# ADEQ
## Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

## Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 20

Este informe contiene informactión 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- | | | |
| **Contact Name and Title** | | **Phone Number** | **E-mail Address** |
| | | | |

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 Keith Dojaquez
at   520-623-5172   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):** | |
|---|---|

## Consecutive Connection Sources
*Check here if this section does not apply to this system*

A public water system that receives some or all of its finished water from one or more wholesale systems by means of a direct connection or through the distribution system of one or more consecutive systems.  Systems that purchase water from another system report regulated contaminants detected from the source water supply in a separate table.

**PWS # AZ04-_____,**                              **provides us a consecutive connection source of water.**

## 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.

**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**

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:** *(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. _____ 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** | | | | 0 | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| **Fecal Indicator** (From GWR source) (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli) | | | | 0 | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| **Surface Water Treatment Rule** | TT Violation Y or N | Highest Level Detected | % Range (Low-High) | TT | Sample Month & Year | Likely Source of Contamination |
| **Total Organic Carbon[1] (mg/L)** | | | | TT | | Naturally Present in the Environment |
| **Turbidity[2] (NTU)** | | | | TT | | Soil runoff |

[1] **Total organic carbon (TOC**) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

[2] **Turbidity** is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the quality of water. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

| 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 | 0.53 | 0.38 - 0.73 | 4 | 0 | 2017 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| **Chlorine dioxide (ppb)** if treated with CLO2 | | | | 800 | 0 | | 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)** | | | | 60 | N/A | | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| **Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)** | | | | 80 | N/A | | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| **Bromate (ppb)** if treated with Ozone | | | | 10 | 0 | | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| **Chlorite (ppm)** if treated with CLO2 | | | | 1 | 0.8 | | 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)** | | | | 1.3 | 1.3 | | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Lead (ppb)** | | | | 15 | 0 | | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Beta/Photon Emitters (mrem/yr.)** | | | | 4 | 0 | | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| **Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)** (This is Gross Alpha 4000) | | | | 15 | 0 | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)** | | | | 5 | 0 | | 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 | Range of All Samples (Low-High) | MCL | MCLG | Sample Month & Year | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | Detected | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Antimony (ppb)** | | | | 6 | 6 | | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder |
| **Arsenic[1] (ppb)** | | | | 10 | 0 | | Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| **Asbestos (MFL)** | | | | 7 | 7 | | Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Barium (ppm)** | | | | 2 | 2 | | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Beryllium (ppb)** | | | | 4 | 4 | | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| **Cadmium (ppb)** | | | | 5 | 5 | | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| **Chromium (ppb)** | | | | 100 | 100 | | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Cyanide (ppb)** | | | | 200 | 200 | | Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| **Fluoride (ppm)** | | | | 4 | 4 | | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| **Mercury (ppb)** | | | | 2 | 2 | | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland. |
| **Nitrate (ppm)** | | | | 10 | 10 | | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Nitrite[2] (ppm)** | | | | 1 | 1 | | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Selenium (ppb)** | | | | 50 | 50 | | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| **Sodium (ppm)** | | | | N/A | N/A | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Thallium (ppb)** | | | | 2 | 0.5 | | 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)** | | | | 70 | 70 | | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| **2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)** | | | | 50 | 50 | | Residue of banned herbicide |
| **Acrylamide** | | | | TT | 0 | | Added to water during sewage / wastewater treatment |
| **Alachlor (ppb)** | | | | 2 | 0 | | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| **Atrazine (ppb)** | | | | 3 | 3 | | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| **Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)** | | | | 200 | 0 | | Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines |

| | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Carbofuran (ppb)** | | | | 40 | 40 | | Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa |
| **Chlordane (ppb)** | | | | 2 | 0 | | Residue of banned termiticide |
| **Dalapon (ppb)** | | | | 200 | 200 | | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way |
| **Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)** | | | | 400 | 400 | | Discharge from chemical factories |
| **Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)** | | | | 6 | 0 | | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |
| **Dibromochloropropane (ppt)** | | | | 200 | 0 | | Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards |
| **Dinoseb (ppb)** | | | | 7 | 7 | | Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables |
| **Diquat (ppb)** | | | | 20 | 20 | | Runoff from herbicide use |
| **Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)** | | | | 30 | 0 | | Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories |
| **Endothall (ppb)** | | | | 100 | 100 | | Runoff from herbicide use |
| **Endrin (ppb)** | | | | 2 | 2 | | Residue of banned insecticide |
| **Epichlorohydrin** | | | | TT | 0 | | Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals |
| **Ethylene dibromide (ppt)** | | | | 50 | 0 | | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| **Glyphosate (ppb)** | | | | 700 | 700 | | Runoff from herbicide use |
| **Heptachlor (ppt)** | | | | 400 | 0 | | Residue of banned termiticide |
| **Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)** | | | | 200 | 0 | | Breakdown of heptachlor |
| **Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)** | | | | 1 | 0 | | Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories |
| **Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene (ppb)** | | | | 50 | 50 | | Discharge from chemical factories |
| **Lindane (ppt)** | | | | 200 | 200 | | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens |
| **Methoxychlor (ppb)** | | | | 40 | 40 | | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, |
| **Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)** | | | | 200 | 200 | | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes |
| **PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)** | | | | 500 | 0 | | Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals |
| **Pentachlorophenol (ppb)** | | | | 1 | 0 | | Discharge from wood preserving factories |
| **Picloram (ppb)** | | | | 500 | 500 | | Herbicide runoff |
| **Simazine (ppb)** | | | | 4 | 4 | | Herbicide runoff |
| **Toxaphene (ppb)** | | | | 3 | 0 | | 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)** | | | | 5 | 0 | | Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| **Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)** | | | | 5 | 0 | | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| **Chlorobenzene (ppb)** | | | | 100 | 100 | | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories |
| **o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)** | | | | 600 | 600 | | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| **p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)** | | | | 75 | 75 | | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| **1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)** | | | | 5 | 0 | | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| **1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)** | | | | 7 | 7 | | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| **cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)** | | | | 70 | 70 | | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| **trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)** | | | | 100 | 100 | | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| **Dichloromethane (ppb)** | | | | 5 | 0 | | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical |

