2024 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.
https://espanol.epa.gov/espanol/recursos-e-informacion-sobre-el-ccr-para-los-consumidores

This is our annual report about your drinking water quality, also called a Consumer Confidence Report or CCR. Having clean, safe water is one of the most important services we provide, and we want you to be as informed as possible about your drinking water.

This report provides you with information about where your water comes from, results of sampling that we have done, and any issues or violations that happened over the previous year. This water quality report includes a table with the most recent water testing results for the last 5 years. The table shows if different germs and chemicals were in a safe range and met EPA's health standards. Look for the column in the table called "TT or MCL violation," to see if your utility found unsafe levels of any germs or chemicals.

You may also find real-time information about our water system at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) *Drinking Water Watch* website at https://azsdwis.azdeq.gov/DWW_EXT/

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.

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."

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

More information about contaminants, their potential health effects, and the appropriate means to lessen the risk can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater..

Drinking Water Contaminants

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife ***Pesticides and herbicides****: which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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 naturally occur or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. ***Radioactive contaminants****, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.*

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 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. 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:

Ash Fork Water Service is excited to get the new well (AF #3) up and running. We anticipate this will be completed by the end of year.

Source Water Assessment

Making the water safe to drink starts by protecting the place it comes from. We work with state scientists at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) to examine water at its source to look for possible pollutants. This is called a Source Water Assessment (SWA). Based on the information currently available at the time of assessment 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 information can be found on ADEQ's website: https://azdeq.gov/source-water-protection

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

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= mg/l

Lead Informational Statement: Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.
Ash Fork Water Service is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.
Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.
To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by Oct 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be viewed online.
Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data

We routinely monitor contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The State of Arizona requires us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration 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, 2024, unless otherwise noted.

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	0.40	0.28- 0.51	4.0	0	2024	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	< 2.0		60	N/A	9/2024	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	2.9		80	N/A	9/2024	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	0.081	0	1.3	0	9/2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	<0.0050	2	15	0	9/2024	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 7.1-8.1 R.A.A.		10	0	8/2023 12/2024	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	1		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 3.1		10	10	8/2024	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	48		N/A	N/A	8/2024	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. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. 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.

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	210 168 212 200 205	N/A	9/2001 11/2007 10/2008 1/2021 8/2024	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	20	N/A	1/2024	
Manganese	0.05		0.01	N/A	1/2021	
pH	6.5 – 8.5	ppm	7.64	N/A	1/2024	
Sulfate	250	mg/l	85.8	N/A	1/2024	Levels in excess of 250 mg/L may have a laxative effect on user.
Total Dissolved Solids	500	mg/l	338 322 305	N/A	10/2008 1/2021 8/2024	Water in excess of 500 mg/l may have an unpalatable salty taste.
Zinc	5	ppm	0.0544	N/A	1/2021	

Polyfluoroalkyl / Substances- (PFAS) Result was - NO DETECT

Your drinking water was sampled in 2024 for the presence and concentration of 29 different per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, some known by the acronyms PFAS, PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX, a group of contaminants in the final stages of becoming regulated by the EPA. PFAS are man-made chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. They have been used since the 1940s to manufacture various consumer products, including fire-fighting foam and stain resistant, water-resistant, and nonstick items. Many PFAS do not break down easily and can build up in people, animals, and the environment over time. Scientific studies have shown that exposure to certain PFAS can be harmful to people and animals, depending on the level and duration of exposure.

To learn more about this group of chemicals, we encourage you to visit the ADEQ website at https://www.azdeq.gov/pfas-resources. You may also read the ADEQ-provided "PFAS 101 Fact Sheet" or view ADEQ's Introduction to PFAS video on YouTube at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t44kSh0uKXE

Violations Summary

Calendar year 2024

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
NONE TO REPORT			

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