



Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2023

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

Verde Village 3

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name	
AZ04-13105	Cottonwood Municipal Water VV3	
Contact Name and Title	Phone Number	E-mail Address
Mike Traynor Water Operations Manager	928-634-0186 ext. 3306	mtraynor@cottonwoodaz.gov

In an effort to ensure our valued customers are informed about the quality of their water, you are being provided a copy of this annual drinking water report for your information. If you have any questions about the annual drinking water report, or if you would like to learn more about your drinking water system and what you can do to protect the source of your drinking water, please contact us at 928-634-0186 or visit: www.cottonwoodaz.gov/utilities

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 that limit the quantity of specific contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Our water source(s):	The City of Cottonwood's (City) water service area for System 13-105 includes all areas in Verde Village 3. Within this service area boundary, there are 2 wells and 2 water storage tanks with a combined total capacity of 130,000 gallons. The City pumps all of its water from the deep regional groundwater aquifer and uses chlorination for disinfection. The two wells in this system and their associated Entry Point to the Distribution System (EPDS) identification number are: Well Site 3-1 (EPDS001) and Well Site 3-2 (EPDS002)
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Drinking Water Contaminants

Microbial Contaminants: Such as viruses, bacteria and parasites occur naturally in the environment and may also occur from the discharge of wastes from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural and livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants: Such as salts and metals occur naturally in the environment and may also result from stormwater runoff, industrial and domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides: Occur as a result of their use in residential, commercial, industrial and agriculture operations, and may be transported by urban stormwater runoff.

Organic Chemical Contaminants: Such as plastics, dyes, polishes, solvents, oil, varnishes, paints, petroleum byproducts, pharmaceuticals, degreasers, etc., may enter the environment from improper waste disposal, urban storm water runoff, leaking storage tanks, industrial runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants: Occur naturally in the environment and may also occur as a result of improper industrial waste disposal and mining activities.

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. **Cottonwood Municipal Water** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting for several hours in your pipes, 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

The City routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. The State of Arizona requires the city to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because either 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 the City's data, although representative, may be more than one year old. The test results for Total Coliform Bacteria, E.coli, Antimony, Asbestos, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Mercury, Nitrite, Selenium, Thallium, Lead, Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC) including Pesticides, Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC), Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), Radionuclides(Beta/Photon Emitters, Combined Radium 226 & 228, Uranium) and Aroclor (PCB Screening test) were “Non-Detect (ND)” and therefore were not included in this report. If you have questions pertaining to this report or on a particular contaminant, please contact Mike Traynor – Water Operations Manager at (928) 634-0186 ext. 3306.

These tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023 unless otherwise noted.

Disinfectants	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.67	0.62 – 0.67	4	4	Qtrly 2023	Water additive used to control microbes
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	0.085	0	1.3	1.3	Aug 2022	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
Alpha Emitters excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	N	0.7	0.0-0.7	15	0	May 2022	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
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	N	2	0 – 4.7	10	0	Qtrly 2023	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.59	0.53 – 0.59	2	2	April 2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.33	0.29 – 0.33	4	4	April 2022	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Nitrate² (ppm)	N	0.60	0.54 – 0.60	10	10	April 2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	17	15 (EPDS 001) 17 (EPDS 002)	N/A	N/A	April 2022	Erosion of natural deposits
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.							