



Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year **2019**

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

*Please Note: The blue texts indicate that it is instruction or explanation, please **do not** include within the report. If sections or some language do not apply to your public water system, you may remove it from the report or indicate that it is not applicable for this report.*

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name		
AZ04-09021	Pinetop Water C.F.D.		
Contact Name and Title	Phone Number	E-mail Address	
Jay Cook	928-367-2022	Smokincook75@gmail.com	
<p>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 <u>Amanda Short</u> at <u>928-367-2022</u> for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.</p>			

Drinking Water Sources

Please note: The report must contain a brief explanation regarding contaminants which may reasonably be expected to be found in drinking water. This explanation may include the language of paragraph 40 CFR 141.153 (h)(1)(i) and 40 CFR 141.153 (h)(1)(iii) shown below, or the system may use their own comparable language:

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): Insert type of the water: Groundwater from 5 wells

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 also 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.

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 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)

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: *(Applies to All Water Systems, please do not remove even if your system did not detect any Lead)*

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. **<Pinetop Water C.F.D.>** 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 *Instructions: 1. Data on this table must include the date and result of the most recent testing done, and recommends none older than 5 years. 2. The MCL is reported as a number equal to or greater than 1.0; the contaminant should be expressed in the same unit (CCR Units - ppm, ppb, ppt, ppq). 3. When compliance with the MCL is determined annually or less frequently, report the Highest Detected result and the range of the detected levels at all locations. When compliance with the MCL is determined by calculating the Running Annual Average (RAA), then report the highest RAA of all locations and the range of all monitoring locations. 4. If you have non-detected results, we recommend removing the contaminant from the Water Quality Data table for easier interpretation, unless it is part of a range of all samples. 5. If a section is not-applicable to your system, please remove section or insert "N/A" in each box.*

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	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Fecal Indicator (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	(From GWR source)			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	.39	.29-.49	4	0	2019	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	<0.0020	<0.0020	60	N/A	7/31/19	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	n	<0.0010	<0.0010	80	N/A	7/31/19	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	.42	0	1.3	1.3	7/11/19	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	n	0	0	15	0	7/11/19	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) (This is Gross Alpha 4000)	n	6.7	.64-6.7	15	0	8/14/19	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	n	1.7	.16-1.7	5	0	8/14/19	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
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	n	2	2-2	10	0	8/14/19	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	n	.11	.11-.11	2	2	8/14/19	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	n	<.1	<.1-.1	4	4	8/14/19	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	n	<.05	<.05-.05	5	5	8/14/19	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	n	<.1	<.1-.1	100	100	8/14/19	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	n	<2.5	<2.5-2.5	200	200	8/14/9	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	n	<.13	<.13-.13	4	4	8/14/19	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	n	<.02	<.02-.02	2	2	8/4/19	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate ² (ppm)	n	<.42	<.14-.42	10	10	8/14/19	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	n	<.05	<.05-.05	50	50	8/14/19	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	No mcl	8.4	8.4-8.4	N/A	N/A	8/14/19	Erosion of natural deposits

Thallium (ppb)	N	<.1	<.1-.1	2	0.5	8/14/19	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
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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.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	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
2,4-D (ppb)	N	<.01	<.01-.01	70	70	8/14/19	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	<.02	<.02-.02	50	50	8/14/19	Residue of banned herbicide
nAlachlor (ppb)	N	<.02	<.02-.02	2	0	8/14/19	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	N	<.005	<.005-.005	3	3	8/14/19	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	<5	<5-5	200	0	8/14/19	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	<.05	<.05-.05	40	40	8/14/19	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Dalapon (ppb)	N	<.1	<.1-.1	200	200	8/14/19	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<.06	<.06-.06	400	400	8/14/19	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<.06	<.06-.06	6	0	8/14/19	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<.02	<.02-.02	7	7	8/14/19	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	<.04	<.04-.04	20	20	8/14/19	Runoff from herbicide use
Endothall (ppb)	N	<.5	<.5-.5	100	100	8/14/19	Runoff from herbicide use
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<.6	<.6-.6	700	700	8/14/19	Runoff from herbicide use
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<.005	<.005-.005	1	0	8/14/19	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene (ppb)	N	<.005	<.005-.005	50	50	8/14/19	Discharge from chemical factories
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<.05	<.05-.05	200	200	8/14/19	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Picloram (ppb)	N	<.01	<.01-.01	500	500	8/14/19	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	<.005	<.005-.005	4	4	8/14/19	Herbicide runoff
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
Benzene (ppb)	N	<.05	<.05-.05	5	0	8/14/19	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<.05	<.05-.05	5	0	8/14/19	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<.05	<.05-.05	600	600	8/14/19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<.05	<.05-.05	75	75	8/14/19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<.05	<.05-.05	5	0	8/14/19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<.05	<.05-.05	7	7	8/14/19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<.05	<.05-.05	70	70	8/14/19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<.05	<.05-.05	100	100	8/14/19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<.05	<.05-.05	5	0	8/14/19	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<.05	<.05-.05	5	0	8/14/19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<.05	<.05-.05	700	700	8/14/19	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<	<.05-.05	100	100	8/14/19	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching

							from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<.05	<.05-.05	5	0	8/14/19	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<.05	<.05-.05	70	70	8/14/19	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<.05	<.05-.05	200	200	8/14/19	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<.05	<.05-.05	5	3	8/14/19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<.05	<.05-.05	5	0	8/14/19	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<.0005	<.0005-.0005	1	1	8/14/19	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<.03	<.03-.03	2	0	8/14/19	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<.0005	<.005-.005	10	10	8/14/19	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
<i>(Example: Reporting failure)</i>	<i>(Example: Forgot to sample for RTCR)</i>	<i>(Example: 14 days)</i>	<i>(Example: Sent in May results to show that the system is not serving contaminated water)</i>
July 2019 total coliform sample was submitted late	Sample was pulled on time but the lab forgot to submit it	10 days	Sent in July results to show sample was absent of total coliform

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.

Assessments for the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) *(Applies to Systems that were required to conduct a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment because of a violation or situation, please delete section(s) if does not apply.)*

If your System was required to conduct a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment because of a violation or situation other than an E. coli MCL violation, please include the number of Level 1 and/or Level 2 assessments required, number of Level 1 and/or Level 2 assessments completed, number of corrective actions required, and number of corrective actions completed. Your system would also include the following Health Effects language:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. If coliform is found, then the system is responsible to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, the water system is required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

- During the past year, we were required to conduct [#] Level 1 assessment(s). [#] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [#] corrective actions and we completed [#] of these actions.
- During the past year, we were required to conduct [#] Level 2 assessment(s). [#] Level 2 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [#] corrective actions and we completed [#] of these actions.

If your System was required to conduct a Level 2 assessment because of a violation or situation due to an E. coli MCL violation, please include the number of Level 2 assessments required, number of Level 2 assessments completed, number of corrective actions required, and number of corrective actions completed. Your system would also include the following Health Effects language:

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. If *E. coli* bacteria is found, the water system is required to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

- During the past year, we were required to complete [#] Level 2 assessment(s) because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [#] corrective actions and we completed [#] of these actions.