

2021 Annual Water Quality Report For

Public Water System Name: Hidden Hollow MHC

Public Water System Number: AZ-04-03362

Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

General Information About Drinking Water

All 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 the 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 of 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.

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **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, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Our Water Source(s)

The system's sources of water are listed below.

Well #1 55-630285

If we used purchased water, this report is required to include water quality data for the purchased water with this report.

Source Water Assessments on file with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality are available for public review. If a Source Water Assessment is available, you may obtain a copy of it by contacting the Arizona Source Water Coordinator at (602) 771-4641.

The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that **could** occur. It does not mean that the contamination **has or will** occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan.

Please contact Dave or Gwen Priem at 928-779-1080 to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the annual drinking water quality report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Terms and Abbreviations

To help you understand the terms and abbreviations used in this report, we have provided the following definitions:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)** - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L)** - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- **Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L)** - One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Milirems 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
- **Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Action Level Goal (ALG)** - The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The ALG allows for a margin of safety.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
- **Minimum Reporting Level:** The smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA)** - An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.
- **Below Detection Limit (BDL)** - The result was lower than the detection limit of the analysis.
- **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.

Water Quality Data

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The State of Arizona requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

These tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021 unless otherwise noted.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Unit	Result	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria for Systems that collect <40 samples per month	No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Absent or Present	Absent	No	1/1/21-5/31/21	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Bacteria for Systems that collect <40 samples per month	No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Absent or Present	Present	No	6/1/21-7/31/21	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Bacteria for Systems that collect <40 samples per month	No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Absent or Present	Absent	No	8/1/21-12/31/21	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E. Coli	A routine sample & a repeat sample are total coliform positive, & one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Absent or Present	Absent	No	1/1/21-12/31/21	Human and animal fecal waste

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	AL	ALG	Units	90 th Percentile AND Number	Number of Sites over AL	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	1.3	1.3	ppm	0.079 (5)	0	No	8/2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	15	0	ppb	7 (5)	0	No	8/2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Highest Level Detected OR Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of Samples (Low - High)	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Month and Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	6	6	ppb	BDL		No	05/2018	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	10	0	ppb	7.2 (RAA)	5.4-9.1	No	2,4,5,7 and 11/2021	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Asbestos	7	7	MFL	<0.2	<0.2	No	04/06/21	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.17	0.17	No	5/2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	4	4	ppb	BDL		No	5/2018	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	5	5	ppb	BDL		No	5/2018	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	100	100	ppb	BDL		No	5/2018	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	200	200	ppb	BDL		No	5/2018	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	BDL		No	5/2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic)	2	2	ppb	BDL		No	5/2018	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	0.26	0.26	No	4/2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	ppb	BDL		No	5/2018	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	2	0.5	ppb	BDL		No	5/2018	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Including Pesticides and Herbicides – Tested April 2021 – All contaminants were below detectable limits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants – Tested April 2021 – All contaminants were below detectable limits.

Radionuclides – Tested May 2018 – All contaminants were below detectable limits.

Secondary Contaminants

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.

Contaminant	Secondary Standard	MCLG	Units	Level Detected/Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source
Aluminum	0.05 to 0.2	N/A	ppm		N/A		
Color	15	N/A	color units		N/A		
Corrosivity	noncorrosive	N/A	N/A		N/A		
Foaming Agents	0.5	N/A	ppm		N/A		
Iron	0.3	N/A	ppm		N/A		
Manganese	0.05	N/A	ppm		N/A		
Odor	3	N/A	threshold odor number		N/A		
pH	6.5 – 8.5	N/A	ppm		N/A		
Silver	0.10	N/A	ppm		N/A		
Sodium	N/A	3000	ppm	5.6	N/A	4/06/2021	
Sulfate	250	N/A	ppm		N/A		
Total Dissolved Solids	500	N/A	ppm		N/A		
Zinc	5	N/A	ppm		N/A		

Health Effects Information About the Above Tables

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.

If **arsenic** is less than 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. 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.

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. Hidden Hollow Mobile Home Community 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.

Violations

The following violations were received by our water system or were ongoing in the calendar year 2021

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

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
No Violations Issued	One routine sample and three repeat samples were positive for total coliform in both June and July 2021. While no violation was issued, a level one assessment was performed to attempt to ascertain the reason for the positive samples. Potential health effects include assorted gastro-enteric infections and diseases. Symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and stomach cramps are typically noticed.	6/1/2021-7/31/2021	Well and distribution system were chlorinated and flushed until sample results were negative for coliform

Heavy seasonal rains resulted in increased runoff and pooling in the general area of the wells. Neither well was submerged or inundated by runoff/standing water. Lateral movement of water at and below ground level most probably caused the contamination. In accordance with the wishes of the water users, this system is not routinely chlorinated. The homes in this area are mostly seasonal and water flows through the system are somewhat erratic and dependent on the number of people in residence. In response to the detection of coliform in the system, the wells were chlorinated and chlorinated water was distributed throughout the system. The system was also flushed through the fire hydrants. Bacteria were no longer detected as of 9/3/17.

Assessments for the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

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

