



*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.*

<b>Public Water System ID Number</b>	<b>Public Water System Name</b>	
AZ04-11-115	CoreCivic/Eloy Complex	
<b>Contact Name and Title</b>	<b>Phone Number</b>	<b>E-mail Address</b>
Jack Cook Jr. Water/Wastewater Supervisor	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
<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 _____ at _____ 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 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.

<b>Our water source(s):</b>	<i>Insert type of the water:</i> Groundwater, Surface Water, commonly used name (if any), location, or general description of the body (or bodies) of water.
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**Consecutive Connection Sources** *(Applies to Water Systems that buy water please delete section if does not apply)*

A public water system that receives some or all of its finished water from one or more wholesale systems by means of a direct connection or through the distribution system of one or more consecutive systems. Systems that purchase water from another system report regulated contaminants detected from the source water supply in a separate table.

**PWS # AZ04-11-115**, **<insert name of wholesale water system>** provides us a consecutive connection source of water.

**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</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>
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<p>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>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

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

**Instructions:** If your PWS received a source water assessment (SWA) from ADEQ include a brief summary of the susceptibility as summarized in the SWA report. Please contact your Compliance Assistance Coordinator if you do not know or need your SWA report susceptibility risk.

- **IF SWA REPORT INDICATES YOUR SUSCEPTIBILITY IS LOW RISK:** 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.
- **IF SWA REPORT INDICATES YOUR SUSCEPTIBILITY IS HIGH RISK:** Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeologic settings and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has given a high risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A designation of high risk indicates there may be additional source water protection measures which can be implemented on the local level. This does not imply that the source water is contaminated nor does it mean that contamination is imminent. Rather, it simply states that land use activities or hydrogeologic conditions exist that make the source water susceptible to possible future contamination.
- **IF YOUR SYSTEM WAS NOT ASSESSED:** 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.

### 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 potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria was present</p> <p><b>Level 2 Assessment:</b> A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria was present</p> <p><b>Action Level (AL):</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements</p> <p><b>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):</b> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water</p> <p><b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal MCLG):</b> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health</p> <p><b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):</b> The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap</p> <p><b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):</b> The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur</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> <p><b>Millirems per year (MREM):</b> A measure of radiation absorbed by the body</p> <p><b>Not Applicable (NA):</b> Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required</p> <p><b>Not Detected (ND or &lt;):</b> Not detectable at reporting limit</p> <p><b>Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):</b> A measure of water clarity</p> <p><b>Million fibers per liter (MFL)</b></p> <p><b>Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):</b> Measure of the radioactivity in water</p> <p><b>ppm:</b> Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)</p> <p><b>ppb:</b> Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)</p> <p><b>ppt:</b> Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L)</p> <p><b>ppq:</b> Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L)</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>ppm x 1000 = ppb</td></tr> <tr><td>ppb x 1000 = ppt</td></tr> <tr><td>ppt x 1000 = ppq</td></tr> </table>	ppm x 1000 = ppb	ppb x 1000 = ppt	ppt x 1000 = ppq
ppm x 1000 = ppb				
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. **<Your Public Water System Name>** 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** *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	N/A	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Fecal Indicator (From GWR source) (co phage, enterococc and/or E. co )	N	0	N/A	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Surface Water Treatment Rule	TT Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	% Range (Low-High)	TT	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Organic Carbon <sup>1</sup> (mg/L) f Conventional Filtration	N/A	N/A	N/A	TT	N/A	Naturally Present in the Environment	
Turbidity <sup>2</sup> (NTU)	N/A	N/A	N/A	TT	N/A	Soil runoff	
<p><sup>1</sup> Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the quality of water. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.</p>							
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	1.6	0.42-1.79	4	4	2023	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine dioxide (ppb) i treated with ClO <sub>2</sub>	N/A	N/A	N/A	800	0	N/A	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	0.002	0.0014-0.0026	60	N/A	7/2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	0.0064	0.0060-0.0068	80	N/A	7/2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (ppb) i treated with Ozone	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	0	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (ppm) i treated with ClO <sub>2</sub>	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0.8	N/A	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
Copper (ppm)	N	0.036	0	1.3	1.3	7/2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	0.0005	0	15	0	7/2023	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	N/A	4	0	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

