



Water Quality Report 2019

Presented By

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Apache Junction Water District

The Apache Junction Water District (AJWD) is pleased to present the annual drinking water quality report (Consumer Confidence Report) for calendar year 2019. This report contains important information about the quality of your drinking water.

Este informe contiene información muy important sobre el agua usted bebe. Debe traducirlo o hablar con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Why Provide a Water Quality Report?

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality and its health effects.

If you would like to learn more about our system, how to help protect your drinking water sources, attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, or any details presented in this report, please contact our office at (480) 982-6030.



Where Does AJWD Water Come From?

AJWD supplies well water (groundwater) pumped from the Eastern Salt River Sub-Basin Aquifer which flows southwesterly under Apache Junction and its surrounding areas. The groundwater is treated for arsenic removal where necessary, disinfected with chlorine, pumped into storage tanks and blended with Colorado River (surface) water. The surface water is transported through the Central Arizona Project (CAP) canal system and filtered and purified at the Superstition Area Water Plant before being introduced into the distribution system.

AJWD can also receive CAP water from the City of Mesa's Brown Road Treatment Plant and delivered through an interconnect for a backup supply of water, if needed.

Source Water Assessment

In 2004, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) completed a source water assessment (SWA) of our water system to identify potential sources of contaminants to our drinking water. In this assessment, ADEQ reviewed the adjacent land use that may pose a potential risk to our water sources.

Based on the SWA, ADEQ has given AJWD a low risk designation for our source water. A low risk designation indicates that most source water protection measures are either already implemented or the hydrogeological setting is such that it protects the source water. This assessment report provides a one time evaluation of our source water.

Superstition Area Water Plant finished taking 24 samples over the last two years to determine the source water BIN classifications following Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2) monitoring for Schedule 3 Systems. The results of the testing determined that the source water had <0.075 oocysts/L of *Cryptosporidium* Concentration, making the source water a BIN 1 classification. Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ.



What Could Be in 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 pick up 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 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**, 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 also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- ◆ **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Should I Take Special Precautions for My Health?

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 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.

Additional Health Information on Contaminants of Concern

- **Nitrate:** 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.
- **Arsenic:** 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 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:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home in plumbing. AJWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in residential plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can reduce the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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.



Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for AJWD

AJWD is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

During the 1st quarter of 2019 AJWD had an exceedance of the running annual average at one location for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). AJWD monitors TTHMs at four (4) monitoring stations spread across the District. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TTHMs is 80 parts per billion (ppb). The MCL is determined by averaging all the samples collected at each sampling location for the past 12 months. The level of the TTHMs detected at one of our sampling locations exceeded the MCL in January 2019. The level of TTHMs averaged at site 03-A for April 2018 to January 2019 was 86.2 ppb. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. [4]

In July 2019 AJWD installed a chlorine dioxide system at the Superstition Area Water Plant. Samples were taken every day at the Entry Point to the Distribution System (EPDS) for chlorine dioxide and chlorites, unfortunately samples were not taken in the distribution system for compliance as required by Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. All results from the EPDS were below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and your water met all drinking water standards. Therefore the July, August, September and October Monthly Chlorite distribution system samples were not turned in within the 10 days after the end of the monitoring period.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) were collected the 1st and 3rd quarter in 2019. AJWD's compliance schedule requires VOCs to be taken in the 2nd quarter 2019. 1st and 3rd quarter samples results were below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and your water meets drinking water standards. ADEQ requires the results be reports in the quarter for compliance and no later than 10 days after the end of the monitoring period. Even thou samples were collected, the samples were not taken during the required monitoring period.

Since the Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Chlorite samples were not turned in within the scheduled reporting dates; it is considered missed monitoring violation. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours. We will announce any emergencies on local television and radio stations. We will also post this information on our website at www.ajwaterdistrict.org.

What is being done?

AJWD has since taken the subsequent samples during the required timeframe. The results of those samples showed AJWD is still meeting all drinking water standards.

