

# Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2019

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

<u>Please Note</u>: 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.

Company	
Phone Number	E-mail Address
1-928-792-7138	Edenwaterco@gmail.com

## **Drinking Water Sources**

<u>Please note</u>: 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): Well Source

### 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- 05-002 , Pima Community Water System 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.

## **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

ppb x 1000 = ppt

Picograms per liter (pg/L)

 $ppt \times 1000 = ppq$ 

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. **Eden Water Company** 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 <a href="https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>.

Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants <u>Instructions</u>: 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	Α	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Fecal Indicator (From GWR source) (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	Ν	0	Α	A 0		Human and animal fecal waste
Surface Water Treatment Rule	TT Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	% Range (Low-High)	π	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination

<sup>&</sup>lt;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.

<sup>2</sup> Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication 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.

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	.44	.0375	4	0	Monthly 2019	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	<.0020	<.0020	60	N/A	9/2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)		.0049	.0049	80	N/A	9/2019	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	.0070	0	1.3	1.3	8/2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	.00097	0	15	0	8/2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCĹ	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic¹ (ppb)	N	10	4.4-10	10	10	8/2018	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	.0077	.0077	2	2	8/2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
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Chromium (ppb)	N/A	5	5	100	100	8/2018	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	.95	.95	4	4	8/2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth;

						discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	110	110	N/A	N/A	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.

<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.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
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Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of Ali Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination

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ction 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)
Monitoring			
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