



**Valle Escondido DWID**  
**Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2022**

<b>Public Water System ID Number</b>		<b>Public Water System Name</b>	
AZ-04-11-409		Valle Escondido DWID	
<b>Contact Name and Title</b>		<b>Phone Number</b>	<b>E-mail Address</b>
Sara Carroll, Administrative Contact		520-568-2239	mdwid85239@hotmail.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 for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.</p>			

**Drinking Water Sources**

<p>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. 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.</p>	
<b>Our water source(s):</b>	Well 55-218280, Well Depth 1430 ft, Water Level 690, Basin Pinal AMA, Sub Basin 10-Maricopa-Stanfield, Watershed 9-Santa Cruz River.

**Drinking Water Contaminants**

<p><b>Microbial Contaminants:</b> Such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife</p> <p><b>Inorganic Contaminants:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Pesticides and Herbicides:</b> Such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources</p>	<p><b>Organic Chemical Contaminants:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Radioactive Contaminants:</b> That can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</p>
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**Vulnerable Population**

<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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**Source Water Assessment**

<p>This PWS did not receive a SWAP because the PWS was either inactive at the time or the PWS did not exist. Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ.</p>
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**Definitions**

<p><b>Treatment Technique (TT):</b> A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water</p> <p><b>Level 1 Assessment:</b> A study of the water system to identify</p>	<p><b>Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL):</b> The smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method</p>
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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

**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. **Valle Escondido 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

**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	
<b>E. Coli</b>	YES	1	1-2022	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
<b>Fecal Indicator</b> (From GWR source) (Coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)				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
<b>Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)</b>	NO	0.82	0.40-1.10	4	0	Jan-Dec 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
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)</b>	NO	1.2	1.2	60	N/A	9-2022	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)</b>	NO	2	2	80	N/A	9-2022	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	MCL Violation Y or N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeds AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Copper (ppm)</b>	NO	0.050	0	1.3	1.3	9-2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead (ppb)</b>	NO	0	0	15	0	9-2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination

		Highest Level Detected					
<b>Arsenic<sup>1</sup> (ppb)</b>	YES	12	3.9-12	10	0	March-Dec 2022	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
<b>Barium (ppm)</b>	NO	0.0064	0.0064	2	2	4-2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Chromium (ppb)</b>	NO	20	20	100	100	4-2020	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Fluoride (ppm)</b>	NO	1.8	1.8	4	4	4-2020	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Nitrate<sup>2</sup> (ppm)</b>	NO	4.5	4.1-4.5	10	10	3-12 2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Sodium (ppm)</b>	NO	190	190	N/A	N/A	4-2020	Erosion of natural deposits

<sup>1</sup> **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.

<sup>2</sup> **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.

#### Violation Summary (for MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring & Reporting Requirements)

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
E-Coli positive	E-Coli is a bacteria found in fecal matter and can be very harmful if ingested.	January 2022	The source water was chlorinated and flushed. Clean samples were taken in Feb. 2022.
Public notice violation	The boil water advisory related to the E-coli positive was not posted/reported to ADEQ within the proper 24 hour timeframe.	January-February 2022	The notice was posted and sent to ADEQ in February 2022.
Late E-Coli repeat samples	Repeat samples and triggered groundwater samples were not submitted within 24 hours of positive e. coli sample.	January-February 2022	Repeat/groundwater samples were taken in February 2022.
Late level 2 assessment	Level 2 assessments are required after an e. coli positive to assure that the water system is working properly. Submitted late.	March 2022	Assessment was submitted in March 2022.
Late chlorine samples	Chlorine residual samples are required every month in order to maintain proper disinfection of the water. These samples were taken on time but reported to ADEQ late.	April-June 2022	Samples were submitted late in August 2022.

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)

**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 **1** Level 2 assessment(s) because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take **1** corrective action and we completed **1** of these actions.

