Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2023

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

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name	
AZ04-13051	Black Canyon City Water Improvement District (WID)	
Contact Name and Title	**Phone Number**	**E-mail Address**
David E. Moore Sr. Chair member of the board	(623) 374-9408	chair@bccwid.org

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 an office staff member at (623) 374-9408.

Drinking Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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):	Groundwater with six (6) wells drawing from the Agua Fria Aquifer WL-55-203596 - OASIS 2 WL-55-591678 - BIG JOHN 2 WL-55-591815 - GOA 2 WL-55-593903 – OASIS 1 WL-55-617476 - GOA 1 WL-55-921631 - GOA WELL 3

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, which may come from a variety of sources such as: agricultural, urban stormwater runoffs, and residential uses

Organic Chemical Contaminants: Such as synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants: Which 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 show 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 of and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the department has given a **low-risk** designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A **low-risk** designation 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.

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

Lead Informational Statement:

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. **Black Canyon City WID** 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.**

Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants

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	Human and animal fecal waste	
Fecal Indicator (From GWR source) (Coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	N			0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
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	1	1-1	4	4	2023	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**
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	5	3.9 – 6.5	60	N/A	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	23	15.3 – 30.5	80	N/A	2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**90th Percentile**	**Number of Samples Exceeds AL**	**AL**	**ALG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	N	0.027	0	1.3	1.3	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	0	1	15	0	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	**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**
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	1.07	1.07 – 1.07	5	0	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)				30	0		Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (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	8 / 2022	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic - While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAs standard balances the current understanding of arsenics 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.	N	7	0-6.4	10	0	2023	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N	<0.8		7	7	8 / 2022	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.018	0.018 – 0.018	2	2	8 / 2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	<1		4	4	8 / 2022	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	5	8 / 2022	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints

Chromium (ppb)	N	<1		100	100	8 / 2022	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	<25		200	200	8 / 2022	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.32	0.32 – 0.32	4	4	8 / 2022	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	<0.2		2	2	8 / 2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate[2] (ppm)	N	3	2.3 – 2.8	10	10	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	<0.1		1	1	6 / 2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	<5		50	50	8 / 2022	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	52		N/A	N/A	8 / 2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	N	<1		2	0.5	8 / 2022	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	4/2022	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	<0.2		50	50	4/2022	Residue of banned herbicide
Atrazine (ppb)	N	<.05		3	3	4/2022	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	<20		200	0	4/2022	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	<0.9		40	40	4/2022	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	<0.1		2	0	4/2022	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	<1		200	200	4/2022	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<0.6		400	400	4/2022	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<0.6		6	0	4/2022	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Di bromochloropropane (ppt)	N	<10		200	0	4/2022	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<0.2		7	7	4/2022	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	<0.4		20	20	4/2022	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	<5		30	0	4/2022	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	N	<5		100	100	4/2022	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	<0.01		2	2	4/2022	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	<10		50	0	4/2022	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<6		700	700	4/2022	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<10		400	0	4/2022	Residue of banned termiticide

Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<10		200	0	4/2022	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.05		1	0	4/2022	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene (ppb)	N	<0.05		50	50	4/2022	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	N	<10		200	200	7/2020	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	<0.05		40	40	4/2022	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<1		200	200	4/2022	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	N	<70		500	0	8/2001	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	<0.04		1	0	4/2022	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	<0.1		500	500	4/2022	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	<0.05		4	4	4/2022	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	N	<0.5		3	0	4/2022	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	4/2022	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	4/2022	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		100	100	4/2022	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		600	600	4/2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		75	75	4/2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	4/2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5		7	7	4/2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5		70	70	4/2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5		100	100	4/2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	4/2022	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	4/2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		700	700	4/2022	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.5		100	100	4/2022	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	4/2022	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		70	70	4/2022	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5		200	200	4/2022	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	3	4/2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	4/2022	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<0.5		1	1	4/2022	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.3		2	0	4/2022	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<0.5		10	10	4/2022	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

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Violation Summary

Arsenic
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. Samples were collected and were below any health-based guidance level.	07/01/2023 – 09/30/2023	Submit laboratory report, showing drinking water was safe to drink for the contaminant and period indicated. The laboratory did not submit results to ADEQ in the appropriate time frame.
Please share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.			