

Oak Creek Water District

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

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

Public Water System (PWS) Information

PWS ID Number	PWS Name		
AZ04 -13-041	Oak Creek Water District		
Contact Person and Title	Phone Number	E-Mail Address	
Doug Bowen – Chairman / General Manager	928 282-3404	info@oakcreekwater.com	
We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more please contact Oak Creek Water District at (928) 282-3404 for additional information;			

Drinking Water Sources

Our groundwater is pumped from three 600' wells located within our service area. We routinely monitor for contaminants in our drinking water. This report provides information allowing you to make more informed decisions regarding your drinking water.

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, which 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 that 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 may come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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

AL = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MFL = Million fibers per liter.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur.

MREM = Millirems per year – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

NA = Not Applicable, sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of water clarity.

PCi/L = Picocuries per liter - picocuries per liter is a 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.

PPQ = Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter.

TT = Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ppm x 1000 = ppb

ppb x 1000 = ppt

ppt x 1000 = ppq

Health Effects Language

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 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. 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: If present, elevated levels of 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. Oak Creek Water 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present OR Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) OR Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	2	Absent	Absent	Absent	1/01/22-12/31/22	Naturally Present in Environment
Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile AND Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	90 th Percentile =0.13	ND-0.15	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	6-2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90 th Percentile =<0.0050	ND-<0.0050	AL = 15	0	6-2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	N	3.28+/1.0 PCI/L	<3-3.28+/-1.0 PCI/L	15	0	07-2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	N	<1	<1 PCI/L	5	0	07-2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	N	<0.001	<0.001	6	6	7-2022	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ppb)	Y	RAA = 10.05	7.2-12.4	10	0	2022 Quarterly	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N	<0.2	<0.2	7	7	6-2016	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.21	0.21	2	2	7-2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	<0.001	<0.001	4	4	7-2022	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	5	7-2022	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	<0.001	0.001	100	100	7-2022	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	<0.025	<0.025	200	200	7-2022	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.075	0.075	4	4	7-2022	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	<0.0002	<0.0002	2	2	7-2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	N	0.55	0.38-0.55	10	10	7-2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	<0.050	<0.050	1	1	7-2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickle (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	No MCL		7-2022	
Selenium (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	50	50	7-2022	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	7.4	7.4	3000	3000	7-2022	N/A
Thallium (ppb)	N	<0.001	<0.001	2	0.5	7-2022	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	70	70	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	50	50	11-2019	Residue of banned herbicide
Atrazine (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	3	3	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	<50	<50	200	0	11-2019	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	40	40	11-2019	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	<0.0001	<0.0001	2	0	7-2022	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	<1	<1	200	200	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<0.6	<0.6	400	400	11-2019	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<0.6	<0.6	6	0	11-2019	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE) (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001	200	0	7-2022	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	7	7	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	<0.4	<0.4	20	20	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide use

Violations		
Type/ Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Monitoring, Routine (Arsenic) EPDS002-EPDS003-EPDS004	01/01/2022 – 03/31/2022	Quarterly sampling, Installing Arsenic Treatment 2023
Monitoring, Routine (Arsenic) No Violation this quarter	04/01/2022 – 06/30/2022	Quarterly sampling, Installing Arsenic Treatment 2023
Monitoring, Routine (Arsenic) EPDS002- EPDS003	07/01/2022 – 09/30/2022	Quarterly sampling, Installing Arsenic Treatment 2023
Monitoring, Routine (Arsenic) EPDS003-EPDS002	10/1/2022 – 12/31/2022	Quarterly sampling, Installing Arsenic Treatment 2023

Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	<5	<5	30	0	11-2019	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	N	<5	<5	100	100	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001	2	2	7-2022	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001	50	0	7-2022	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<6	<6	700	700	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<100	<100	400	0	11-2019	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001	200	0	7-2022	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	1	0	11-2019	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	50	50	11-2019	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (aka BHC-Gamma) (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001	200	200	7-2022	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.00005	40	40	7-2022	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	200	200	11-2019	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (aka Aroclor) (ppt)	N	<100	<100	500	0	11-2019	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	<0.04	<0.04	1	0	11-2019	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	500	500	11-2019	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	4	4	11-2019	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	3	3	7-2022	Herbicide runoff
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	0	10-2022	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	0	10-2022	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	100	100	10-2022	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	600	600	10-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	75	75	10-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	0	10-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	7	7	10-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	70	70	10-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	100	100	10-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	0	10-2022	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	0	10-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	700	700	10-2022	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	100	100	10-2022	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	0	10-2022	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	7	0	10-2022	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	200	200	10-2022	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	3	10-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	0	10-2022	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	1	1	10-2022	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.0003	<0.0003	2	0	10-2022	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	10	10	10-2022	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

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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

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MREM = Millirems per year – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

NA = Not Applicable, sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of water clarity.

PCi/L = Picocuries per liter - picocuries per liter is a 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.

PPQ = Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter.

TT = Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ppm x 1000 = ppb
ppb x 1000 = ppt
ppt x 1000 = ppq

Health Effects Language

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 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. 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: If present, elevated levels of 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. Oak Creek Water 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present OR Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) OR Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	2	Absent	Absent	Absent	1/1/21-12/31/21	Naturally Present in Environment
Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile AND Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	90 th Percentile =0.14	ND -0.25	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	9/2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90 th Percentile = 1.5	ND- 2.2	AL = 15	0	9/2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	N	3.2+/-1.0 PCI/L	<3-3.2+/-1.0 PCI/L	15	0	11/2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	N	<1	<1 PCI/L	5	0	11/2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	N	<1.0	<1.0	6	6	3-2021	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ppb)	Y	RAA = 10.33	9.8-10.8	10	0	2021 Quarterly	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N	<0.2	<0.2	7	7	6-2016	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.22	0.18-0.22	2	2	3-2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	<1.0	<1.0	4	4	3-2021	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	5	3-2021	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	1.4	0.001	100	100	3-2021	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	<25	<25	200	200	3-2021	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.087	0.087	4	4	3-2021	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	3-2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	N	0.61	0.61	10	10	3-2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	<0.05	<0.05	1	1	3-2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickle (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	No MCL		3-2021	
Selenium (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	50	50	3-2021	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	9.2	9.2	3000	3000	3-2021	N/A
Thallium (ppb)	N	<1.0	<1.0	2	0.5	3-2021	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	70	70	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	50	50	11-2019	Residue of banned herbicide
Atrazine (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	3	3	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	<50	<50	200	0	11-2019	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	40	40	11-2019	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	2	0	11-2019	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	<1	<1	200	200	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<0.6	<0.6	400	400	11-2019	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<0.6	<0.6	6	0	11-2019	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE) (ppt)	N	<100	<100	200	0	11/2019	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	7	7	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	<0.4	<0.4	20	20	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide use

Violations		
Type/ Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Monitoring, Routine (Arsenic) EPDS003- EPDS004	01/01/2021 – 03/31/2021	Quarterly sampling, Installing Arsenic Treatment 2022
Monitoring, Routine (Arsenic) EPDS002- EPDS003- EPDS004	04/01/2021 – 06/30/2021	Quarterly sampling, Installing Arsenic Treatment 2022
Monitoring, Routine (Arsenic) EPDS002- EPDS003- EPDS004	07/01/2021 – 09/30/2021	Quarterly sampling, Installing Arsenic Treatment 2022
Monitoring, Routine (Arsenic) EPDS003	10/1/21 – 12/31/2021	Quarterly sampling, Installing Arsenic Treatment 2022

Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	<5	<5	30	0	11-2019	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	N	<5	<5	100	100	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	<0.01	<0.01	2	2	11-2019	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	<10	<10	50	0	11-2019	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<6	<6	700	700	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<100	<100	400	0	11-2019	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<100	<100	200	0	11-2019	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	1	0	11-2019	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	50	50	11-2019	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (aka BHC-Gamma) (ppt)	N	<10	<10	200	200	11-2019	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	40	40	11-2019	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	200	200	11-2019	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (aka Aroclor) (ppt)	N	<100	<100	500	0	11-2019	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	<0.04	<0.04	1	0	11-2019	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	500	500	11-2019	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	4	4	11-2019	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	N	<0.05	<0.05	3	3	11-2019	Herbicide runoff
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11-2019	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11-2019	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	11-2019	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	600	600	11-2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	75	75	11-2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	7	7	11-2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	70	70	11-2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	11-2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11-2019	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11-2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	700	700	11-2019	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	11-2019	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11-2019	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	7	0	6-2016	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	200	200	11-2019	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	3	11-2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11-2019	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<0.5	<0.5	1	1	11-2019	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.3	<0.3	2	0	11-2019	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<0.5	<0.5	10	10	11-2019	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Oak Creek Water District

