

Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<10		200	0	4/2022	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.05		1	0	4/2022	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	N	<0.05		50	50	4/2022	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	N	<10		200	200	7/2020	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	<0.05		40	40	4/2022	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<1		200	200	4/2022	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	N	<70		500	0	8/2001	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	<0.04		1	0	4/2022	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	<0.1		500	500	4/2022	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	<0.05		4	4	4/2022	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	N	<0.5		3	0	4/2022	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
<b>Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Benzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	4/2022	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	4/2022	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		100	100	4/2022	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		600	600	4/2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		75	75	4/2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	4/2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5		7	7	4/2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5		70	70	4/2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5		100	100	4/2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	4/2022	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	4/2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		700	700	4/2022	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.5		100	100	4/2022	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	4/2022	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5		70	70	4/2022	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5		200	200	4/2022	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	3	4/2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5		5	0	4/2022	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<0.5		1	1	4/2022	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.3		2	0	4/2022	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<0.5		10	10	4/2022	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

### Violation Summary

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
<b>Arsenic</b>			
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.			
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. Samples were collected and were below any health-based guidance level.	07/01/2023 – 09/30/2023	Submit laboratory report, showing drinking water was safe to drink for the contaminant and period indicated. The laboratory did not submit results to ADEQ in the appropriate time frame.
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.			



## Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2023

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		
AZ04-13051	Black Canyon City Water Improvement District (WID)		
Contact Name and Title	Phone Number	E-mail Address	
David E. Moore Sr. Chair member of the board	(623) 374-9408	chair@bccwid.org	

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 an office staff member at (623) 374-9408.

### Drinking Water Sources

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.

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

**Our water source(s):** Groundwater with six (6) wells drawing from the Agua Fria Aquifer

WL-55-203596 - OASIS 2  
 WL-55-591678 - BIG JOHN 2  
 WL-55-591815 - GOA 2  
 WL-55-593903 - OASIS 1  
 WL-55-617476 - GOA 1  
 WL-55-921631 - GOA WELL 3

### 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,** which may come from a variety of sources such as: agricultural, urban stormwater runoffs, and residential uses

**Organic Chemical Contaminants:** Such as synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also 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.

### 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 show 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)      ppm x 1000 = ppb

**ppq:** Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L)      ppb x 1000 = ppt

**ppt 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. **Black Canyon City WID** 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

# BLACK CANYON CITY WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

P. O. Box 1007

34501 S. Old Black Canyon Hwy, #6

Black Canyon City, AZ 85324

Phone: 623-374-9408

**Dear District Constituents –**

**May 2024**

Enclosed is the BCCWID annual "CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT" (CCR) for the calendar year ending 2023 a report designed to keep you informed of the status of your Water District. The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) sets forth requirements for the report and it is not exactly easy reading! Not all testing is required annually as we are on a reduced monitoring program with the State.

**The GOOD news is we meet or exceed ALL state and federal safe drinking water standards; we did, however have 1 reporting violation.**

**During the year, there were -0- detects for monthly coliform & E-coli sampling.**

**Bob Hanus continues as the District's licensed Grade IV Operator/ ADEQ OP008114**

**More GOOD news...in March we had an ADEQ inspection & the inspection was with NO violations**

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

**Conservation/Drought Concerns-** As of April 2023, we are at a **LEVEL TWO**. We continue to encourage everyone to voluntary practice conservation measures.

Occasionally calls are received to report possible leaks, which we truly appreciate. If you ever see standing or running water along the road, please call so we can check it out. Sometimes it is a false alarm, but better safe than sorry. On a personal level, you should do periodic leak checks at home, including checking toilets. Put food coloring in the tank and let it stand without flushing; if color appears in the bowl after a period of time, the tank flapper is faulty and should be replaced. People are shocked how much water can be used. A recent customer had a very large bill & was certain he had no leaks. The meter was indicating a flow of 2.8 gallons/per minute. Doing the math, that equals 4,032 gals per day!! ...or over 120,000 gals in a month!! After further investigating...turns out it was, indeed, a faulty toilet.

Evaporative coolers and drip irrigation systems also need periodic checkups. These types of repairs could save you several thousand gallons of water per month! **And, never water plants or trees by a hose unattended.** Also, as a cautionary reminder, if you are a "snowbird" or leave your home for extended/lengthy periods of time consider turning off your water at your shut-off valve. If a leak or rupture occurs on your property with no one home, huge amounts of water can be wasted and be very costly to you.

**Water Hardness** - One of the most commonly asked questions is – How hard is our water? Water throughout Arizona is hard and ours is no exception. The hardness level varies, but has registered at 280 mg/l, which is high and is why some people install water softeners or other means to reduce the hardness.

### **Hot Water Heater Maintenance-**

As a homeowner, do you know routine cleaning of your hot water heater on a regular basis is important? Information on this topic can be found on our website: [bccwid.org](http://bccwid.org)

**Chlorination** – Use of chlorine is another topic customers ask about, as some people are more sensitive to it than others. The EPA-required arsenic filtration systems raised the need to increase the level of chlorine and an ADEQ mandate requires the chlorine level to be a minimum of 0.47 mg/l at the point of entry. This requirement increases the amount of chlorine being used; however, is still far below the maximum level of 4.0 mg/l. The use of chlorine requires daily monitoring by the District with results reported to ADEQ quarterly.

**Water Pressure** - ADEQ requires a minimum of 20 pounds pressure at your meter. The lowest pressure tested is 22 pounds and there are others with pressure of 90 pounds or more. At their own expense, homeowners with high pressure may install pressure-reducing valves. Likewise, although more than the minimum pressure has been provided, customers with lower levels who desire higher pressure may install private boosters. The lower pressure areas are most typically homes located on the higher hillsides.

**Meter Readings** – Meters are read every month. There are, however, a few occasions when a reading may be estimated. This happens for a variety of reasons, such as "bees" in the box, inaccessibility due to high weeds, obstructed meter box, dogs, vehicle parked over box, etc. If this happens the read sheet is marked accordingly.

**Please remember it is the property owner's responsibility to have the meter box accessible. Weed control, in addition to accessibility, also reduces snake danger. Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.** If you question your usage, please call the office and a re-read can be done. Questions about usage can be too high, but also too LOW. Most people call if they question high usage but low usage should also be checked out.

**Work Orders-** When scheduling any work to be completed by Field Operation Staff, please allow a minimum of 24 hours, Mon. thru Fri. These tasks include water turn-on, turn-off, re-reads, etc. Unless there is a critical WATER LEAK, these other services are NOT considered emergencies.

**Customer Shut-off Valves-** Each property should have its own shut-off valve in case of a leak. The resident should NOT be using the District valve located on the street side of the meter. If the District valve is tampered with and broken the only way to shut off water to the property is by shutting down the entire street. Shut off valves will be installed by