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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT



Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeologic settings and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has given a high risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A designation of high risk indicates there may be additional source water protection measures which can be implemented on the local level. This does not imply that the source water is contaminated nor does it mean that contamination is imminent. Rather, it simply states that land use activities or hydrogeologic conditions exist that make the source water susceptible to possible future contamination.

Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ.

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)

ppq: Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppm x 1000 = ppb
ppb x 1000 = ppt
ppt x 1000 = ppq

CITY OF SOMERTON
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
(928)722-7322
143 N. STATE AVE
SOMERTONAZ.GOV
FOLLOW US ON

2019

WATER QUALITY REPORT

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ADEQ Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

ESTA INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL AGUA ES MUY IMPORTANTE.

ADEQ Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2019



PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID NUMBER	PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM NAME
AZ0414015	City of Somerton

CONTACT NAME AND TITLE	PHONE NUMBER
Leo Lomeli / Water Plant Supervisor	(928) 722-7322

E-MAIL ADDRESS

leolomeli@somertonaz.gov

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 ***Sally Cavazos at 928-722-7322*** for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.

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 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): *GROUNDWATER*

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.

WATER QUALITY DATA - REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

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	.0335	200 - 400	4	0	Jan-Dec 2019	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(ppb)	N	0.002		60	N/A	Qrtly 2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)(ppb)	N	0.035		80	N/A	Qrtly 2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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. City of Somerton Public Works Department 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.

Lead & Copper	MCL Violation Y or N	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeds AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppb)	N	0.042	0	1.3	1.3	July 2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	0.0000	0	15	0	July 2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Data

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	0	0	0	human and fecal waste
Fecal Indicator (From GWR source) (Coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	N	0	0	0	0	human and fecal waste

Inorganic Chemichals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	N	<1		6	6	May 2019	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic [1](ppb)	N	1.6		10	0	May 2019	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.06		2	2	May 2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	<1		4	4	May 2019	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	5	May 2019	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	<1		100	100	May 2019	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	<25		200	200	May 2019	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.29		4	4	May 2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	<0.2		2	2	May 2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	N	<0.05		10	10	May 2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	<5		50	50	May 2019	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppb)	N	240		N/A	N/A	May 2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	N	<1		2	0.5	May 2019	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

1 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.
2 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) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	N	<0.1		70	70	Jul 2019	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	<0.2		50	50	Jul 2019	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	N	<0.1		2	0	Jul 2019	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	N	<0.05		3	3	Jul 2019	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (ppb)	N	<0.02		200	0	Jul 2019	Leaching from linings of water storagetanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	<0.5		40	40	Jul 2019	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	<0.1		2	0	Jul 2019	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	<1		200	200	Jul 2019	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<0.6		400	400	Jul 2019	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<0.6		6	0	Jul 2019	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane	N	<110		200	0	Jul 2019	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<0.2		7	0	Jul 2019	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Diquat (ppb)	N	<0.4		6	0	Jul 2019	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	<0.5		6	0	Aug 2019	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	N	<5		6	0	Aug 2019	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Endrin (ppb)	N	<0.01		6	0	Aug 2019	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Ethylene dibromide	N	<0.1		6	0	May 2019	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<6		6	0	May 2019	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<0.01		6	0	May 2019	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<0.01		6	0	May 2019	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.05		1	0	May 2019	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Lindane (ppb)	N	<0.01		200	200	May 2019	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	<0.05		40	40	May 2019	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruit, vegetables, alfalfa
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<0.5		200	200	May 2019	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	<0.04		1	1	May 2019	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	<0.1		500	500	May 2019	herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	<0.05		4	4	May 2019	herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	N	<0.5		3	0	May 2019	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	May 2019	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanis and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	May 2019	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		100	100	May 2019	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		600	600	May 2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		75	75	May 2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropane (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	May 2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5		7	7	May 2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5		70	70	May 2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5		100	100	May 2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	May 2019	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropene (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	May 2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		700	700	May 2019	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.5		100	100	May 2019	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachlorethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	May 2019	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		70	70	May 2019	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5		200	200	May 2019	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	3	May 2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	May 2019	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppb)	N	<0.5		1	1	May 2019	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.3		2	0	May 2019	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	**N**	**<0.0005**		**10**	**10**	**May 2019**	**Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories**



The City of Somerton submitted the 2018 CCR late to ADEQ. We've corrected this missed reporting violation by August 2019 and have returned to compliance.