



## Town of Mammoth Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2019

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

Public Water System ID Number		Public Water System Name	
AZ04-11018		Town of Mammoth	
Contact Name and Title		Phone Number	E-mail Address
Don Jones – Town Manager		(520) 487-2331	townofmammoth@hotmail.com
<p>This Annual Water Quality Report provides information on your drinking water. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that all drinking water suppliers provide a water quality report to their customers on an annual basis. This report contains important information on the quality of your water and contact information you may wish to use if you have any questions. Town Council Meetings are held the third Thursday of each month at Town Hall. For a schedule and meeting minutes, please check the Town of Mammoth website: <a href="http://townofmammoth.us/town-council/">http://townofmammoth.us/town-council/</a></p>			

### 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.

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:

All drinking water for the Town of Mammoth comes from two active wells, Well #4 (55-651263) and Well #5 (55-801443).

### Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP)

The ADEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for the Town of Mammoth. 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 sources of this public water system, the department has given a low risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water sources 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.

You can help protect our water source by practicing good septic system maintenance, limiting pesticide and fertilizer use, and by properly disposing of hazardous household chemicals.

Source Water Assessments on file with the ADEQ are available to the Public. You can obtain a copy by contacting the ADEQ Source Water Coordinator at (602) 771-4597.

### 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.

## Drinking Water Contaminants

**Microbial Contaminants:** Such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife

Our water is tested monthly for coliform bacteria.

**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

Our water is tested annually for nitrate. Lead and Copper is tested every 3 years. Other inorganic chemicals (IOCs) are tested every 9 years.

**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.

Our water is tested every 3 years for volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) and synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs).

**Radioactive Contaminants:** That can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Our water is tested is tested every 3 years for radionuclides.

## 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.

The Town of Mammoth 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Drinking Water Terms and 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)

ppm x 1000 = ppb

ppb x 1000 = ppt

**ppq:** Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppt x 1000 = ppq

## Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants Detected in Your Drinking Water

The Town of Mammoth routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water as specified in the national Primary Drinking Water Standards. Monitoring results from 2019 or the most recent sampling period, are included in the table. Certain contaminants are monitored less than once per year because concentrations are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the water system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination.

Microbiological (RTCR)	TT Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample(s) Month & Year	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Coliform	N	0	NA	0	0	Naturally present in the environment	
E. Coli	N	0	NA	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 Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.4	0.3 – 0.4	4	4	Monthly 2019	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	15	10.1 – 19.2	80	N/A	7/2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	3	2.2 – 3.7	60	N/A	7/2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic <sup>1</sup> (ppb)	N	6.9	6.8 – 6.9	10	0	11/2012	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.069	0.066 – 0.069	2	2	11/2012	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	1.1	<1 – 1.1	100	100	11/2012	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.7	1.4 – 1.7	4	4	11/2012	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate <sup>2</sup> (ppm)	N	0.44	0.4 – 0.44	10	10	2/2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	130	130 - 130	N/A	N/A	11/2018	Erosion of natural deposits

<sup>1</sup> **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. While your drinking water meets EPA's standards, 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, and continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic.

<sup>2</sup> **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.

<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile</b>	<b>Number of Samples Exceeds AL</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>ALG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Copper (ppm)</b>	N	0.19	0	1.3	1.3	8/2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead (ppb)</b>	N	1.1	1	15	0	8/2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radionuclides</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)</b>	N	8.4	6.7 – 8.4	15	0	11/2018	Erosion of natural deposits