<b>Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)</b> <small>(his is Gross Alpha 4000)</small>	N	4.35	4.2 4.5	15	0	7/2023	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Combined Radium-226 &amp; -228 (pCi/L)</b>	N	0	0	5	0	7/2023	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Uranium (ug/L)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	30	0	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Antimony (ppb)</b>	N	0	0	6	6	5/2023	Discharge from petroleum refineries fire retardants ceramics electronics and solder
<b>Arsenic<sup>1</sup> (ppb)</b>	N	4.78	2.7 8.1	10	0	2023	Erosion of natural deposits runoff from orchards runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
<b>Asbestos (MFL)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	7	N/A	Decay of asbestos cement water mains Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Barium (ppm)</b>	N	0.064	0.053 0.075	2	2	N/A	Discharge of drilling wastes discharge from metal refineries Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Beryllium (ppb)</b>	N	0	0	4	4	5/2023	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories discharge from electrical aerospace and defense industries
<b>Cadmium (ppb)</b>	N	0	0	5	5	5/2023	Corrosion of galvanized pipes natural deposits metal refineries runoff from waste batteries and paints
<b>Chromium (ppb)</b>	N	28.5	25 31	100	100	5/2023	Discharge from steel and pulp mills Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Cyanide (ppb)</b>	N	0	0	200	200	5/2023	Discharge from steel/metal factories Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
<b>Fluoride (ppm)</b>	N	0.28	0.25 0.31	4	4	5/2023	Erosion of natural deposits water additive which promotes strong teeth discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Mercury (ppb)</b>	N	0	0	2	2	5/2023	Erosion of natural deposits Discharge from refineries and factories Runoff from landfills and cropland
<b>Nitrate<sup>2</sup> (ppm)</b>	N	6.1	4.5 8.1	10	10	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use leaching from septic tanks sewage erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nitrite (ppm)</b>	N	0	0	1	1	4/2023	Runoff from fertilizer use leaching from septic tanks sewage erosion of natural deposits

<b>Selenium (ppb)</b>	N	22.5	22-23	50	50	5/2023	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries erosion of natural deposits discharge from mines
<b>Sodium (ppm)</b>	N	106.5	73-140	N/A	N/A	5/2023	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Thallium (ppb)</b>	N	0	0	2	0.5	5/2023	Leaching from ore-processing sites discharge from electronics glass and drug factories

<sup>1</sup> **Arsenic** is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and respiratory 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.

<b>Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>2,4-D (ppb)</b>	N	0	0	70	70	2023	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<b>2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)</b>	N	0	0	50	50	2023	Residue of banned herbicide
<b>Acrylamide</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	TT	0	N/A	Added to water during sewage / wastewater treatment
<b>Alachlor (ppb)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	N/A	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<b>Atrazine (ppb)</b>	N	0	0	3	3	2023	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<b>Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)</b>	N	0	0	200	0	2023	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
<b>Carbofuran (ppb)</b>	N	0	0	40	40	2023	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
<b>Chlordane (ppb)</b>	N	0	0	2	0	2023	Residue of banned termiticide
<b>Dalapon (ppb)</b>	N	0	0	200	200	2023	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
<b>Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)</b>	N	0	0	400	400	2023	Discharge from chemical factories
<b>Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)</b>	N	0	0	6	0	2023	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
<b>Dibromochloropropane (ppt)</b>	N	0	0	200	0	2023	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans cotton pineapples and orchards
<b>Dinoseb (ppb)</b>	N	0	0	7	7	2023	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
<b>Diquat (ppb)</b>	N	0	0	20	20	2023	Runoff from herbicide use
<b>Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)</b>	N	0	0	30	0	2023	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion discharge from chemical factories
<b>Endothall (ppb)</b>	N	0	0	100	100	2023	Runoff from herbicide use
<b>Endrin (ppb)</b>	N	0	0	2	2	2023	Residue of banned insecticide

