Treatment Technique (T): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria was present

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria was present

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur

ppm= mg/l

Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL): The smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method

Millirems per year (MREM): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body

Not Applicable (NA): Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required

Not Detected (ND or <): Not detectable at reporting limit

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of water clarity

Million fibers per liter (MFL)

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water

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 (ng/L)

ppq: Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppm x 1000 = ppb

ppb x 1000 = ppt

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. **Ash Fork Water Service** 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

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The State of Arizona requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

These tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022 unless otherwise noted.
The Monitoring Assistance Program (MAP) provided by ADEQ of AZ. Sampled & Tested both Ash Fork Wells for : Inorganic chemicals, Volatile Organic Chemicals, Synthetic Organic Chemicals, Radionuclides and Aroclor in 2022.

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	N	0		0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Fecal Indicator (From GWR source) (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	N	0		0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Disinfectants	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA)**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	N	0.31	0.20- 0.45	4.0	0	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	1.2		60	N/A	9/2021	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	5.7		80	N/A	9/2021	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**90th Percentile**	**Number of Samples Exceeds AL**	**AL**	**ALG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	N	0.040	0	1.3	0	9/2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	No Detect	0	15	0	9/2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Beta/Photon Emitters (mrem/yr.)	N/A	N/A		4	0		Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) (This is Gross Alpha 4000)	NO	4.69		15	0	8/2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	NO	< 1		5	0	8/2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N/A	N/A		30	0		Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	NO	<0.001		6	6	8/2022	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic[1] (ppb) AF # 1 AF # 2	NO	7.3 6.4 R.A.A.		10	0	8/2022 12/2022	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL	NO	<0.2		7	7	11/2020	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)) AF # 1 AF #2	NO	0.039 0.038		2	2	8/2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb	NO	<0.001		4	4	8/2022	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	NO	<0.5		5	5	8/2022	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	NO	0.001		100	100	8/2022	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	NO	<25.0		200	200	8/2022	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)) AF # 1 AF #2	NO	0.30 0.29		4	4	8/2022	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	NO	<0.2		2	2	8/2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm) AF # 1 AF #2	NO	2.9 3.0		10	10	8/2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite[2] (ppm)	NO	<0.05		1	1	8/2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	NO	<5.0		50	50	8/2022	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	NO	4.8		N/A	N/A	8/2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	NO	<1.0		2	0.5	8/2022	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

[1] **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.

[2] **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.

Other Useful Data

Contaminant	Secondary Standard	Units	Level Detected/ Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source
Calcium		ppm	50	N/A	1/2021	
Chloride		ppm	28.6	N/A	1/2021	
Potassium		ppm	1.42	N/A	1/2021	
Hardness total		ppm	210 168 212 200	N/A	9/2001 11/2007 10/2008 1/2021	Water hardness is caused by the polyvalent metallic ions dissolved in water (principally Calcium & Magnesium) 0-75 Soft 75-150 Moderately Hard 150-300 Hard >300 Very Hard
Iron	0.3	ppm	ND	N/A	1/2021	
Magnesium		ppm	18.4	N/A	1/2021	
Manganese	0.05		0.01	N/A	1/2021	
pH	6.5 – 8.5	ppm	7.76	N/A	1/2021	
Sulfate	250	mg/l	83.5	N/A	1/2021	Levels in excess of 250 mg/L may have a laxative effect on user.
Total Dissolved Solids	500	mg/l	338 322	N/A	10/2008 1/2021	Water in excess of 500 mg/l may have an unpalatable salty taste.
Zinc	5	ppm	0.0544	N/A	1/2021	

Violations Summary

Calendar year 2022

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
Failure to conduct routine monitoring for TTHM and HAA5 at the proper frequency.	NONE	2022 Monitoring Period	Proper sampling in 2023

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.

* *CCR's are not mailed to each customer.*
* *CCR's are published in the July newsletter, annually.*
* *CCR's are always available in the Water Office.*
* *CCR is posted to our website @ www.ashforkwaterservce.com and on our Facebook page Ash Fork Development Association*

Remember to visit us at www.ashforkwaterservice.com for all your water system information.