So Hi DWID is happy to be able to keep our customers informed about their drinking water quality.
The Environmental Protection Agency is always looking for ways to make our drinking water safer. Our staff works diligently to comply with those requirements, as well as looking for ways to make our system more sustainable.
The District regularly holds public meetings to discuss the current situation and upcoming issues and projects. If you are interested in attending the meetings or even serving on the District Board of Directors, please contact the office at 928-565-3540.
Please report anything that may appear to be a water leak in our distribution system or on private property, such as wet spots, discolored ground, or green vegetation that is out of place. Distribution leaks may not affect your current water bill, but leaks will affect your water rates over time. Save water - every drop counts.

Where Does My Water Come From? So Hi draws from a groundwater well located in Johnson Canyon, which is in the Hualapai Aquifer. The District supplements with purchased water from Valley Pioneers' Water Company.

Source Water Assessment: A Source Water Assessment Plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources. The District completed a Source Water Assessment in December of 2021. A copy is available at the office.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants in tap water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline. Information on bottled water can be obtained from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Definitions – the following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MGLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AVG: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7.35 gallons of water.

ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na: Not applicable

Primacy agencies determine what substances are tested for and how often testing must be done. To aid in that, the state has set up a Monitoring Assistance Program that makes sure our district samples for the right things on time.
Total coliforms are tested for every month. The system had no positive samples during 2022. The rest of this list contains only the substances that were detected in the drinking water during the most recent sampling cycle. A full list of substances tested for is available upon request.
A detect does not make the water unsafe to drink. The monitoring is to ensure the water stays within the guidelines EPA has determined to be safe.

2023 Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	0		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.35	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2022	0	15	0.64	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead in Home Plumbing
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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two 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
at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic – While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral know to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.	05/05/2021	7.6	7.6-7.6	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	05/05/2021	0.0064	0.0064-0.0064	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	05/05/2021	77	77-77	100	100	ppb		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	05/05/2021	0.44	0.44-0.44	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2023	2	2.2-2.2	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

About Our Violations

Our water system violated two reporting rules during 2023. This was not an emergency, but customers have a right to know what happened and how the violation was corrected.

The first violation was of the Consumer Confidence Rule. "The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems". Although the District provided the report for 2022 to the customers by 6/28/23, we neglected to send the certification of mailing to ADEQ. We sent that certification on 11/17/23. The certification was due by 10/1/23. Please see the following table.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	10/02/2023	11/17/2023	We failed to provide ADEQ with the Certification of Mailing for the 2022 Consumer Confidence Report

The second violation was of the Lead and Copper Rule. “The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials”. The District failed to notify the customers of the results of lead tap monitoring at the testing locations. We sent those notices out 9/27/22. Please see the following table.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	01/01/2023	2023	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested.

VALLEY PIONEERS WATER COMPANY

TESTED CONTAMINATE RESULTS FOR 2023

Regulated Substances

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2022	15	0	5.2	5.2-5.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2022	10	0	7.6	7.6-7.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2022	2	2	0.0074	0.0074-0.0074	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2022	100	100	9.5	9.5-9.5	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	4	4	.62	.62-.62	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	10	10	2.4	2.4-2.4	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] - Stage 2 (ppb)	2023	80	NA	21	18-21	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Sodium (ppm)	09/2022	N/A	N/A	42	42-42	N/A	N/A

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)	2023	1.3	1.3	.062	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	1.5	1/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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