CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Report Covers Calendar Year: January 1, 2021– December 31, 2021_____

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

I. Public Water System (PWS) Information

PWS Name:	Maricopa Consolidated DWID (**Valle Escondido**)				
PWS ID #	AZ04- 11- 409				
Owner / Operator Name:	Valle Escondido DWID/ Operator Gilbert Sanchez				
Telephone #	520-251-1896	Fax #	520-568-2185	E-mail	gilbert.mdwid@hotmail.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 Sara Sheehan at 520-568-2239 for additional opportunity and meetings dates and times.

II. Drinking Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap & bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, & wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals &, in some cases, radioactive material, & can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water source(s):	Well #1 43884 W Reitz Ranch Rd is fed from an aquifer

IV. Drinking Water Contaminants

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses & bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, & wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes & petroleum production, & 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.

V. 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, & infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants & potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. EPA and the U.S. CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* & microbiological contaminants call the EPA *Safe Drinking Water Hotline;* 1-800-426-4791.

VI. Source Water Assessment

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.

VII. Definitions

AL = Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
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. MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.
MREM = Millirems per year – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body. NA = Not Applicable, sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required. NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of water clarity. PCi/L = Picocuries per liter - picocuries per liter measure 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.
PPQ = Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter.

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

TT = Treatment Technique - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

VIII. Health Effects Language

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.

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. 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.

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. **Maricopa CDWID** 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

IX. Water Quality Data

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present OR Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) OR Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (System takes ≥ 40 monthly samples) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (System takes ≤ 40 monthly samples) 1 positive monthly sample	No	0	Absent	0	0	Jan – Dec 2021	Naturally Present in Environment

Fecal coliform and E. Coli (TC Rule)	No	0	Absent	0	0	Jan -Dec 2021	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicators (E. coli, enterococci or coliphage) (GW Rule)	No	N/A	N/A	TT	n/a	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Disinfectants	**Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA)**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	No	1.0416	0.7 - 1.3	MRDL = 4	MRDL G = 4	Jan – Dec 2021	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	**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**
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	No	1.2	1.2 - 1.2	60	n/a	9-27-2017	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	No	2.8	2.8 – 2.8	80	n/a	9-27-2017	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	**Violation Y or N**	**90th Percentile AND Number of Samples Over the AL**	**Range of All Samples (L-H)**	**AL**	**ALG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	No	90th Percentile= 0.12 0 results above AL	0.0089 - 0.14	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	No	90th Percentile= 0 0 results above AL	0	AL = 15	0	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
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**
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	No	10.9- 0.7	10.9 - 0.7	15	0	12-19- 2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	No	0.6	0.6	5	0	12- 14- 2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	No	10.5	10.5 – 10.5	30	0	09- 10- 2015	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**
Arsenic (ppb)	No	3.8	2.6 – 6.2	10	0	Jan – Dec 2021	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	No	0.0064	0.0064-0.0064	2	2	05-01-2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	No	20	20	100	100	05-01-2020	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	No	1.8	1.8 - 1.8	4	4	05-11-2020	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	No	4.6	4.2 – 4.6	10	10	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Selenium (ppb)	No	<0.005	<0.005	50	50	05-01-2020	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	No	<0.001	<0.001	2	0.5	05-01-2020	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

XII. Violations

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Late reporting violation – Total Coliform samples must be sampled every month, & submitted to ADEQ by the 10th of the following month.	April 2021	Total Coliform sample results were submitted past its due date. No further action required
Late reporting violation – CCR Mailing Certificates must be submitted to ADEQ within 90 days of CCR delivery or by 10/01/2021. Mailing Certificate ensures the report was delivered in an appropriate manner.	2020 CCR Due date: 10/01/2021	Mailing Certificate for the 2020 CCR was submitted past its due date. No further action required

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

An explanation of the violation(s) in the above table, the steps taken to resolve the violation(s) and any required health effects information are required to be included with this report. (Attach copy of Public Notice if available.)