



2018 Water Quality Report

Public Water System Name: FARMERS WATER CO.

Public Water System Numbers: AZ04-10048, AZ04-10049, AZ04-10213, AZ04-10414

Water Quality Reports: <https://www.farmerswaterco.com/waterqualityreport/>

To Our Valued Customers

Farmers Water Co. is pleased to present our Water Quality Report for the year 2018, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This Annual Water Quality Report contains important information about the quality of the water we deliver to your tap. We are committed to providing you with a safe and reliable supply of drinking water.

General Information About Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes enforceable regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants allowed in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish equivalent limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Our Water Source

Farmers Water Co. pumps groundwater from several wells for the distribution of potable water at its 4 public water systems:

- PWS AZ04-10048 – Sahuarita
- PWS AZ04-10049 – Continental #1, #2, #3
- PWS AZ04-10213 – Santa Rita Springs
- PWS AZ04-10414 – Sahuarita Highlands

Each PWS has at least one well, storage tank, pressure tank, and distribution system. Because Farmers Water Co. pumps from the aquifer, minimal treatment is required. However, we do chlorinate the water at each of our storage tanks before it is delivered through our distribution system to ensure that the water delivered to our customers remains free of microbiological contamination.

Protecting Our Water Source

Residents can help to protect water sources by taking hazardous household chemicals to hazardous material collection centers.

Please contact **Farmers Water Co. at 520-879-7474** or visit our website at www.farmerswaterco.com to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Annual Water Quality Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend a scheduled public meeting. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day. Water Quality Reports:

<https://www.farmerswaterco.com/waterqualityreport/>

Contaminants That May Be Present Include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban 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 byproducts 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.

Routine Monitoring

Farmers Water Co. routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water to meet Federal and State drinking water regulations. We monitor for certain contaminants on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis. Certain contaminants are monitored less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination.

The regulated contaminants tables for each water system list the contaminants that were detected, any regulated non-detected results were excluded from the table.

Vulnerable Population

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the EPA and CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants call the EPA *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791.

Source Water Assessment

The Source Water Assessment Report provides detailed information on the drinking water sources of a public water system by evaluating the hydrologic setting, identifying any adjacent land uses and delineating the assessment area in which the sources are located. It does not mean that the contamination has or will occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality water that meets national drinking water standards is delivered to your home. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan.

In 2003, ADEQ completed a source water assessment of seven of our ground water wells. The source water assessment reports are on file with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) and are available for public review at 1110 W. Washington St. Phoenix, AZ 85007 or you may request a copy at www.azdeq.gov/records-center. For more information visit the ADEQ website at: www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/swap.html

Potential sources of contamination in our source water area come from leaching that occurs during the earth's natural filtering process or possible direct infiltration.

Terms and Abbreviations

- **Action Level (AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Not Detected (ND or <):** Not detectable at reporting limit.
- **Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL):** The smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** Measure of the radioactivity in water
- **(ppm):** Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- **(ppb):** Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)

EPA Lead Alert

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Farmers Water Co. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Lead usually enters from corrosion of household plumbing, pipes and fixtures that contain lead. 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* at 1-800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Assessment for Revised Total Coliform Rule

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. If coliform is found, then the system is responsible to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, the water system is required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

- During the past year, we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 assessment at the Sahuarita PWS AZ04-10048. The Level 1 assessment was completed with three (3) corrective actions being identified and addressed.

Sahuarita

Water Quality Data For 2018

Regulated Contaminants

PWS AZ04-10048

Disinfectants	Violation	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Date	Major Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	No	0.04	0.2 – 0.8	4	4	Monthly	Disinfection additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	Violation	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Major Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	No	7.6	0.0 – 6.2	80	N/A	6/14/18	Byproduct of drinking water Chlorination
Lead & Copper	Violation	90 th Percentile <u>AND</u> Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG	Sample Date	Major Sources of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	No	90 th Percentile = 0.093 0 over AL	0.0036 – 0.0990	1.3	1.3	9/23/2016	Corrosion of household plumbing, natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	No	90 th Percentile = 1.5 0 over AL	0 – 2.2	15	0	9/23/2016	Corrosion of household plumbing, natural deposits
Radionuclides	Violation	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Major Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	No	15.0 +/- 0.5	N/A	15	0	4/30/2018	Natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Major Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	No	4.8	N/A	10	0	3/7/2018	Natural deposits, runoffs
Barium (ppm)	No	0.065	N/A	2	2	2/21/2012	Natural deposits, discharge of industrial
Fluoride (ppm)	No	0.3	N/A	4	4	2/21/2012	Natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer
Nitrate ² (ppm)	No	6.9	N/A	10	10	3/20/2018	Natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Sodium (ppm)	No	58.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	4/30/2018	Natural deposits, septic

¹ **Arsenic** is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems. If arsenic is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water and continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic.

