Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2019

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	
AZ04-08178	PARADISE TRAILS PIONEER VALLEY	
Contact Name and Title	**Phone Number**	**E-mail Address**
TODD R BREMNER, PRESIDENT	928-854-8800	DOUBLER@CITLINK.NET

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: ADWR Well Registration Numbers 55-212622 and 55-536616, both located at 10966 S Double R Drive, Yucca AZ 86438 This PWS did not receive a SWAP because the PWS was either inactive at the time or the PWS did not exist. Further source water assessment documentation can be obtain by contacting ADEQ.

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.

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. **PARADISE TRAILS PIONEER VALLEY** 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	N/A	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
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	0.032	0	1.3	1.3	09/17	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	1.1	0	15	0	09/17	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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	<1.0	<1.0	6	6	02/17	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic[1] (ppb)	N	4.6	4.6	10	0	02/17	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.0067	0.0067	2	2	02/17	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	<1.0	<1.0	4	4	02/17	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	5	02/17	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	34.0	34.0	100	100	02/17	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	<25.0	<25.0	200	200	02/17	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.4	1.4	4	4	02/17	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	2	2	02/17	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate[2] (ppm)	N	1.9	1.9	10	10V	11/19	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	<0.05	<0.05	1	V1	02/17	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	<5.0	<5.0	50	50	02/17	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	37.0	37.0	N/A	N/A	02/17	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	N	<1.0	<1.0	2	0.5	02/17	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	<0.1	70	70	02/17	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	50	50	02/17	Residue of banned herbicide
Atrazine (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	3	3	09/18	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	<20.0	<20.0	200	0	09/18	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	40	40	02/17	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	2	0	02/17	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	<1.0	<1.0	200	200	02/17	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<0.6	<0.6	400	400	09/18	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<0.6	<0.6	6	0	11.19	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	7	7	02/17	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	<0.4	<0.4	20	20	02/17	Runoff from herbicide use
Endothall (ppb)	N	<5.0	<5.0	100	100	02/17	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	<0.01	<0.01	2	2	09/18	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	<10.0	<10.0	50	0	02/17	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<6.0	<6.0	700	700	02/17	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<40.0	<40.0	400	0	09/18	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<20.0	<20.0	200	0	09/18	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	1	0	09/18	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene (ppb)	N	<0.01	<0.1	50	50	02/17	Discharge from chemical factories
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	40	40	09/18	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	200	200	02/17	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	<0.04	<0.04	1	0	02/17	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	500	500	02/17	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	<0.07	<0.07	4	4	09/18	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	3	0	02/17	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	<0.5	5	0	11/19	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11/19	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	11/19	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	600	600	11/19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	75	75	11/19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11/19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	7	7	11/19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	70	70	11/19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	11/19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11/19	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11/19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	700	700	11/19	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	11/19	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11/19	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	70	70	11/19	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	200	200	11/19	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	3	11/19	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11/19	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<0.5	<0.5	1	1	11/19	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.3	<0.3	2	0	11/19	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<0.5	<0.5	10	10	11/19	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

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

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
NONE			

ADEQ Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Mailing Waiver

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name	
AZ04-08178	PARADISE TRAILS PIONEER VALLEY	
Regulating Agency	**CCR Calendar Year:**	**CCR Distribution Date:**
☑ ADEQ ☐ MCESD ☐ PDEQ	2019	

The Public Water System (PWS) named above hereby confirms that customers have been informed that the information contained in its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) will not be delivered by mail, but published in local newspapers and/or made available upon request per Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 141.155/Arizona Administrative Code R18-4-117. The PWS also certifies that the information contained in the CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to their regulating agency. **The PWS must sign and submit this mailing waiver to their regulating agency within 90 days of distributing the CCR, and no later than October 1st.**

All community water systems must mail or otherwise directly deliver one copy of the report to each customer. Systems serving <10,000 people may opt out of mailing CCRs by meeting the requirements below.

REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS SERVING >500 AND <10,000 PERSONS

☐ THE PWS CERTIFIES THAT ALL OF THE FOLLOWING WERE PERFORMED:

- Inform customers it will not be providing copies of the CCR by mail or other direct delivery methods
- Publish the entire report annually in one (or more) local newspaper or other news media serving areas in which the system's customers are located **(attach a copy of newspaper/article announcement)**
- Make copies of the CCR available to the public upon request
- Keep copies available for a period of three (3) years

REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS SERVING ≤500 PERSONS

☑ THE PWS CERTIFIES THAT ALL OF THE FOLLOWING WERE PERFORMED:

- Inform customers it will not be providing copies of the CCR by mail or other direct delivery methods
- Make copies of the CCR available to the public upon request
- Keep copies available for a period of three (3) years.

I certify that the above information is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge:

Contact Name, Position Title (PRINT) TODD R BREMNER **Phone Number** 928-854-8800

Authorized Signature Todd R. Bremner **Date** 7/17/20

Submit completed form within 90 days of distribution to your regulating agency:

ADEQ Water Quality Compliance Data
Mail: 1110 W. Washington St., 5415B-2
Phoenix, AZ 85007
azdeq.gov/DWComplianceAssistance

Maricopa County Environmental
Mail: 501 N 44th Street Suite 200
Phoenix, AZ 85008
Phone: 602-506-6935
sdwquestions@mail.maricopa.gov

Pima DEQ
Mail: 33 N. Stone Ave., Suite 700
Tucson, AZ 85701
Phone: 520-724-7400
Fax: 520-838-7432

Double R
Water Distributors, Inc

July 17, 2020

Dear Customer,

Each year we are required to publish a Consumer Confidence Report wherein the laboratory results of our annual water quality and routine testing for total coliform are summarized. Since we are a small system, Arizona regulations allow us to waive the mail distribution of the Consumer Confidence Report. The report consists of five (5) pages total, and not all customers may be interested in having the report.

We will not be distributing the report by mail or other direct methods; however, a copy of the report may be obtained by submitting a request to:

Double R Water Distributors, Inc.
Attn: Todd R. Bremner
60 Acoma Boulevard South, Suite B-104
Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403

(928) 854-8800

email: doubler@citlink.net

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