



Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2020

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

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name		
AZ04-08035	Truxton Canyon Water Company		
Contact Name and Title	Phone Number	E-mail Address	
Mike Neal	928-757-2205	mike@truxtoncanyonwater.com	
<p>We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more about public participation or to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please contact <u>Mike Neal</u> at <u>928-757-2205</u> for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.</p>			

Drinking Water Sources

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

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

Our water source(s): Groundwater Walapai 1 / 55-624999 Hackberry

Drinking Water Contaminants

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

Inorganic Contaminants: Such as salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming

Pesticides and Herbicides: Such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources

Organic Chemical Contaminants: Such as synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants: That can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Vulnerable Population

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and microbiological contaminants call the EPA *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791.

Source Water Assessment

- Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeologic settings of and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the department has given a low risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A low risk designation indicates that most source water protection measures are either already implemented, or the hydrogeology is such that the source water protection measures will have little impact on protection. Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ.

Definitions

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria was present

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria was present

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water

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

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

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

Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL): The smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method

Millirems per year (MREM): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body

Not Applicable (NA): Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of water clarity

Million fibers per liter (MFL)

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

ppm: Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppm x 1000 = ppt

ppb x 1000 = ppq

Lead Informational Statement:

Lead, in drinking water, is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Truxton Canyon Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the [Safe Drinking Water Hotline](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants

	TT	Number of	Positive	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
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Microbiological (RTCR)	Violation Y or N	Positive Samples	Sample(s) Month & Year				
E. Coli	N	0	N/A	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Fecal Indicator (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Surface Water Treatment Rule	TT Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	% Range (Low-High)	TT	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Organic Carbon ¹ (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	0	TT	N/A	Naturally Present in the Environment	
Turbidity ² (NTU)	N/A	N/A	0	TT	N/A	Soil runoff	
<p>¹ Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.</p> <p>² Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the quality of water. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.</p>							
Disinfectants	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRDL	MRDL G	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	N	.55	.49-.61	4	4	02/2020	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine dioxide (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0	800	0	N/A	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	60	N/A	09/2020	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	80	N/A	09/2020	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	0	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0.8	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	MCL Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeds AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.12	0	1.3	1.3	09/2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	N/D	0	15	0	09/2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Photon Emitters (mrem/yr.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	0	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	9.2	7.4-9.2	15	0	07/2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	3.3	N/D-3.3	5	0	07/2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	N/A	NA	30	0	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	6	6	07/2018	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	Y	10.8	8.4 -18	10	0	09/2020	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N	N/D	N/D	7	7	09/2015	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of

							natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.0048	0.0048	2	2	07/2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	4	4	07/2018	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	5	5	07/2018	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	50	50	100	100	07/2018	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	200	200	07/2018	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.7	1.7	4	4	07/2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	2	2	07/2018	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate² (ppm)	N	EPDS 002 2.2	1-2.2	10	10	3/2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	N/D	N/D	1	1	06/2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	50	50	07/2018	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	49	40-049	N/A	N/A	07/2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	2	0.5	07/2018	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

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.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	70	70	7/2018	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	50	50	7/2018	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide	N/A	N/A	N/A	TT	0	N/A	Added to water during sewage / wastewater treatment
Alachlor (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	2	0	7/2018	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	3	3	7/2018	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	N/D	N/D	200	0	7/2018	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	40	40	7/2018	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	2	0	7/2018	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	200	200	7/2018	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	400	400	7/2018	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	6	0	7/2018	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	N	N/D	N/D	200	0	7/2018	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans,

							cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	7	7	7/2018	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	20	20	7/2018	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	N/D	N/D	30	0	7/2018	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	100	100	7/2018	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	2	2	7/2018	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin	N/A	N/A	N/A	TT	0	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	N/D	N/D	50	0	7/2018	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	700	700	7/2018	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	N/D	N/D	400	0	7/2018	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	N/D	N/D	200	0	7/2018	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	1	0	7/2018	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	50	50	7/2018	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	N	N/D	N/D	200	200	7/2018	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	40	40	7/2018	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	200	200	7/2018	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	N/A	N/A	N/A	500	0	N/A	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	1	0	7/2018	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	500	500	7/2018	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	4	4	7/2018	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	3	0	7/2018	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	5	0	8/2018	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	5	0	8/2018	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	100	100	8/2018	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	600	600	8/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	75	75	8/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	5	0	8/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	7	7	8/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	70	70	8/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	100	100	8/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	5	0	8/2018	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	5	0	8/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	700	700	8/2018	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	100	100	8/2018	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	40	N/D-40	5	0	7/2018	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners

1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	70	70	8/2018	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	200	200	8/2018	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	5	3	8/2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	5	0	8/2018	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	N/D	N/D	1	1	8/2018	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	N/D	N/D	2	0	8/2018	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	N/D	N/D	10	10	8/2018	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Violation Summary (for MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring & Reporting Requirement)

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	4Q2020 running annual average for arsenic exceeded the MCL. <i>Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer</i>	4 th Quarter 2020	The filter media was tested and the filter that was not working properly was taken offline. The problem was resolved prior to January 14, 2021
Reporting	Submitted 4Q2020 arsenic results late on 1/15/2021	4 th Quarter 2020	Submitted results
Reporting	Submitted February 2020 Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) results late on 3/19/2020 and submitted June 2020 RTCR results late on 7/29/2020	February 2020 June 2020	Submitted results
Reporting	Submitted 3Q2020 Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) results late on 10/13/2020 and submitted 4Q2020 MRDL results late on 2/5/2021	3 rd Quarter 2020 4 th Quarter 2020	Submitted results
Reporting	Submitted September 2020 Stage 2 Disinfection By-Product results late on 10/13/2020	September 2020	Submitted results

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

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that a report summarizing reported concentrations & other relevant information on water quality test results be provided to customers annually. This report is prepared in compliance with that regulation. According to the EPA regulations, some required tests are performed more frequently than others. **Test data included in this report are only for contaminants that were above detectable levels.**

Truxton Canyon Water Company Water Sampling Schedule is as follows:

- Total Coliform bacteria tests are conducted monthly. All of these results are below detectable limits.
- Arsenic tests are conducted quarterly at point-of-entry.
- Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct (DBP) tests are conducted yearly

*Sampling for a wide variety of contaminants is provided by MAP (Monitoring Assistance Program of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)) on a yearly basis.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Truxton Canyon Water Company water is provided by 6 wells, which draw from an underground aquifer. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals &, in some cases, radioactive material, & can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeologic settings of and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the department has given a low risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A low risk designation indicates that most source water protection measures are either already implemented, or the hydrogeology is such that the source water protection measures will have little impact on protection.

Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ.

Violation Summary Table (Monitoring & Reporting Requirement)

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
Reporting	Submitted arsenic results late	3rd quarter 2019	Submitted results

April 1st 2010 to December 31st 2016, Truxton Canyon Water Co. had 3 violations for Arsenic tests that, on average, exceeded the MCL. Our Arsenic Treatment Plant design has been approved by ADEQ. The arsenic treatment plant has been up and running since August 2016. Health Effects Language: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer

For Your Information: We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. Drinking water, including bottled water may be reasonably 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

The following information is required by the EPA:

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE

- **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

Definitions

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

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" is 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.

ND = Not Detected – Not detectable at reporting limit

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 x 1000 = ppb

ppb x 1000 = ppt

ppt x 1000 = ppq

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 treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile	Samples Exceeds AL	AL	ALG	Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.12	0	1.3	1.3	9/18	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	N/D	0	15	0	09/18	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead, in drinking water, is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. **Truxton Canyon Water Company** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Radionuclides	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	9.2	7.4-9.2	15	0	7/18	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	3.3	ND-3.3	5	0	7/18	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	NA	NA	30	0	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic¹ (ppb)	N	8.875	6.2-15	10	0	3.2019	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.0048	0.0048	2	2	7/18	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	50	50	100	100	7/18	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.7	1.7	4	4	7/18	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate ² (ppm)	N	EPSD 002 2.2	1.-2.2	10	10	3/19	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	49	40-49	N/A	N/A	07/18	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Thank you for being a customer of Truxton Canyon Water Company! If you have any questions or would like a copy of this report, please contact our office at 928-757-2205.