



Casino Arizona Public Water System No. 090400708 is voluntarily issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. This Consumer Confidence Report, also known as a Water Quality Report, summarizes the results of hundreds of tests and measurements performed at Casino Arizona. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Federal Standards.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

Your water comes from three (3) ground water sources purchased from Public Water System No. 090400109.

PROTECTING OUR LOCAL WATER SOURCES

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducted a sanitary survey in 2019. During the survey, there was no deficiency that present a serious health risk. The Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC) Public Works Department and Casino Arizona ensure the safety of your drinking water by continuously monitoring the treated water as required by drinking water regulations.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

To ensure the tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risks. 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances results from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may be from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes, petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, septic systems; and
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens 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 from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia* and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

As the Federal regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include total coliform, lead and copper, total trihalomethanes (TTHMs), and haloacetic acids (HAA5).

SRPMIC- Water Quality Data for Year 2021

Table of Detected Substances

The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The EPA allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Substance	Violation Yes/No	Year Sampled	Average or Maximum	Unit	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Typical Source
			Range				
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	2021	20.4 19.2-20.4	ppb	NA	80 LRAA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper							
Copper ^(1,3)	No	2021	2.0 13 sites over AL	ppm	1.3	90% taps tested must not exceed 1.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead ⁽²⁾	No	2021	ND 1 site over AL	ppb	0	90% of taps tested must not exceed 15	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

Footnotes:

1-

The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 101 samples tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 101 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 2.0 mg/L. The action level for copper was exceeded at 13 sites (due to limited number of sample taps, we were allowed to collect samples at the same site more than once). Water system has implemented flushing program and flushing on a routine basis. The action level exceedance is not a violation but triggers other requirements to minimize exposure to lead and copper in drinking water, including water quality parameter monitoring, corrosion control treatment, and source water monitoring.

2-

The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 101 samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at 1 site. Follow-up sample at this site showed no lead.

3-

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Microbiological Testing

We are required to test your water regularly for signs of microbial contamination. Positive test results could lead to follow-up investigations called assessments and potentially the issuance of public health advisories. Assessments could lead to required corrective actions. The information below summarizes the results of those tests.

Sampling Requirements	Sampling Conducted (months)	Total <i>E. coli</i> Positive	Assessment Triggers	Assessments Conducted
10 samples due monthly	12 out of 12	0	0	0

KEY WATER QUALITY TERMS

The following are definitions of key terms referring to standards and goals of water quality noted on the data table.

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.

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.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The running annual average of sample data collected at one location. The running annual average is an average based upon the previous twelve months (or four quarters) of monitoring data.

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

ppm or milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

ppb or micrograms per liter (µg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

NA: Not applicable

Non-Detect (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. The action level for copper was exceeded in 2021. The action level exceedance is not a violation but triggers other requirements to minimize exposure to lead and copper in drinking water, including water quality parameter monitoring, corrosion control treatment, and source water monitoring.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2021, our system was in compliance with applicable Federal drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

DRINKING WATER AND LEAD

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. There are no known lead service lines in our water distribution system. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. It is possible that lead levels at your home in the community may be higher than at others because of plumbing materials used in your property. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. You can minimize the potential for lead exposure, when your water has been sitting for several hours, by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes (or until the water temperature has changed) before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead levels in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791, or at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

We want you to be informed about your drinking water. For more information, please contact Todd Mellott, Talking Stick Resort Facilities Director, at 480-850-7849. You can also mail your questions to 9800 E. Talking Stick Way, Scottsdale, Arizona 85256.

You may also call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline for information about the Safe Drinking Water Act or EPA's other drinking water programs at 800-426-4791.



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