

Mt. Lemmon Domestic Water Improvement District

6/23/2023

This is our annual consumer confidence report. This report is a requirement from both the federal and state governments. This report brings the consumer closer and gives more understanding of the water they drink and use inside and outside our homes.

The Water District follows the laws and rules that govern all of us. Our water system is very small and has about 324 service connections. We provide water that falls as rain and snow and enters our source catchment systems. We have a shallow well located on the main road through Summerhaven. Our water is chlorinated to protect us from waterborne diseases. We use a small amount of chlorine and keep about 0.6 parts per million in the storage tanks. The water is pumped only once from our Upper Sabino Canyon source up to our 500,000-gallon storage tank. From there water flows from tank to tank and on to your meters. We use a second smaller source system in Carter Canyon. This source supplies a portion around Carter Canyon.

Our drinking water is free of coliform bacteria, and well below the maximum contaminant levels for lead, nitrate, and all other detected contaminants. The water quality table on this report only includes results for detected contaminants, but we can answer any questions our customers have about all the contaminants we test for.

Please call 520-576-1538 if you have any questions about our water system.

Nathan Davis
Mt. Lemmon Water District
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Mt. Lemmon DWID Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2022

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

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name		
AZ04-10140	Mt. Lemmon DWID		
Contact Name and Title	Phone Number	E-mail Address	
Nathan Davis, Manager	520-576-1538	mtlemmonwater@gmail.com	
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 Nathan Davis at (520) 576-1538 for additional opportunity and meeting 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.

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):	Carter Canyon Source P.O.E # 001 listed first, Sabino Canyon Source P.O.E. # 002 listed second, and well # 55-583775.
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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 that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides: Such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources

Organic Chemical Contaminants: Such as synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and 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 from 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.

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.

Definitions

Treatment Technique (TT): 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 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppt: Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L) ppm x 1000 = ppb

ppq: Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L) 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. **The Mt. Lemmon DWID** 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 – Regulated Contaminants

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	0.57	0.21 - 0.97	4	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	41	17- 41	60	N/A	10/2022	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	56.3	44.6 - 56.3	80	N/A	10/2022	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	MCL Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeds AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.31	0	1.3	1.3	9/2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	3.5	0	15	0	9/2022	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
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	5.8	5.8	15	0	11/2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	1.5	1.5	5	0	11/2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	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
Barium (ppm)	N	0.0087	0.0087	2	2	11/2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.53	0.53	4	4	11/2022	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate ¹ (ppm)	N	0.18	0.16 - 0.18	10	10	11/2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	4.5	4.0 - 4.5	N/A	N/A	8/2021	Erosion of natural deposits
¹ 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.							
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	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
Xylenes (ppm)	N	0.00066	0.00066	10	10	11/2022	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Violations

The Mt. Lemmon DWID was late reporting its total coliform results for May, 2022. The system was returned to compliance with its submission of the total coliform results for June, 2022, which were negative.