| Contaminant | | | | MCL | MCLG | | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | factories |
| **1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)** | | | | 5 | 0 | | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| **Ethylbenzene (ppb)** | | | | 700 | 700 | | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| **Styrene (ppb)** | | | | 100 | 100 | | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills |
| **Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)** | | | | 5 | 0 | | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| **1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)** | | | | 70 | 70 | | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
| **1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)** | | | | 200 | 200 | | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| **1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)** | | | | 5 | 3 | | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| **Trichloroethylene (ppb)** | | | | 5 | 0 | | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| **Toluene (ppm)** | | | | 1 | 1 | | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| **Vinyl Chloride (ppb)** | | | | 2 | 0 | | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories |
| **Xylenes (ppm)** | | | | 10 | 10 | | Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories |

## Water Quality Table - Unregulated Contaminants
*Check here if this section does not apply to this system*

| Metals | Detected (Y/N) | Average | Range of All Samples (Low-High) | MRL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Germanium (ppt)** | | | | 300 | Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber-optic systems, electronics and solar applications |
| **Manganese (ppt)** | | | | 400 | Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical; essential nutrient |

| Pesticides | Detected (Y/N) | Average | Range of All Samples (Low-High) | MRL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane (ppt)** | | | | 10 | Component of benzene hexachloride (BHC); formerly used as an insecticide |
| **Chlorpyrifos (ppt)** | | | | 30 | Organophosphate; used as an insecticide, acaricide and miticide |
| **Dimethipin (ppt)** | | | | 200 | Used as an herbicide and plant growth regulator |
| **Ethoprop (ppt)** | | | | 30 | Used as an insecticide |
| **Oxyfluorfen (ppt)** | | | | 50 | Used as an herbicide |
| **Profenofos (ppt)** | | | | 300 | Used as an insecticide and acaricide |
| **Tebuconazole (ppt)** | | | | 200 | Used as a fungicide |
| **Total permethrin (cis- & trans-) (ppt)** | | | | 40 | Used as an insecticide |

| Pesticides Manufacturing By-Product | Detected (Y/N) | Average | Range of All Samples (Low-High) | MRL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tribufos (ppt)** | | | | 700 | Used as an insecticide and cotton defoliant Water additive used to control microbes |

| Alcohols | Detected (Y/N) | Average | Range of All Samples (Low-High) | MRL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1-butanol (ppb)** | | | | 2.0 | Used as a solvent, food additive and in production of other chemicals |
| **2-methoxyethanol (ppt)** | | | | 400 | Used in a number of consumer products, such as synthetic cosmetics, perfumes, fragrances, hair preparations and skin lotions |
| **2-propen-1-ol (ppt)** | | | | 500 | Used in the production flavorings, perfumes and other chemicals |

| Semivolatile Chemicals | Detected (Y/N) | Average | Range of All Samples (Low-High) | MRL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Butylated hydroxyanisole (ppt)** | | | | 30 | Used as a food additive (antioxidant) |
| **O-toluidine (ppt)** | | | | 7 | Used in the production of dyes, rubber, pharmaceuticals and pesticides |
| **Quinolone (ppt)** | | | | 20 | Used as a pharmaceutical (anti-malarial) and flavoring agent; produced as a chemical intermediate; component of coal |

**Surface Water Monitoring & Violations** *Check here if this section does not apply to this system*

*Cryptosporidium* was detected in the finished water or source water.  We detected *Cryptosporidium* in         of our samples tested. If *Cryptosporidium* is found at greater than 0.075 oocyst per liter, we have to provide additional treatment. We believe it is important for you to know that *Cryptosporidium* may cause serious illness in 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. These people should seek advice from their health care providers.

**Health Effects Language:**

*Cryptosporidium* is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks.  However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

**Violation Summary (for MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring & Reporting Requirement)**

| Violation Type | Explanation, Health Effects | Time Period | Corrective Actions |
|---|---|---|---|
| (*Example*: Reporting failure) | (*Example*: Forgot to sample for RTCR) | (*Example*: 14 days) | (*Example*: Sent in May results to show that the system is not serving contaminated water) |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

**Assessments for the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)**      X  *Check here if this section does not apply to this system*

**Coliforms** are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. If coliform is found, then the system is responsible to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, the water system is required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

- During the past year, we were required to conduct         Level 1 assessment(s).        Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take         corrective actions and we completed         of these actions.
- During the past year, we were required to conduct         Level 2 assessment(s).        Level 2 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take          corrective actions and we completed         of these actions.

**E. coli** are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. If *E. coli* bacteria is found, the water system is required to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

- During the past year, we were required to complete         Level 2 assessment(s) because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take         corrective actions and we completed         of these actions.

**Failure to Conduct Assessments for RTCR** *Check here if this section does not apply to this system*

| Contaminant Name | TT Violation Y or N | TT Requirement |
|---|---|---|
| **Total Coliform** |  | We were required to conduct an assessment of our system due to one of the following:<br>• More than 5.0% positive samples per period (if the number of samples are greater than or equal to 40)<br>• OR More than 1 positive sample per period (if the number of samples are less than 40)<br>• OR Repeat samples not collected after positive sample. |