ADEQ Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2020

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

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name	
AZ04-08041	So Hi Domestic Water Improvement District	
Contact Name and Title	**Phone Number**	**E-mail Address**
Erick Johnston, Certified Operator	928-565-3540	sohih2o@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 Denise Johnston at 928-565-3540 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 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):	Groundwater from well in Johnson Canyon. Groundwater supplied by Valley Pioneers Water as supplemental supply.

Consecutive Connection Sources

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. The table can be found at the end of this report.

PWS # AZ04-08038, Valley Pioneers Water Company, Inc provides us a consecutive connection source of water.

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.

Source Water Assessment

- This PWS has not yet conducted a SWAP.

Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ.

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)

ppq: Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L)

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. **So- Hi 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

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 (coliphage, enterococci and/or E.coli)	N	0	N/A	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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	.082	0	1.3	1.3	8/19 9/19	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	2.7	0	15	0	8/19 9/19	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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
Nitrate (ppm)	N	2	2.4	10	10	11/20	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	12	12	N/A	N/A	4/18	Erosion of natural deposits

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.

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.

In 2018, the District also sampled for Radionuclides, Synthetic Organic Chemicals and Volatile Organic Chemicals with no detects.

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.

VALLEY PIONEERS WATER COMPANY

TESTED CONTAMINATE RESULTS FOR 2020

Regulated Substances

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Month/Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Running Annual Average (RAA) or Highest Level Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	12/2019	15	0	2.9	2.9 - 2.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	12/2019	10	0	7.4	7.4 - 7.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	12/2019	2	2	0.0064	0.0064 - 0.0064	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	2/2020	4	4	0.34	0.21 – 0.41	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	12/2019	100	100	14	14 - 14	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	12/2019	5	0	0.5	0.5 - 0.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	12/2019	4	4	0.61	0.61 - 0.61	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] - Stage 2 (ppb)	8/2020	60	NA	1.5	ND – 1.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	5/2020	10	10	2.7	2.7 - 2.7	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	12/05/2019	N/A	N/A	44	44 - 44	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] - Stage 2 (ppb)	8/2020	80	NA	12	6.4 - 12	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th %ile)	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	8/2020	1.3	1.3	0.066	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	8/2020	15	0	1.1	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Valley Pioneers Water Company complete Consumer Confidence Report can be viewed on their webpage valleypioneerswater.com.

The Mission of the So-Hi Domestic Water Improvement District is to provide safe domestic water at reasonable cost to the customers, landowners and stakeholders of the District.

This Consumer Confidence Report is part of our ongoing effort to assure our customers of our diligence in providing the best quality water possible.