For more information, please contact AJWD at 480-982-6030 or webmailwater@ajcity.net

Definitions and Acronyms

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

Action Level Goal (ALG)

Average (Avg)

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results samples taken at a specific monitoring location during the previous 4 calendar quarters.

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.

Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of water clarity.

Not Applicable (NA): Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.

Not Detected (ND)

Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L).

Parts Per Billion (ppb): ppm x 1000

Pico Curies per Liter (pCi/L)

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Drinking Water Contaminants

All Following Results Meet Regulatory Standards

				City of Mesa [1]			
				City Zone	Eastern & Southern Zones	Distribution System	
AJWD [1]							
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Range (Highest Level)	Range (Avg)	Range (Avg)	Range (Avg)	Likely Source in Drinking Water
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	3.0-4.3 (3.6 Avg)	ND [2]	1.6-6.2 (4.5)	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
Barium (ppb)	2000	2000	110-120 (120)	30 [2]	99-112 (105)		Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes
Chromium, Total (ppb)	100	100	ND	0.3-15.4 (6.4) [2]	ND-1.2 (0.5)		Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from steel mills
Fluoride (Naturally Occurring) (ppm)	4	4	0.33-0.34 (0.34)	ND-0.5 (0.3)	0.34-0.42 (0.36)		Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.02-0.41 (0.41)	ND	ND-0.22 (0.11)		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaking from septic tanks
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	3.4-3.6 (3.6)	ND [2]	4.7 (NA)		Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium (ppb)	3000	3000	96-120 (120)				Erosion of natural deposits
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Range (Avg)				Likely Source in Drinking Water
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND				Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND				Discharge from petroleum factories or chemical factories
RADIONUCLIDES							
Parameter [3]	MCL	MCLG	Range (Highest Level)	Range (Avg)	Range (Avg)	Range (Avg)	Likely Source in Drinking Water
Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	15	0	3.5-3.7 (3.7)	0.3	1.1-2.9 (2.0)	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	ND	ND	ND		Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Range (Avg)	Range (Avg)	Range (Avg)	Range (Avg)	Likely Source in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine Residual (ppm)	4	4	0.69-0.74 (0.72)	ND-1.6 (0.75)	ND-1.96 (0.87)	NA	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	800	800	40-680 (280)	ND-40 (NA)	ND-230 (50)	NA	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	MCL = 1	MCLG = 1	0.41-0.88 (0.63)	0.05-0.49 (0.32)	0.14-0.48 (0.25)	0.05-0.49 (0.29)	Byproduct of chlorine dioxide disinfection
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Range (Highest Annual Avg)	Range (Highest Annual Avg)	Range (Highest Annual Avg)	Range (Highest Annual Avg)	Likely Source in Drinking Water
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	LRAA = 60	NA	9.3-22.8 (16)	44 (21)	ND-41 (32)	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) [4]	LRAA = 80	NA	34-67 (50)	1-68 (58)	7-94 (65)	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
LEAD & COPPER							
Parameter	AL	MCLG	Range			Range [2] (90th Percentile)	Likely Source in Drinking Water
Lead (ppb)	15	15	ND-15 (0)	NA	NA	ND-42 (3.7)	Erosion; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppb)	1300	1300	ND-150 (75)			11-381 (150)	Erosion; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
TURBIDITY							
Facility	MCL	MCLG	Monthly Measurement % ≤ 0.3 NTU	Highest Monthly Measurement	Likely Source in Drinking Water		
AJWD Superstition Area Water Plant	TT: At least 95% of monthly samples must be ≤ 0.3 NTU and No value can exceed 1 NTU		100%	0.3 NTU	Soil Runoff		
City of Mesa City Zone Val Vista WTP			100%	0.3 NTU	Soil Runoff		
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA							
System	MCL	MCLG	Highest Monthly #	Highest Monthly %	Likely Source in Drinking Water		
Apache Junction Water District	< 1 Monthly	0	1	NA	Naturally present in environment		
City of Mesa Distribution System	< 5% Monthly	0	11	5%	Naturally present in environment		

[1] All samples were taken in 2019 unless noted. [2] 2018 Date [3] 2016 Data [4] TTHMs