Epichlorohydrin	N/A	N/A	N/A	TT	0	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	0	0	50	0	2023	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	0	0	700	700	2023	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	0	0	400	0	2023	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	0	0	200	0	2023	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	0	0	1	0	2023	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	N	0	0	50	50	2023	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	N	0	0	200	200	2023	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle lumber gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	0	0	40	40	2023	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits vegetables alfalfa
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	0	0	200	200	2023	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	500	0	N/A	Runoff from landfills discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	0	0	1	0	2023	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	0	0	500	500	2023	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	0	0	4	4	2023	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	N	0	0	3	0	2023	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
<b>Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Benzene (ppb)	N	0	0	5	0	5/2023	Discharge from factories leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	0	0	5	0	5/2023	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	0	0	100	100	5/2023	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	0	0	600	600	5/2023	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	0	0	75	75	5/2023	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	0	0	5	0	5/2023	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	0	0	7	7	5/2023	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	0	0	70	70	5/2023	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	0	0	100	100	5/2023	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	0	0	5	0	5/2023	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	0	0	5	0	5/2023	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	0	0	700	700	5/2023	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	0	0	100	100	5/2023	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	0	0	5	0	5/2023	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	0	0	70	70	5/2023	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	0	0	200	200	5/2023	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	0	0	5	3	5/2023	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	0	0	5	0	5/2023	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	0	0	1	1	5/2023	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	0	0	2	0	5/2023	Leaching from PVC piping discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	0	0	10	10	5/2023	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

**Water Quality Table – Unregulated Contaminants** *(Applies to Water Systems that were tested for the PFAS group of contaminants in the year of the CCR delete section if does not apply) If the contaminants were detected at any time, please fill out the data table below and include the ADEQ "PFAS 101" Fact Sheet with your CCR.*

Your drinking water was sampled 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 firefighting 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 read the ADEQ-provided "PFAS 101 Fact Sheet" and to visit the ADEQ website at <https://www.azdeq.gov/pfas-resources>

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples	Proposed MCL
PFOA (in parts per trillion)	0	0	4.0 ppt
PFOS (in parts per trillion)	0	0	4.0 ppt
PFNA (in parts per trillion)	0	0	N/A*
PFHxS (in parts per trillion)	0	0	N/A*
PFBS (in parts per trillion)	0	0	N/A*
GenX (in parts per trillion)	N/A	N/A	N/A*
Calculated Hazard Index (HI)	N/A		1 (no units)



\* EPA is proposing a Hazard Index MCL to limit any mixture containing one or more of PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and/or GenX Chemicals. The Hazard Index considers the different toxicities of PFNA, GenX Chemicals, PFHxS, and PFBS. For these PFAS, water systems would use a hazard index calculation to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS in the drinking water at that system pose a potential risk and require action (Source: EPA Fact Sheet: Understanding the PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Proposal Hazard Index).

**Water Quality Table - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (Required Reporting)** *(Applies to Water Systems that participated in the UCMR5 program in the year of the CCR delete section if does not apply).* Report results for all contaminants detected at or above the Minimum Reporting Level, including the average result for each contaminant and the range of all samples taken for each contaminant. **Report all results in parts per trillion (or ng/L).** To convert values from parts per billion (or ug/L), multiply by 1,000. For assistance with accessing and understanding your data, please refer to the document "Instructions for Accessing Results from UCMR 5" on the [UCMR Occurrence Data webpage](#). Specific UCMR 5 analytical results can be downloaded as an Excel file (.xlsx) using the [UCMR 5 Data Finder](#). For more information, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>

