



Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2021

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

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|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Public Water System ID Number | Public Water System Name | | |
| AZ04-08178 | Double R Water Distributors, Inc. | | |
| Contact Name and Title | Phone Number | E-mail Address | |
| Todd Allen, Director of Operations | 623-935-1100 | Todd@vuwco.com | |

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.

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| Our water source(s): | <p>GROUNDWATER: Two wells located within the Colorado River watershed in the Sacramento Valley Basin.</p> <p>This PWS did not receive a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) assessment 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.</p> |
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Drinking Water Contaminants

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| <p>Microbial Contaminants: Such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife</p> <p>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</p> <p>Pesticides and Herbicides: Such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources</p> | <p>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.</p> <p>Radioactive Contaminants: That can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</p> |
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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.

Definitions

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

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

Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL): The smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method

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

Not Detected (ND or <): Not detectable at reporting limit

ppm: Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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. Double R Water Distributors, Inc. 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 | NA | 0 | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste | |
| Lead & Copper | MCL Violation Y or N | 90 th Percentile | Number of Samples Exceeds AL | AL | ALG | Sample Month & Year | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper (ppm) | N | 0.034 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 09/2020 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) | N | 0.9 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 09/2020 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| 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 ¹ (ppb) | N | 3.2 | 3.2 | 10 | 0 | 02/2020 | Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | N | 0.0061 | 0.0061 | 2 | 2 | 02/2020 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | N | 1.1 | 1.1 | 4 | 4 | 02/2020 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (ppm) | N | 2.5 | 2.5 | 10 | 10 | 03/2021 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | N | 37 | 37 | NA | NA | 2/2020 | Erosion of natural deposits |