Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2024

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

https://espanol.epa.gov/espanol/recursos-e-informacion-sobre-el-ccr-para-los-consumidores

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name
AZ04-20439	Vista Del Norte MHP

Contact Name and Title	Phone Number	E-mail Address
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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 Dennis at 520-887-5581 for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.

This is our annual report about your drinking water quality, also called a Consumer Confidence Report or CCR. Having clean, safe water is one of the most important services we provide, and we want you to be as informed as possible about your drinking water.

This report provides you with information about where your water comes from, results of sampling that we have performed, and any issues or violations that happened over the previous year. This water quality report includes a table with the most recent water testing results within the last 5 years. The table shows if different germs and chemicals were in a safe range and met the health standards of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Look for the column in the table called "TT or MCL violation," to see if your utility found unsafe levels of any germs or chemicals.

You may also find real-time information about our water system at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) *Drinking Water Watch* website at: https://azsdwis.azdeq.gov/DWW_EXT/.

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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals, human activity, or radioactive material.

Our water source(s):	Well 55-623382, Well Depth 300 ft, Water level 98 ft, Basin Tucson AMA, Sub Basin 16-Upper Santa Cruz, Watershed 09-Santa Cruz River.

Consecutive Connection Sources

A public water system that receives some or all of its finished water from one or more wholesale systems by means of a direct connection or through the distribution system of one or more consecutive systems. Systems that purchase water from another system report regulated contaminants detected from the source water supply in a separate table.

PWS# AZ04-10112, City of Tucson, provides us an emergency consecutive connection.

Source Water Assessment

Making the water safe to drink starts by protecting the place it comes from. We work with state scientists at ADEQ to examine water at its source to look for possible pollutants. We examine the hydrogeological nature of the land surrounding the water source and focus on how well the water source is protected from contamination. This is called a Source Water Assessment (SWA).

ADEQ has given this public water system a **low** vulnerability designation.

A low vulnerability 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 SWA information can be found on ADEQ's website: https://azdeq.gov/source-water-protection.

Requests for further SWA information may also be sent to ADEQ via email at: sourcewaterprotection@azdeq.gov.

Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminants are any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. 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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Disinfectants such as chlorine, added to water to control microbes, and **Disinfection By-products** formed by interactions between disinfectants and natural organic materials in water.

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.

Radioactive Contaminants which 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. 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. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

More information about contaminants, their potential health effects, and the appropriate means to lessen the risk can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater.

Definitions

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 no known or expected risk to health exists.

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

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

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.

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 have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Lead Informational Statement:

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.

Vista Del Norte MHP is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.

Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by Oct 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, please contact us. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants

The following terms are related to water quality data presented in this table:

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

Not Detected (ND or <): Not detected at reporting limit**.**

Not Applicable (NA): Sampling was not completed because it was not required by regulation.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measure of water clarity.

Million fibers per liter (MFL): Measure of asbestos fibers.

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

Unit Coversions:

ppm: Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppm x 1000 = ppb

ppb: Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppb x 1000 = ppt

ppt: Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppt x 1000 = ppq

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

The following table only contains results for detected contaminants in your drinking water. Some results are from earlier years than the current year. This is because, according to regulation, some contaminants are monitored less frequently than once per year. The most recent results are shown in the table.

Lead & Copper	AL Violation?	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeding the AL	AL	ALG	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	NO	0.05	0	1.3	1.3	Jun-23	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	**MCL Violation?**	**Average or Highest Level Detected**	**Range**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Date**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alpha Emitters including uranium (pCi/L)	NO	4.2	single result	15	0	Apr-21	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation?	Average or Highest Level Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	NO	0.083	single result	2	2	Apr-21	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	NO	0.054	single result	4	4	Apr-21	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	NO	3.2	single result	10	10	Apr-24	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NO	31	single result	N/A	N/A	Apr-24	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	MCL Violation?	Average or Highest Level Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Simazine (ppb)	NO	0.052	single result	4	4	Aug-24	Herbicide runoff

Water Quality Table - PFAS Monitoring

Your drinking water was sampled in 2023 for the presence and concentration of 29 different per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, some known by the acronyms PFAS, PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX, a group of contaminants in the final stages of becoming regulated by the EPA. PFAS are man-made chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. They have been used since the 1940s to manufacture various consumer products, including fire-fighting foam and stain resistant, water-resistant, and nonstick items. Many PFAS do not break down easily and can build up in people, animals, and the environment over time. Scientific studies have shown that exposure to certain PFAS can be harmful to people and animals, depending on the level and duration of exposure.

To learn more about this group of chemicals, we encourage you to visit the ADEQ website at https://www.azdeq.gov/pfas-resources. You may also read the ADEQ-provided “PFAS 101 Fact Sheet” or view ADEQ’s Introduction to PFAS video on YouTube at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t44kSh0uKXE.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	Average	Range	Sampling Date	MRL	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)* (ppt)	9.81	9.79 - 9.82	2023	3	See above
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	4.35	3.90 - 4.64	2023	4	See above
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	7.47	7.42 - 7.51	2023	4	See above
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)* (ppt)	6.62	6.40 - 6.83	2023	3	See above
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ppt)	23.5	single result	2023	5	See above
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	41.1	40.0 - 42.2	2023	3	See above
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	23.4	22.6 - 24.2	2023	3	See above
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ppt)	65.1	single result	2023	3	See above

* EPA established a Hazard Index MCL to limit any mixture containing one or more of PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and/or GenX Chemicals. The Hazard Index considers the different toxicities of PFNA, GenX Chemicals, PFHxS, and PFBS. For these PFAS, water systems would use a hazard index calculation to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS in the drinking water at that system pose a potential risk and require action (Source: EPA Fact Sheet: Understanding the PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Proposal Hazard Index).