² **Nitrate** in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Continental

Water Quality Data For 2018

Regulated Contaminants

PWS AZ04-10049 #1

Disinfectants	Violation	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Date	Major Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	No	0.2	0.1 – 0.3	4	4	Monthly	Disinfection additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	Violation	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Major Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	No	5.0	2.3 – 7.7	80	N/A	6/14/2018	Byproduct of drinking water Chlorination
Lead & Copper	Violation	90 th Percentile AND Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG	Sample Date	Major Sources of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	No	90 th Percentile = 0.068 0 over AL	0.0043 – 0.12	1.3	1.3	9/22/2016	Corrosion of household plumbing, natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	No	90 th Percentile = 0.82 0 over AL	0 – 2.0	15	0	9/22/2016	Corrosion of household plumbing, natural deposits
Radionuclides	Violation	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Major Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	No	7.7 +/- 0.43	N/A	15	0	4/30/2018	Natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Major Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	No	7.6	N/A	10	0	3/7/2018	Natural deposits, runoffs
Barium (ppm)	No	0.068	N/A	2	2	2/21/2012	Natural deposits, discharge of industrial
Fluoride (ppm)	No	0.53	N/A	4	4	2/21/2012	Natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer
Nitrate ² (ppm)	No	8.7	N/A	10	10	4/30/2018	Natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Sodium (ppm)	No	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	4/30/2018	Natural deposits, septic

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² **Nitrate** in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Madera Highlands

Water Quality Data For 2018

Regulated Contaminants

PWS AZ04-10049 #2

Disinfectants	Violation	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MRD L	MRDLG	Sample Date	Major Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	No	0.2	0.1 – 0.3	4	4	Monthly	Disinfection additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	Violation	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Major Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	No	5.0	2.3 – 7.7	80	N/A	6/14/2018	Byproduct of drinking water Chlorination
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Major Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	No	4.5	N/A	10	0	4/30/2018	Natural deposits, runoffs
Barium (ppm)	No	0.042	N/A	2	2	4/30/2018	Natural deposits, discharge of industrial
Fluoride (ppm)	No	0.54	N/A	4	4	4/30/2018	Natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer
Nitrate ² (ppm)	No	3.2	N/A	10	10	3/20/2018	Natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Sodium (ppm)	No	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	4/30/2018	Natural deposits, septic

¹ **Arsenic** is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems. If arsenic is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water and continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic.

² **Nitrate** in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Colonia Real

Water Quality Data For 2018

Regulated Contaminants

PWS AZ04-10049 #3

Disinfectants	Violation	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Date	Major Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	No	0.2	0.1 – 0.3	4	4	Monthly	Disinfection additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	Violation	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Major Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	No	5.0	2.3 – 7.7	80	N/A	6/14/2018	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Radionuclides	Violation	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Major Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	No	5.2 +/- 0.68	N/A	15	0	4/30/2018	Natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Major Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	No	4.6	N/A	10	0	4/30/2018	Natural deposits, runoffs
Barium (ppm)	No	0.046	N/A	2	2	4/30/2018	Natural deposits, discharge from industrial
Fluoride (ppm)	No	0.54	N/A	4	4	4/30/2018	Natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer
Nitrate ² (ppm)	No	2.8	N/A	10	10	4/30/2018	Natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Sodium (ppm)	No	52	N/A	N/A	N/A	4/30/2018	Natural deposits, septic

¹ **Arsenic** is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems. If arsenic is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water and continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic.

² **Nitrate** in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Santa Rita Springs

Water Quality Data For 2018

Regulated Contaminants

PWS AZ04-10213

Disinfectants	Violation	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Date	Major Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	No	0.3	02.-0.4	4	4	Monthly	Disinfection additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	Violation	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Major Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	No	4.0	0.0 – 8.0	80	N/A	6/14/2018	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Lead & Copper	Violation	90 th Percentile <u>AND</u> Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG	Sample Date	Major Sources of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	No	90 th Percentile = 0.19 0 over AL	0.007 – 0.38	1.3	1.3	9/22/2016	Corrosion of household plumbing, natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	No	90 th Percentile = 3.3 0 over AL	0 – 4.1	15	0	9/22/2016	Corrosion of household plumbing, natural deposits
Radionuclides	Violation	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Major Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	No	5.6 +/-1.1	N/A	15	0	4/30/2018	Natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Major Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	No	8.9	N/A	10	0	4/5/2018	Natural deposits, runoff
Barium (ppm)	No	0.032	N/A	2	2	2/21/2012	Natural deposits, discharge of industrial
Fluoride (ppm)	No	0.48	N/A	4	4	2/21/2012	Natural deposits
Nitrate ² (ppm)	No	5.6	N/A	10	10	3/20/2018	Natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Sodium (ppm)	No	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	4/30/2018	Natural deposits, septic

¹ **Arsenic** is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems. If arsenic is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water and continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic.

² **Nitrate** in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Sahuarita Highlands

Water Quality Data For 2018

Regulated Contaminants

PWS AZ04-10414

Disinfectants	Violation	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Date	Major Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	No	0.3	0.1 – 0.7	4	4	Monthly	Disinfection additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	Violation	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Major Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	No	3.7	0.57 – 6.9	80	N/A	6/14/2018	Byproduct of drinking water Chlorination
Lead & Copper	Violation	90 th Percentile AND Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG	Sample Date	Major Sources of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	No	90 th Percentile = 0.050 0 over AL	0.011 – 0.063	1.3	1.3	9/19/2018	Corrosion of household plumbing, natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	Yes	90 th Percentile = 0.64 0 over AL	0 – 0.71	15	0	9/18/2018	Corrosion of household plumbing, natural deposits
Radionuclides	Violation	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Major Source of Contaminant
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	No	5.5 +/- 0.5	N/A	15	0	8/1/2016	Natural deposits
Combined Uranium (ug/L)	No	18	N/A	30	0	4/30/2018	Natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Major Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	No	2.5	N/A	10	0	3/7/2018	Natural deposits, runoffs
Barium (ppm)	No	0.073	N/A	2	2	8/1/2016	Natural deposits, discharge of industrial
Fluoride (ppm)	No	0.20	N/A	4	4	8/1/2016	Natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer
Nitrate ² (ppm)	No	1.8	N/A	10	10	4/30/2018	Natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer, leaching
Sodium (ppm)	No	34.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	8/1/2016	Natural deposits, septic

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