



"Inspiring a Vibrant Community"

Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2024

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

<https://espanol.epa.gov/espanol/recursos-e-informacion-sobre-el-ccr-para-los-consumidores>

VERDE SANTA FE and AMANTE

City of Cottonwood

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name	
AZ04-13164	Cottonwood Municipal Water VSF1	
Contact Name and Title	Phone Number	E-mail Address
Mike Traynor Water Operations Manager	928-634-0186 ext.3306	mtraynor@cottonwoaz.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		

This is our annual report about your drinking water quality, also called a Consumer Confidence Report or CCR. Having clean, safe water is one of the most important services we provide, and we want you to be as informed as possible about your drinking water.

This report provides you with information about where your water comes from, results of sampling that we have performed, and any issues or violations that happened over the previous year. This water quality report includes a table with the most recent water testing results within the last 5 years. The table shows if different germs and chemicals were in a safe range and met EPA's health standards. Look for the column in the table called "TT or MCL violation," to see if your utility found unsafe levels of any germs or chemicals.

You may also find real-time information about our water system at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) *Drinking Water Watch* website at https://azsdwis.azdeq.gov/DWW_EXT/

Drinking Water Sources

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.

Our water source(s):	The City of Cottonwood's (City) water service area for System 13-164 includes all areas of Verde Santa Fe and Amante. Within this service area boundary, there is 1 well and 1 water storage tank with a total capacity of 750,000 gallons. The City pumps all of its water from deep regional groundwater aquifer and uses chlorination for disinfection. The one well site in this system and its associated Entry Point to the Distribution system (EPDS) identification number is Well Site 1 (EPDS001)
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Source Water Assessment

Making the water safe to drink starts by protecting the place it comes from. We work with state scientists at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) to examine water at its source to look for possible pollutants. This is called a Source Water Assessment (SWA).

- **HIGH RISK:** Based on the currently available information related to the hydrogeology of the well site within this public water system and the land use practices adjacent to or within the specified distance of the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the Department has given a high-risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A high risk designation indicates there may be additional measures that may be implemented at the local level to protect the water source. This does not imply the source water is contaminated nor does it mean that contamination is imminent. It simply states that land use activities in close proximity and/or the hydrogeology is such that the water source is potentially susceptible to contamination.
- Additional source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ.

Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminants are any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants: such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides: which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants: including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants: which 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

More information about contaminants, their potential health effects, and the appropriate means to lessen the risk can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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 which a water system must follow.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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 have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

RAA: Running Annual Average- an average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months or previous 4 quarters.

Lead Informational Statement

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

Cottonwood Municipal Water CW1: is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.

Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by Oct 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested by a certified laboratory at your own expense please visit <https://cottonwoodaz.gov/DocumentCenter/View/7720/Certified-Drinking-Water-Laboratories>

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://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 our 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), Beta/Photon Emitters, Alpha Emitters, and Uranium 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, 2024 unless otherwise noted.

The following are terms related to water quality data presented in this table:

Not Applicable (NA): Sampling was not completed because it was not required by regulation.

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

Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL): The smallest 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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measure of water clarity.

Million fibers per liter (MFL): Measure of asbestos fibers.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

ppm: Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L), equal to 1/1000 of a gram.

ppb: Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L), equal to 1000 ppm.

ppt: Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L), equal to 1000 ppb.

ppq: Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L), equal to 1000 ppt.

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 (ppm)	N	0.80	0.59-1.05	4	4	QTRLY 2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead & Copper	MCL Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeding AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.14	0	1.3	1.3	JULY-AUGUST 2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	0.529	0.529-0.529	5	0	APRIL 2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	N	3	1.7-4.9	10	0	QTRLY 2024	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.52	0.52-0.52	2	2	APRIL 2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.19	0.19-0.19	4	4	April 2023	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate ² (ppm)	N	0.2	0.2-0.2	10	10	APRIL 2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	22 (EPDS001)	N/A	N/A	N/A	APRIL 2023	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. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. 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.

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.

Water Quality Table – Unregulated Contaminants

Your drinking water was sampled on 4/30/2024 for the presence and concentration of 29 different per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, some known by the acronyms PFAS, PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX, a group of contaminants in the final stages of becoming regulated by the EPA. PFAS are man-made chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. They have been used since the 1940s to manufacture various consumer products, including fire-fighting foam and stain resistant, water-resistant, and nonstick items. Many PFAS do not break down easily and can build up in people, animals, and the environment over time. Scientific studies have shown that exposure to certain PFAS can be harmful to people and animals, depending on the level and duration of exposure.

To learn more about this group of chemicals, we encourage you to visit the ADEQ website at <https://www.azdeq.gov/pfas-resources>. You may also read the ADEQ-provided "PFAS 101 Fact Sheet" or view ADEQ's Introduction to PFAS video on YouTube at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t44kSh0uKXE>

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples	Proposed MCL
PFOA (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	4.0 ppt
PFOS (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	4.0 ppt
PFNA (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	10 ppt
PFHxS (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	10 ppt
PFBS (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	N/A*
GenX (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	10 ppt
Calculated Hazard Index (HI)	0		1 (no units)

* **Hazard Index or HI:** The Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A Hazard Index greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

Violation Summary

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	The City failed to collect the Trihalomethane and Haloacetic Acid sample in the 3 rd quarter of 2024.	September 2024	Staff was retrained on the schedule for collection of samples.
Please share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.			

For more information about these reports and what is required in them, visit EPA's website at:
<https://www.epa.gov/CCR/CCR-information-consumers>

TIER 3 PUBLIC NOTICE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for AZ0413-164 Cottonwood Municipal Water VSF1

Over the past year, the City failed to collect a required water sample, which is a violation of drinking water standards. Even though this did not result in an emergency situation, you as our customer have a right to be made aware of the situation and to know what we did to correct the situation.

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) requires the City to regularly monitor drinking water for specific contaminants. The results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.

During our annual 2024 sampling the City did not complete all monitoring or testing for Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) & Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) for the Cottonwood Municipal Water VSF1 water system (13-164) and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of the drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The following table lists the contaminant(s) the City did not properly test for in 2024; how often and how many tests were supposed to have been performed, how many tests were performed, when the tests should have been performed and the date on which the follow-up tests were, or will be performed.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples will be taken
TTHM & HAA5	1 sample per year	0	September 2024	September 2025

What is being done?

The City of Cottonwood failed to collect the TTHM & HAA5 sample for system 13-164 in the third quarter of 2024. This system is required to be sampled annually for these contaminants. The next sample is scheduled to be collected and tested in September 2025. This is considered a missed monitoring violation.

Trihalomethanes (TTHM) are disinfection byproducts that can form when disinfectants like chlorine react with organic matter in water. Similarly, Haloacetic acids are another group of byproducts that may form when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring substances in water.

For more information, please contact Mathew Westcott at 928-340-2196 or via email at mwestcott@cottonwoodaz.gov

Please share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Cottonwood Municipal Water State Water System ID#: AZ0413-164

Date distributed: CCR 2024