Salt River Lehi Water System

2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

WELCOME MESSAGE

The Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Public Works Department is pleased to provide you with the 2023 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the Salt River Lehi Water System No. 090400706. This CCR, also known as a Water Quality Report, summarizes the results of tests and measurements performed at the SRPMIC water production facilities and throughout the water distribution system for the 2023 calendar year. These tests and measurements ensure that we deliver the highest quality of water to you. In reading the report, you will discover that your tap water met or surpassed all federal drinking water health standards as set by the Environmental Protection Agency. The Public Works Department is committed to providing the highest quality drinking water and in ensuring that the Community has adequate water sources to meet its current and future needs. We encourage you to read the report to learn more about the water delivered to your home. We value your trust in our ability to provide high quality water service. Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve you.

Sincerely,
Public Works Department
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community

PROJECTS WITHIN YOUR WATER SYSTEM

As the Community continues to grow, the SRPMIC Public Works Department, with support from SRPMIC Council, makes it a priority to continually work to improve your water infrastructure and facilities.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

Your primary water comes from one (1) ground water source and City of Mesa's water as a backup water source.

PROTECTING OUR LOCAL WATER SOURCES

The EPA conducted a sanitary survey for the water production facilities in 2019. During the survey, there was no deficiency that present a serious health risk. Next sanitary survey is scheduled for October 2024. The Public Works Department ensures 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).

As the Federal regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include total coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes (TTHMs), haloacetic acids (HAA5), radiological, and synthetic organic compounds.

2023 SRPMIC - Water Quality Data

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.

Analyte	MRDLG	MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants:								
Chlorine, Chlorine Residual Units: ppm	4	4	0.8208	0.55	0.98	2023	No	Drinking water additive used for disinfection

Analyte	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfection By-Products:								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Units: ppb	N/A	80	7.1	N/A	N/A	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic:								
Arsenic Units: ppb	0	10	6.7	5.9	7.2	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass & electronics production wastes
Barium Units: ppm	2	2	0.018	N/A	N/A	2021	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Units: ppm	4	4	0.36	N/A	N/A	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Sodium Units: ppm	N/A	N/A	140	N/A	N/A	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion
Radiological Contaminants:								
Uranium (combined) Units: ppb	0	30	1.3	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Analyte	MCLG	Action Level	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source
Lead and Copper Rule:							
Copper Units: ppm 90th Percentile	1.3	1.3	0.0846	0 sites over Action Level	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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.

Calendar Year	Sampling Requirements	Sampling Conducted (months)	Total E. Coli Positive	Assessment Triggers	Assessments Conducted
2023	1 Sample due monthly	12 out of 12	0	0	0

2022 City of Mesa - Water Quality Data

The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in the City of Mesa drinking water, backup water supplier for PWS-0900400706 Lehi Public Water System.

Analyte	MCLG	MCL / TT	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation Yes / No	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic:								
Arsenic Units: ppb	0	10	8.28	ND	8.28	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass & electronics production wastes
Barium Units: ppm	2	2	0.114	0.003	0.114	2023	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total Units: ppm	100	100	24.7	ND	24.7	2021	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Units: ppb	4	4	1.11	ND	1.11	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate (reported as Nitrogen) Units: ppm	10	10	6.816	0.22	6.82	2023	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium Units: ppb	50	50	3	ND	3	2023	No	Petroleum, glass, metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; livestock lot runoff
Sodium Units: ppm	N/A	N/A	226	54	226	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion
Radiological Contaminants:								
Gross Alpha Units: piC/L	0	15	5.4	0.8	5.4	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (combined) Units: piC/L	0	5	0.8	ND	0.8	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) Contaminants:								
Dibromochloropropane Units: ppt	0	200	24	ND	24	2022	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, & orchards
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate Units: ppb	0	6	1.7	ND	1.7	2022	No	Discharge from rubber & chemical factories
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs) Contaminants:								
Tetrachloroethylene Units: ppb	0	5	0.62	ND	0.62	2022	No	Discharge from factories & dry cleaners
Trichloroethylene Units: ppb	0	5	0.54	ND	0.54	2021	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites & other factories
Surface Water Treatment Rule:								
Turbidity Units: NTU	N/A	1 NTU	0.25	0.05	0.25	2023	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity Units: % meeting standard	N/A	95% of samples must be <0.3 NTU	100%	100%	100%	2023	No	Soil runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and it is an indication of the effectiveness of City of Mesa's filtration system. They monitor it because it is a good indicator of the quality of water. High turbidity can interfere with the effectiveness of disinfectants.

KEY WATER QUALITY TERMS

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

(MCL): *Maximum Contaminant Level:* 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.

(MCLG): *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:* 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.

(MRDL): *Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:* 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.

(MRDLG): *Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:* 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 contamination.

90th Percentile: Statistical value used to determine if Action Level is exceeded. Determined by calculating the value at which 90% of the samples tested were below that value.

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

(ND): *Not-Detects:* Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is no present.
(N/A): Not Applicable: Does not apply to.

(ppm): *Parts per million:* Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid.

(ppb): *Parts per billion:* Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid.

Positive Samples: The number of positive samples taken that year.

% positive samples/month: % of samples taken monthly that were positive.

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

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations in this reporting year. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the EPA.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

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

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded federal regulations, 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).

DRINKING WATER AND LEAD

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. 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.

DRINKING WATER AND ARSENIC

While your drinking water meets the EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The 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.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water.
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you can save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

WHERE TO LEARN ABOUT THE QUALITY OF OUR WATER

Please feel free to contact the number provided below for a translated copy of the report if you need it in another language.

For more information or to request a printed copy of this report, please contact Public Works Department at 480-362-5600, Monday - Friday 8AM - 5PM.

You can also mail your questions to:

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
Public Works Department
10005 East Osborn Road

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.