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

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

Public Water System (PWS) Information

PWS ID Number	PWS Name		
AZ04 -13-041	Oak Creek Water District		
Contact Person and Title	Phone Number	E-Mail Address	
Doug Bowen - President	928 282-3404	info@oakcreekwater.com	
We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more please contact Oak Creek Water District at (928) 282-3404 for additional information;			

Drinking Water Sources

Our groundwater is pumped from three 600' wells located within our service area. We routinely monitor for contaminants in our drinking water. This report provides information allowing you to make more informed decisions regarding your drinking water.

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, which 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 that 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 also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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

AL = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MFL = Million fibers per liter.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur.

MREM = Millirems per year – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

NA = Not Applicable, sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of water clarity.

PCi/L = Picocuries per liter - picocuries per liter is a 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.

PPQ = Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter.

TT = Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ppm x 1000 = ppb

ppb x 1000 = ppt

ppt x 1000 = ppq

Health Effects Language

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 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. 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: If present, elevated levels of 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. Oak Creek Water 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present OR Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) OR Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	1/1/20-12/31/20	Naturally Present in Environment
Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile AND Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	90 th Percentile =0.18	0.005-0.19	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	9/2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90 th Percentile = 1.1	ND-1.0	AL = 15	0	9/2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	N	3.2+/-1.0 PCI/L	<3-3.2+/-1.0 PCI/L	15	0	11/2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	N	<1	<1 PCI/L	5	0	11/2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	N	<1.0	<1.0	6	6	8-2020	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ppb)	Y	RAA = 10.33	9.6-11.0	10	0	2020 Quarterly	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N	<0.2	<0.2	7	7	6-2016	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.22	0.22	2	2	8-2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	<1.0	<1.0	4	4	8-2020	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	5	8-2020	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	1.8	1.8	100	100	8-2020	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	<25	<25	200	200	8-2020	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.084	0.084	4	4	8-2020	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	8-2020	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	N	0.66	0.45-0.77	10	10	8-2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	<0.05	<0.05	1	1	6-2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickle (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	No MCL		8-2020	
Selenium (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	50	50	8-2020	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	9.7	9.7	3000	3000	8-2020	N/A
Thallium (ppb)	N	<1.0	<1.0	2	0.5	8-2020	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	70	70	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	50	50	11-2019	Residue of banned herbicide
Atrazine (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	3	3	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	<50	<50	200	0	11-2019	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	40	40	11-2019	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	2	0	11-2019	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	<1	<1	200	200	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<0.6	<0.6	400	400	11-2019	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<0.6	<0.6	6	0	11-2019	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE) (ppt)	N	<100	<100	200	0	11/2019	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	7	7	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	<0.4	<0.4	20	20	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide use

Violations		
Type/ Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Monitoring, Routine (Arsenic) EPDS003- EPDS004	01/01/2020 – 03/31/2020	Quarterly sampling, Installing Arsenic Treatment 2021
Monitoring, Routine (Arsenic) EPDS002- EPDS003- EPDS004	04/01/2020 – 06/30/2020	Quarterly sampling, Installing Arsenic Treatment 2021
Monitoring, Routine (Arsenic) EPDS002- EPDS003- EPDS004	07/01/2020 – 09/30/2020	Quarterly sampling, Installing Arsenic Treatment 2021
Monitoring, Routine (Arsenic) EPDS003	10/1/20 – 12/31/2020	Quarterly sampling, Installing Arsenic Treatment 2021

Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	<5	<5	30	0	11-2019	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	N	<5	<5	100	100	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	<0.01	<0.01	2	2	11-2019	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	<10	<10	50	0	11-2019	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<6	<6	700	700	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<100	<100	400	0	11-2019	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<100	<100	200	0	11-2019	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	1	0	11-2019	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	50	50	11-2019	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (aka BHC-Gamma) (ppt)	N	<10	<10	200	200	11-2019	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	40	40	11-2019	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	200	200	11-2019	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (aka Aroclor) (ppt)	N	<100	<100	500	0	11-2019	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	<0.04	<0.04	1	0	11-2019	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	500	500	11-2019	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	4	4	11-2019	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	N	<0.05	<0.05	3	3	11-2019	Herbicide runoff
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11-2019	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11-2019	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	11-2019	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	600	600	11-2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	75	75	11-2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	7	7	11-2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	70	70	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	6-2016	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11-2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	700	700	11-2019	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	11-2019	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11-2019	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	7	0	6-2016	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	200	200	11-2019	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	3	11-2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11-2019	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<0.5	<0.5	1	1	11-2019	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.3	<0.3	2	0	11-2019	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<0.5	<0.5	10	10	11-2019	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Oak Creek Water Co. No. 1

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

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

Public Water System (PWS) Information

PWS ID Number	PWS Name		
AZ04 -13-041	Oak Creek Water Co. No. 1		
Contact Person and Title	Phone Number	E-Mail Address	
Doug Bowen - President	928 282-3404	info@oakcreekwater.com	
We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more please contact Oak Creek Water Co. No. 1 at (928) 282-3404 for additional information;			

Drinking Water Sources

Our groundwater is pumped from three 600' wells located within our service area. We routinely monitor for contaminants in our drinking water. This report provides information allowing you to make more informed decisions regarding your drinking water.

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, which 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 that 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 also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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

<p>AL = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.</p> <p>MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.</p> <p>MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.</p> <p>MFL = Million fibers per liter.</p> <p>MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.</p> <p>MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur.</p> <p>MREM = Millirems per year – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.</p> <p>NA = Not Applicable, sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.</p> <p>NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of water clarity.</p> <p>PCi/L = Picocuries per liter - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.</p> <p>PPM = Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L).</p> <p>PPB = Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L).</p> <p>PPT = Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter.</p> <p>PPQ = Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter.</p> <p>TT = Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p>	<table border="1"><tr><td>ppm x 1000 = ppb</td></tr><tr><td>ppb x 1000 = ppt</td></tr><tr><td>ppt x 1000 = ppq</td></tr></table>	ppm x 1000 = ppb	ppb x 1000 = ppt	ppt x 1000 = ppq
ppm x 1000 = ppb				
ppb x 1000 = ppt				
ppt x 1000 = ppq				

Health Effects Language

<p>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.</p>
<p>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. 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.</p>
<p>LEAD: If present, elevated levels of 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. Oak Creek Water 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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.</p>

Water Quality Data

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present OR Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) OR Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	1/1/2019-12/31/19	Naturally Present in Environment
Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile AND Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	90 th Percentile = 0.18	0.005-0.19	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	9/2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90 th Percentile = 1.1	ND-1.0	AL = 15	0	9/2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	N	3.2+/-1.0 PCI/L	<3-3.2+/-1.0 PCI/L	15	0	11/2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	N	<1	<1 PCI/L	5	0	11/2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	N	<1.0	<1.0	6	6	11-2019	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ppb)	Y	RAA = 10.38	8.83-11.4	10	0	2019 Quarterly	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N	<0.2	<0.2	7	7	6-2016	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.23	0.23	2	2	11-2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	<1.0	<1.0	4	4	11-2019	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	5	11-2019	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	1.4	1.4	100	100	11-2019	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	<25	<25	200	200	11-2019	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.069	0.069	4	4	11-2019	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	11-2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	N	0.54	0.45-0.60	10	10	11-2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	<0.05	<0.05	1	1	6-2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	50	50	11-2019	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	7.2	7.2	3000	3000	11-2019	N/A
Thallium (ppb)	N	<1.0	<1.0	2	0.5	11-2019	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	70	70	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	50	50	11-2019	Residue of banned herbicide
Atrazine (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	3	3	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	<50	<50	200	0	11-2019	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	40	40	11-2019	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	2	0	11-2019	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	<1	<1	200	200	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<0.6	<0.6	400	400	11-2019	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<0.6	<0.6	6	0	11-2019	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE) (ppt)	N	<100	<100	200	0	11/2019	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	7	7	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	<0.4	<0.4	20	20	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide use

Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	<5	<5	30	0	11-2019	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	N	<5	<5	100	100	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	<0.01	<0.01	2	2	11-2019	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	<10	<10	50	0	11-2019	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<6	<6	700	700	11-2019	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<100	<100	400	0	11-2019	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<100	<100	200	0	11-2019	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	1	0	11-2019	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	50	50	11-2019	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (aka BHC-Gamma) (ppt)	N	<10	<10	200	200	11-2019	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	40	40	11-2019	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	200	200	11-2019	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (aka Aroclor) (ppt)	N	<100	<100	500	0	11-2019	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	<0.04	<0.04	1	0	11-2019	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	500	500	11-2019	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	4	4	11-2019	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	N	<0.05	<0.05	3	3	11-2019	Herbicide runoff
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11-2019	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11-2019	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	11-2019	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	600	600	11-2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	75	75	11-2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	7	7	11-2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	70	70	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	6-2016	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11-2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	700	700	11-2019	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	11-2019	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11-2019	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	7	0	6-2016	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	200	200	11-2019	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	3	11-2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	11-2019	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<0.5	<0.5	1	1	11-2019	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.3	<0.3	2	0	11-2019	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<0.5	<0.5	10	10	11-2019	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Oak Creek Water Co. No. 1

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

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

Public Water System (PWS) Information

PWS ID Number	PWS Name		
AZ04 -13-041	Oak Creek Water Co. No. 1		
Contact Person and Title		Phone Number	E-Mail Address
Doug Bowen - President		928 282-3404	info@oakcreekwater.com
We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more please contact Oak Creek Water Co. No. 1 at (928) 282-3404 for additional information;			

Drinking Water Sources

Our groundwater is pumped from three 600' wells located within our service area. We routinely monitor for contaminants in our drinking water. This report provides information allowing you to make more informed decisions regarding your drinking water.

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, which 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 that 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 also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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

AL = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MFL = Million fibers per liter.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur.

MREM = Millirems per year – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

NA = Not Applicable, sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of water clarity.

PCi/L = Picocuries per liter - picocuries per liter is a 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.

PPQ = Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter.

TT = Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ppm x 1000 = ppb

ppb x 1000 = ppt

ppt x 1000 = ppq

Health Effects Language

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 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. 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: If present, elevated levels of 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. Oak Creek Water 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present OR Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) OR Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	1/1/2018-12/31/18	Naturally Present in Environment
Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile AND Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	90 th Percentile = 0.18	0.005-0.19	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	9/2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90 th Percentile = 1.1	ND-1.0	AL = 15	0	9/2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	N	1.9 PCI/L	1.9 PCI/L	15	0	6/2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	N	0.7 PCI/L	0.7 PCI/L	5	0	6/2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	N	1.0	1.0	6	6	01/1/18 12/31/20	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ppb)	Y	RAA = 11.49	9.45-24.4	10	0	Monthly	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N	<0.2	<0.2	7	7	6-2016	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.2	0.2	2	2	01/1/18 12/31/20	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	<1.0	<1.0	4	4	01/1/18 12/31/20	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	5	01/1/18 12/31/20	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	1.9	1.9	100	100	01/1/18 12/31/20	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	200	200	01/1/18 12/31/20	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.087	0.087	4	4	01/1/18 12/31/20	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	01/1/18 12/31/20	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	N	0.52	0.45-0.51	10	10	12/3/18	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	<0.05	<0.05	1	1	9-2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	<5	<5	50	50	01/1/18 12/31/20	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	8	8	3000	3000	01/1/18 12/31/20	N/A
Thallium (ppb)	N	<1.0	<1.0	2	0.5	01/1/18 12/31/20	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	70	70	6-2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	50	50	6-2016	Residue of banned herbicide
Atrazine (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	3	3	6-2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	<50	<50	200	0	6-2016	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	40	40	6-2016	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	2	0	6-2016	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	<1	<1	200	200	6-2016	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<0.6	<0.6	400	400	6-2016	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<0.6	<0.6	6	0	6-2016	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE) (ppt)	N	<100	<100	200	0	6/2016	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	7	7	6-2016	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	<0.4	<0.4	20	20	6-2016	Runoff from herbicide use

Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	<5	<5	30	0	6-2016	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	N	<5	<5	100	100	6-2016	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	<0.01	<0.01	2	2	6-2016	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	<10	<10	50	0	6-2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<6	<6	700	700	6-2016	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<100	<100	400	0	6-2016	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<100	<100	200	0	6-2016	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	1	0	6-2016	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	50	50	6-2016	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (aka BHC-Gamma) (ppt)	N	<10	<10	200	200	6-2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	40	40	6-2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	200	200	6-2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (aka Aroclor) (ppt)	N	<100	<100	500	0	6-2016	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	<0.04	<0.04	1	0	6-2016	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	500	500	6-2016	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	4	4	6-2016	Herbicide runoff
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	6-2016	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	6-2016	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	6-2016	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	600	600	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	75	75	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	7	7	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	70	70	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	6-2016	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	700	700	6-2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	6-2016	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	6-2016	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	70	70	6-2016	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	200	200	6-2016	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	3	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	6-2016	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<0.5	<0.5	1	1	6-2016	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.3	<0.3	2	0	6-2016	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<0.5	<0.5	10	10	6-2016	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Violations

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
MONITORING, ROUTINE (Arsenic EPDS004)	01/1/2018-03/31/2018	Compliance Achieved
MONITORING, ROUTINE (Arsenic EPDS003) -(EPDS004)	04/01/2018-06/30/2018	Sampling monthly
MONITORING, ROUTINE (Arsenic EPDS002- EPDS003- EPDS004)	07/01/2018-09/30/2018	Sampling Monthly
MONITORING, ROUTINE (Arsenic EPDS002 - EPDS004)	10/01/2018-12/31/2018	Sampling Monthly
CCR Report	01/2018-12/31/2018	Compliance Achieved

Oak Creek Water Co. No. 1

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

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

Public Water System (PWS) Information

PWS ID Number	PWS Name		
AZ04 -13-041	Oak Creek Water Co. No. 1		
Contact Person and Title	Phone Number	E-Mail Address	
Doug Bowen - President	928 282-3404	info@oakcreekwater.com	
We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more please contact Oak Creek Water Co. No. 1 at (928) 282-3404 for additional information;			

Drinking Water Sources

Our groundwater is pumped from three 600' wells located within our service area. We routinely monitor for contaminants in our drinking water. This report provides information allowing you to make more informed decisions regarding your drinking water.

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, which 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 that 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 also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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

<p>AL = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.</p> <p>MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.</p> <p>MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.</p> <p>MFL = Million fibers per liter.</p> <p>MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.</p> <p>MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur.</p> <p>MREM = Millirems per year – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.</p> <p>NA = Not Applicable, sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.</p> <p>NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of water clarity.</p> <p>PCi/L = Picocuries per liter - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.</p> <p>PPM = Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L).</p> <p>PPB = Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L).</p> <p>PPT = Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter.</p> <p>PPQ = Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter.</p> <p>TT = Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p>	<table border="1"><tr><td>$\text{ppm} \times 1000 = \text{ppb}$</td></tr><tr><td>$\text{ppb} \times 1000 = \text{ppt}$</td></tr><tr><td>$\text{ppt} \times 1000 = \text{ppq}$</td></tr></table>	$\text{ppm} \times 1000 = \text{ppb}$	$\text{ppb} \times 1000 = \text{ppt}$	$\text{ppt} \times 1000 = \text{ppq}$
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$\text{ppt} \times 1000 = \text{ppq}$				

Health Effects Language

<p>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.</p>
<p>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. 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.</p>
<p>LEAD: If present, elevated levels of 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. Oak Creek Water 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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.</p>

