ADEQ Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

2018 Annual Consumer Confidence Report Mailing Waiver

(For Community Water Systems Serving < 10,000 People)

Public Water System Name: Saguaro View Management

Public Water System Number: 04-07-169

As outlined in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 141.155, as incorporated by reference in the Arizona Administrative Code R18-4-117, the Public Water System (PWS) named above hereby confirms that its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to its customers. The PWS also certifies that the information contained in the CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.

All community water systems must mail or otherwise direct deliver one copy of the report to each customer (defined as billing units or service connections) (use CCR Certification Form), except for systems serving < 10,000 people that may opt to meet the delivery requirements via the State of Arizona's CCR Waiver instead (use this Form).

Requirements for Community Water Systems Serving > 500 and < 10,000 Persons:

☐ **The PWS Certifies That All of the Following Were Performed:**

- Inform customers it will not be providing copies of the CCR by mail or other direct delivery methods; and
- Publish the entire report annually in one (or more) local newspaper or other news media serving areas in which the system's customers are located; and
- Make copies of the CCR available to the public upon request; and
- Keep copies available for a period of three (3) years.

Requirements for Community Water Systems Serving ≤ 500 Persons:

☑ **The PWS Certifies That All of the Following Were Performed:**

- Inform customers it will not be providing copies of the CCR by mail or other direct delivery methods; and
- Make copies of the CCR available to the public upon request; and
- Keep copies available for a period of three (3) years.

Certified by:

Name & Signature: James D. Smith James D. Smith

Title: President Saguaro View Management Inc

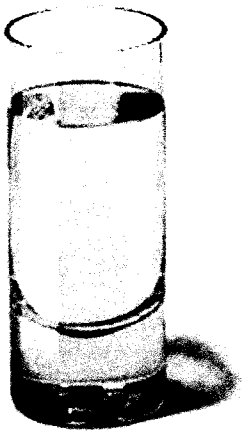
Phone #: 623-556-1875 Date: 7-3-2019

Revised May 20, 2013

2018 ANNUAL
DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

SAGUARO VIEW MANAGEMENT

Public Water System Number: AZ04-07-169



JANUARY 1, 2013 - DECEMBER 31, 2018

FIVE YEAR MONITORING PERIOD AND
LAB SAMPLE TEST RESULTS

REPORT DATE: JULY 1. 2019

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.

The complete Assessment is available for inspection at the **Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, 1110 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007**, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Electronic copies are available from ADEQ Records Center. For more information, call this CWS at the number found on the last page of this report or visit the ADEQ's **Source Water Assessment and Protection Unit** website at: **www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/swap.html**

POBLACIONES DE DISCURSO DE NON-ENGLISH PERSONAS: Para la información sobre la importancia de este informe de la confianza de consumidor yo para obtener una copia traducida yo ayuda en la lengua apropiada, notifique por favor este CWS en el número encontrado en la página pasada de este informe o usted puede entrar en contacto con a este operador de sistemas certificado CWS's del agua, **Joe Fiano** de los operadores del tratamiento de aguas y de los consultores ambientales en **(602) 501-0713**

ADDITIONAL CONTAMINENT INFORMATION: We have tested for many contaminants. The contaminants that we detected are defined below. The results of all the contaminants that we tested for from the past five years can be found in the **"Water Quality Data Table"** portion of this report.

Drinking Water Contaminant

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, which 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 that 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS ARE CONTROLLED: Well & Surface water is safely disinfected with chlorine before being delivered to you, the consumer. Federal law requires a minimum chlorine disinfectant level of 0.2 ppm in the water. There also is a **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** allowed in the water in the distribution system as it travels to your tap.

While it is essential to disinfect the water to prevent widespread outbreaks of serious diseases & comply with the EPA standards, the use of disinfectants can create **Disinfection Byproducts (DBP'S),** which are formed when natural organic matter such as **Total Organic Carbon (TOC)** in water reacts with chemicals used for disinfection.

In most cases, groundwater contains very little TOC, therefore, disinfection byproducts formation are not usually a problem from water coming from wells. To determine formation of DBP's in the distribution system, the company monitors for **Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)** and **Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's)** which are DBP's that may cause long-term health effects at certain concentrations. TTHM's & HAA5's are sampled throughout the distribution system monthly and reported to ADEQ on a quarterly basis. Then, a running annual average of all samples is calculated to determine compliance with the **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).** Based on those sampling criteria, this CWS's running annual average is below the MCL.

ARSENIC: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard 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 known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

NITRATE: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above the MCL of 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, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Radionuclides	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	No	< 0.7	< 0.7	5	0	May 2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	**Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Antimony (ppb)	No	< 1	< 1	6	6	June 2017	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ppb)	No	3.6	3.6	10	0	April 2018	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	No	0.16	0.16	2	2	June 2017	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	No	< 1	< 1	4	4	June 2017	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	No	<0.5	<0.5	5	5	June 2017	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb) •	No	8.8	8.8	100	100	June 2017	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	No	< 25	< 25	200	200	June 2017	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	No	0.46	0.46	4	4	June 2017	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	No	< 0.2	< 0.2	2	2	June 2017	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	No	3.8	3.4-3.8	10	10	January & May 2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	No	< 0.05	< 0.05	1	1	May 2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	No	< 5	< 5	50	50	June 2017	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	No	76	76	N/A	N/A	June 2017	Erosion of natural deposits.

Toluene (ppm)	No	< 0.0005	<0.0005	1	1	June 2017	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	No	< 0.3	< 0.3	2	0	June 2017	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	No	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	10	10	June 2017	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	**Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
2,4-D (ppb)	No	< 0.10	< 0.10	70	70	June 2017	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	No	< 0.20	< 0.20	50	50	June 2017	Residue of banned herbicide
Atrazine (ppb)	No	<0.05	<0.05	3	3	June 2017	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Alachlor	No	<0.1	<0.1	2	0	June 2017	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	No	<20	<20	200	0	June 2017	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	40	40	June 2017	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	No	< 0.10	< 0.10	2	0	June 2017	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	No	<1	<1	200	200	June 2017	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	No	< 0.60	< 0.60	400	400	June 2017	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	No	< 0.60	< 0.60	6	0	June 2017	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	No	< 10	<10	200	0	June 2017	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	No	< 0.20	< 0.20	7	7	June 2017	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	No	< 0.40	< 0.40	20	20	June 2017	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	No	<0.5	<0.5	30	0	June 2017	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	No	<5.0	<5.0	100	100	June 2017	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	No	< 0.01	< 0.01	2	2	June 2017	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	No	<10	<10	50	0	June 2017	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	No	< 6.0	< 6.0	700	700	June 2017	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	No	< 10	< 10	400	0	June 2017	Residue of banned temiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	No	< 10	< 10	200	0	June 2017	Breakdown of heptachlor

♦ IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS ♦

AL = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ALG = Action Level Goal - The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The ALG allows for a margin of safety.
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MFL - Million fibers per liter.
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MREM = Millirems per year – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body
N/A = Not Applicable – Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required
NTU = Nephelometic Turbidity Units – a measure of water clarity
PCi/L= Picocuries per Liter - a measure of the Radioactivity in the 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
PPQ = Parts per Quadrillion, or Picograms per Liter
RAA = Running Annual Average: An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.
TT = Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ppm x 1000 = ppb
ppb x 1000 = ppt
ppt x 1000 = ppq

For more information, please contact:

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