



Public Water System ID Number		Public Water System Name	
AZ04-13039		Mayer DWID	
Contact Name and Title		Phone Number	E-mail Address
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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 Mayer DWID at 928-632-4113 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 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) also prescribes regulations for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health as the regulations for public water systems.

**Consumer Confidence Report**  
 Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad del agua.  
 Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que hable español.

**Our water source(s):** Ground Water Agua Fria Watershed

**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

- Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeologic settings of and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the department has given a low risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A low risk designation indicates that most source water protection measures are either already implemented, or the hydrogeology is such that the source water protection measures will have little impact on protection. 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 ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )

**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:

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. Mayer DWID 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](http://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	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Fecal Indicator (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 <sup>1</sup> (mg/L)				TT		Naturally Present in the Environment	
Turbidity <sup>2</sup> (NTU)				TT		Soil runoff	
<p><sup>1</sup> <b>Total organic carbon (TOC)</b> 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.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> <b>Turbidity</b> 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.</p>							
Disinfectants	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRDL	MRDL G	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	N	0.42	0.20-0.84	4	4	2023	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine dioxide (ppb)				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)	N	2.6	0-2.6	60	N/A	8/2024	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	49.1	9.8-49.1	80	N/A	8/2024	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (ppb)				10	0		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (ppm)				1	0.8		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	MCL Violation Y or N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeds AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.27	0	1.3	1.3	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	<5	0	15	0	2021	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)	N	2.7	2.7-2.7	15	0	2022	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 Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	N	1	1	6	6	2023	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic <sup>1</sup> (ppb)	N	3.5	2.9-3.5	10	0	2023	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
<b>Barium (ppm)</b>	N	0.038	0.038-0.038	2	2	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Beryllium (ppb)</b>				4	4		Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
<b>Cadmium (ppb)</b>				5	5		Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
<b>Chromium (ppb)</b>				100	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Cyanide (ppb)</b>				200	200		Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
<b>Fluoride (ppm)</b>	N	0.3	0.27-0.27	4	4	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Mercury (ppb)</b>				2	2		Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
<b>Nitrate<sup>2</sup> (ppm)</b>	N	4.3	0.3-4.3	10	10	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nitrite (ppm)</b>				1	1		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Selenium (ppb)</b>				50	50		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
<b>Sodium (ppm)</b>	N	35	35	N/A	N/A	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Thallium (ppb)</b>				2	0.5		Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

<sup>1</sup> **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.

<sup>2</sup> **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.

<b>Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>2,4-D (ppb)</b>				70	70		Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<b>2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)</b>				50	50		Residue of banned herbicide
<b>Acrylamide</b>				TT	0		Added to water during sewage / wastewater treatment
<b>Alachlor (ppb)</b>				2	0		Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<b>Atrazine (ppb)</b>				3	3		Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<b>Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)</b>				200	0		Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
<b>Carbofuran (ppb)</b>				40	40		Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
<b>Chlordane (ppb)</b>				2	0		Residue of banned termiticide
<b>Dalapon (ppb)</b>				200	200		Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
<b>Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)</b>				400	400		Discharge from chemical factories
<b>Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)</b>				6	0		Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
<b>Dibromochloropropane (ppt)</b>				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
<b>Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Benzene (ppb)	N	0.5	0.5	5	0	2023	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)	N	0.5	0.5	5	0	2023	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	0.5	0.5	7	7	2023	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 factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	0.5	0.5	5	0	2023	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)	N	0.5	0.5	70	70	2023	Discharge from textile-

							finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	0.5	0.5	200	200	2023	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	0.5	0.5	5	3	2023	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** (*Applies to Water Systems that were tested for the PFAS group of contaminants in the year of the CCR, delete section if does not apply*) if the contaminants were detected at any level, please fill out the data table below and include the ADEQ “PFAS 101” Fact Sheet with your CCR.

Your drinking water was sampled 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 read the ADEQ-provided “PFAS 101 Fact Sheet” and to visit the ADEQ website at <https://www.azdeq.gov/pfas-resources>

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples	Proposed MCL
PFOA (in parts per trillion)	4.78	4.7 – 4.78	4.0 ppt
PFOS (in parts per trillion)	2.71	2.71	4.0 ppt
PFNA (in parts per trillion)	Not Detected	Not Detected	N/A*
PFHxS (in parts per trillion)	4.42	3.01 – 4.42	N/A*
PFBS (in parts per trillion)	10.7	5.94 – 10.7	N/A*
GenX (in parts per trillion)	Not Detected	Not Detected	N/A*
Calculated Hazard Index (HI)	0.89		1 (no units)

\* EPA is proposing a Hazard Index MCL to limit any mixture containing one or more of PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and/or GenX Chemicals. The Hazard Index considers the different toxicities of PFNA, GenX Chemicals, PFHxS, and PFBS. For these PFAS, water systems would use a hazard index calculation to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS in the drinking water at that system pose a potential risk and require action (Source: EPA Fact Sheet: Understanding the PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Proposal Hazard Index).

**Violation Summary (for MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring & Reporting Requirement)** *Instructions: The report must contain a clear and readily understandable explanation of the violation, including: the length of the violation, potential adverse health effect, and actions taken by the system to address the violation. Attach copy of Public Notice, if available.*

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
Monitoring. Routine DBP	Sampled DBP in the wrong month. Corrected	1 month	Sampled in the correct month and resubmitted.
<b>CCR adequacy/availability / content</b>	Failed to provide our drinking water customers an annual report that adequately informed them about the quality of your drinking water.	22 Days	Resubmitted CCR data.


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.