Water Quality Data

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present OR Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) OR Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria 1 positive monthly sample	N	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	1/1/2016-12/31/16	Naturally Present in Environment
Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile AND Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	90 th Percentile = 0.18	0.005-0.19	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	9/2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90 th Percentile = 1.1	ND-1.0	AL = 15	0	9/2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	N	1.9 PCI/L	1.9 PCI/L	15	0	6/2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	N	0.7 PCI/L	0.7 PCI/L	5	0	6/2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	N	<1.0	<1.0	6	6	8-2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ppb)	Y	RAA = 9.9	8.1-13.8	10	0	Monthly	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N	<0.2	<0.2	7	7	6-2016	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.21	0.21	2	2	6-2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	<1.0	<1.0	4	4	6-2016	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	5	6-2016	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	2.6	2.6	100	100	6-2016	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	<25	<25	200	200	6-2016	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.08	0.08	4	4	6-2016	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	6-2016	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	N	0.75	0.44-0.75	10	10	9-2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	<0.05	<0.05	1	1	9-2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	<5	<5	50	50	6-2016	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	7	7	3000	3000	6-2016	N/A
Thallium (ppb)	N	<1.0	<1.0	2	0.5	6-2016	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	70	70	6-2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	50	50	6-2016	Residue of banned herbicide
Atrazine (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	3	3	6-2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	<50	<50	200	0	6-2016	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	40	40	6-2016	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	2	0	6-2016	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	<1	<1	200	200	6-2016	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<0.6	<0.6	400	400	6-2016	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<0.6	<0.6	6	0	6-2016	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE) (ppt)	N	<100	<100	200	0	6/2016	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<0.2	<0.2	7	7	6-2016	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	<0.4	<0.4	20	20	6-2016	Runoff from herbicide use

Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	<5	<5	30	0	6-2016	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	N	<5	<5	100	100	6-2016	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	<0.01	<0.01	2	2	6-2016	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	<10	<10	50	0	6-2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<6	<6	700	700	6-2016	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<100	<100	400	0	6-2016	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<100	<100	200	0	6-2016	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	1	0	6-2016	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	50	50	6-2016	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (aka BHC-Gamma) (ppt)	N	<10	<10	200	200	6-2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	40	40	6-2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	200	200	6-2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (aka Aroclor) (ppt)	N	<100	<100	500	0	6-2016	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	<0.04	<0.04	1	0	6-2016	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	<0.1	<0.1	500	500	6-2016	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	<0.05	<0.05	4	4	6-2016	Herbicide runoff
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	6-2016	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	6-2016	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	6-2016	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	600	600	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	75	75	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	7	7	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	70	70	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	6-2016	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	700	700	6-2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	100	100	6-2016	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	6-2016	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	70	70	6-2016	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	200	200	6-2016	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	3	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.5	5	0	6-2016	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<0.5	<0.5	1	1	6-2016	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.3	<0.3	2	0	6-2016	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<0.5	<0.5	10	10	6-2016	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Violations

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
REPORT SAMPLE RESULT	4/1/2017-4/30/2017	Compliance Achieved
MONITORING, ROUTINE (Arsenic EPDS003) CCR Report	04/01/2017-06/30/2018	Compliance Achieved
MONITORING, ROUTINE (Arsenic EPDS002)	07/01/2017-08/31/2017	Compliance Achieved
MONITORING, ROUTINE (Arsenic EPDS003)	07/01/2017-09/30/2017	Sampling Monthly
MONITORING, ROUTINE (Arsenic EPDS004)	07/01/2017-09/30/2017	Compliance Achieved
MONITORING, ROUTINE (Arsenic EPDS002)	07/01/2017-09/30/2017	Compliance Achieved
MONITORING, ROUTINE (Arsenic EPDS002)	10/01/2017-12/31/2017	Sampling Monthly
MONITORING, ROUTINE (Arsenic EPDS003)	10/01/2017-12/31/2017	Compliance Achieved
MONITORING, ROUTINE (Arsenic EPDS004)	10/01/2017-12/31/2017	Compliance Achieved

Oak Creek Water Co. No. 1

2016 Consumer Confidence Report

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Public Water System (PWS) Information

PWS ID Number	PWS Name		
AZ04 -13-041	Oak Creek Water Co. No. 1		
Contact Person and Title	Phone Number	E-Mail Address	
Doug Bowen - President	928 282-3404	info@oakcreekwater.com	
We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more please contact Oak Creek Water Co. No. 1 at (928) 282-3404 for additional information;			

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Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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 that 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 also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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

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Definitions

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MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MFL = Million fibers per liter.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur.