Twenty-nine Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (In parts per trillion)	Detected (Y/N)	Average of Results (ppt)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	Minimum Reporting Level (ppt)	Analytical Methods
11 chloro-2,2,4,4-tetrafluorodecane-1-sulfonic acid (11C PF3OUdS)	N	0	0	5	EPA 533
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	N	0	0	5	EPA 533
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	N	0	0	3	EPA 533
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	N	0	0	5	EPA 533
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	N	0	0	3	EPA 533
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9C PF3ONS)	N	0	0	2	EPA 533
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimethyl acetal (HFPO-DA) (GenX)	N	0	0	5	EPA 533
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxahexanoic acid (NFDHA)	N	0	0	20	EPA 533
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	N	0	0	3	EPA 533
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	N	0	0	4	EPA 533
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	N	0	0	3	EPA 533
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	N	0	0	5	EPA 533
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	N	0	0	3	EPA 533
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	N	0	0	3	EPA 533
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	N	0	0	3	EPA 533

Perfluorooheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	N	0	0	3	EPA 533
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	N	0	0	3	EPA 533
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	N	0	0	3	EPA 533
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	N	0	0	4	EPA 533
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	N	0	0	4	EPA 533
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	N	0	0	4	EPA 533
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	N	0	0	4	EPA 533
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	N	0	0	3	EPA 533
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	N	0	0	2	EPA 533
n-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamide acetate (NETFOSAA)	N	0	0	5	EPA 537.1
n-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamide acetate (NMeFOSAA)	N	0	0	6	EPA 537.1
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	N	0	0	8	EPA 537.1
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	N	0	0	7	EPA 537.1
<b>One Metal</b>	<b>Detected (Y/N)</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MRL (ppb)</b>	<b>Analytical Methods</b>
Lead (ppb)	Y	71.9	46-89.2	9 µg/L	EPA 200.7, SM 3120 B, ASTM D1976-20

**Surface Water Monitoring & Violations** (*Applies to Surface Water Systems Only please delete section if does not apply*)

**Cryptosporidium** was detected in the finished water or source water. We detected *Cryptosporidium* in **<Detected Number of Samples this year>** of our **<Number of Samples Taken this year>** samples tested. If *Cryptosporidium* is found at greater than 0.075 oocyst per liter, we have to provide additional treatment. We believe it is important for you to know that *Cryptosporidium* may cause serious illness in 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. These people should seek advice from their health care providers.

**Health Effects Language:**

**Cryptosporidium** is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

**Violation Summary (for MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring & Reporting Requirement)** *Instructions: The report must contain a clear and readily understandable explanation of the violation including: the length of the violation potential adverse health effect and actions taken by the system to address the violation. Attach copy of Public Notice if available.*

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
(Example: Reporting failure)	(Example: Forgot to sample for RTCR)	(Example: 14 days)	(Example: Sent in May results to show that the system is not serving contaminated water)


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.

**Failure to Conduct Assessments for the Revised Total Coliform Rule** *(Applies to Systems that failed to conduct their Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment please delete section if does not apply)*

Contaminant Name	TT Violation Y or N	TT Requirement
Total Coliform		We were required to conduct an assessment of our system due to one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 5.0% positive samples per period (if the number of samples are greater than or equal to 40)</li> <li>• <u>OR</u> More than 1 positive sample per period (if the number of samples are less than 40)</li> <li>• <u>OR</u> Repeat samples not collected after positive sample.</li> </ul>

*For systems that have a TT violation for failing to complete all the required assessments or corrective actions include one or both of the following statements as appropriate:*

- “During the past year, we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s).”
- “During the past year, we failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment that we conducted.”

Our reason for Non-Compliance with the MCL is that...

- “We had an *E. Coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample.”
- “We had a Total Coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.”
- “We failed to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.”
- “We failed to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.”