MREM = Millirems per year – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

NA = Not Applicable, sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of water clarity.

PCi/L = Picocuries per liter - picocuries per liter is a 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.

PPQ = Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter.

TT = Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ppm x 1000 = ppb

ppb x 1000 = ppt

ppt x 1000 = ppq

Health Effects Language

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 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. 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: If present, elevated levels of 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. Oak Creek Water 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present OR Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) OR Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria 1 positive monthly sample	N	0	A-P	0	0	1/1/2016-12/31/16	Naturally Present in Environment
Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile AND Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	90 th Percentile =.097		AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90 th Percentile = .001		AL = 15	0	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha emitters (pCi/L) Radon & U	N	1.9 PCI/L	1.9 PCI/L	15	0	8-2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	N	.7 PCI/L	.7 PCI/L	5	0	8-2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	N	< Indicated		.006	.006	8-2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ppb)	N	.0098	.0077-.0098	.01	0	Monthly	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	.21		2	0	8-2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	< Indicated		.004	0	8-2016	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	< Indicated		.005	0	8-2016	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	.0026		.2	0	8-2016	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	< Indicated		200	0	8-2016	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	N	.0002		4	4	8-2016	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	< Indicated		.002	0	8-2016	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and

							cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	N	.60	.41-.60	10	10	8-2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	< Indicated		1	1	8-2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	< Indicated		.5	.5	8-2016	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	7.0		3000	3000	8-2016	N/A
Thallium (ppb)	N	< Indicated		.002	0.0005	8-2016	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	N	< Indicated		.7		8-2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	< Indicated		50	50	8-2016	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide	N	< Indicated		TT	0	8-2016	Added to water during sewage / wastewater treatment
Alachlor (ppb)	N	< Indicated		2	0	8-2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	N	< Indicated		3	3	8-2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	< Indicated		200	0	8-2016	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	< Indicated		40	40	8-2016	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	< Indicated		2	0	8-2016	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	< Indicated		200	200	8-2016	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	< Indicated		400	400	8-2016	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	< Indicated		6	0	8-2016	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	N	< Indicated		200	0	8-2016	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	< Indicated		7	7	8-2016	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	< Indicated		20	20	8-2016	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	< Indicated		30	0	8-2016	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	N	< Indicated		100	100	8-2016	Runoff from herbicide use

Endrin (ppb)	N	< Indicated		2	2	8-2016	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin	N	< Indicated		TT	0	8-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	< Indicated		50	0	8-2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	< Indicated		700	700		Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	< Indicated		400	0	8-2016	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	< Indicated		200	0	8-2016	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	< Indicated		1	0	8-2016	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	N	< Indicated		50	50	8-2016	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	N	< Indicated		200	200	8-2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	< Indicated		40	40	8-2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	< Indicated		200	200	8-2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	N	< Indicated		500	0	8-2016	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	< Indicated		1	0	8-2016	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	< Indicated		500	500	8-2016	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	< Indicated		4	4	8-2016	Herbicide runoff
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	N	< Indicated		5	0	6-2016	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	< Indicated		5	0	6-2016	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	< Indicated		100	100	6-2016	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	< Indicated		600	600	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	< Indicated		75	75	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	< Indicated		5	0	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene	N	< Indicated		7	7	6-2016	Discharge from

(ppb)							industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	< Indicated		70	70	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	< Indicated		100	100	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	< Indicated		5	0	6-2016	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	< Indicated		5	0	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	< Indicated		700	700	6-2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	< Indicated		100	100	6-2016	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	< Indicated		5	0	6-2016	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	< Indicated		70	70	6-2016	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	< Indicated		200	200	6-2016	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	< Indicated		5	3	6-2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	< Indicated		5	0	6-2016	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	< Indicated		1	1	6-2016	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	< Indicated		2	0	6-2016	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	< Indicated		10	10	6-2016	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Violations

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Monitoring Violation	2016	Compliance Achieved