



Rio Vista Mobile Home Park Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2017

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua usted bebe.

Public Water System ID Number		Public Water System Name	
AZ04-20487		Rio Vista Mobile Home Park	
Contact Name and Title		Phone Number	E-mail Address
Wendy Gort		(520) 404-0994	wgort@theriver.com

This Annual Water Quality Report provides information on your drinking water. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that all drinking water suppliers provide a water quality report to their customers on an annual basis. This report contains important information on the quality of your water and contact information you may wish to use if you have any questions.

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 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 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:	The primary water source is well 55-623383 located on N. Flanwill Blvd. In addition, Rio Vista MHP has an interconnection with Tucson Water that is used intermittently during well maintenance/repair and during peak use periods during the summer.
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Consecutive Connection Sources

Rio Vista MHP is a consecutive public water system because it receives some of its finished water from Tucson Water by means of a direct connection through the distribution system. Systems that purchase water from another system report regulated contaminants detected from the source water supply in a separate table.

PWS # AZ04-10112, Tucson Water provides you a consecutive connection source of water.

Drinking Water Contaminants

<p>Microbial Contaminants: Such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife</p> <p><u>Your water is tested monthly for coliform bacteria.</u></p> <p>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</p> <p><u>Your water is tested annually for nitrate, every 3 years for lead and copper and sodium, and every 9 years for other inorganic contaminants.</u></p> <p>Pesticides and Herbicides: Such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><u>Your water is tested every 3 years for volatile organic contaminants (VOCs) and synthetic organic contaminants (SOCs). In 2017, quarterly sampling for simazine was required.</u></p> <p>Radioactive Contaminants: That can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</p> <p><u>Your water is tested every 3 years for radionuclides.</u></p>
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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 Program (SWAP)

The ADEQ has not completed a Source Water Assessment for Rio Vista MHP.

You can help protect your water source by practicing good septic system maintenance, limiting pesticide and fertilizer use, and by properly disposing of hazardous household chemicals.

Source Water Assessments on file with the ADEQ are available to the Public. You can obtain a copy by contacting the ADEQ Source Water Coordinator at (602) 771-4597.

Drinking Water 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.

Rio Vista MHP 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.

Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants Detected in Tucson Water

Tucson Water routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water as specified in the national Primary Drinking Water Standards. Monitoring results for the period January 1 to December 31, 2017, or from the most recent period, are included in the table. Certain contaminants are monitored less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly.

Tucson Water CCRs can be found at www.tucsonaz.gov/water/annual-water-quality-reports.

Microbiological (RTCR)	TT Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample(s) Month & Year	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Coliform	N	2 (0.8% of samples)	Nov and Dec 2017	<5% of samples	0	Naturally present in the environment	
E. Coli	N	0	NA	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Disinfectants	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.87	0.81 - 0.94	4	4	2017	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	1.5	NA	60	N/A	2017	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	17	NA	80	N/A	2017	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	MCL Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeds AL	AL	ALG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.127	None	1.3	1.3	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	1.07	None	15	0	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	6.0	<1.0 – 6.0	15	0	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	1.3	<0.3 – 1.3	5	0	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	19	<0.6 - 19	30	0	2017	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	N	7.0	<2.0 – 7.0	10	0	2017	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.16	<0.02 – 0.16	2	2	2017	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.09	<0.1 – 1.09	4	4	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate ² (ppm)	N	6.58	<0.25 – 6.58	10	10	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	6.2	<1.0 – 6.2	50	50	2017	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	116	13 - 116	N/A	N/A	2017	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.

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	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine (ppb)	N	0.08	<0.05 – 0.08	3	3	2017	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Simazine (ppb)	N	0.08	<0.05 – 0.08	4	4	2017	Herbicide runoff

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	0.7	<0.5 – 0.7	5	0	2017	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners

Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants Detected in Your Drinking Water

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Microbiological (RTCR)	TT/MCL Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample(s) Month & Year	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	N	0	NA	1 per month	0	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli	N	0	NA	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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	0.057	None	1.3	1.3	8/2015 & 9/2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	3.15	None	15	0	8/2015 & 9/2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	N	<1	ND	10	0	3/2011	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.099	0.099 – 0.099	2	2	3/2011	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.063	0.063 – 0.063	4	4	3/2011	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate ² (ppm)	N	3.2	3.2 – 3.2	10	10	12/2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	33	33 - 33	N/A	N/A	3/2011	Erosion of natural deposits

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Disinfection By-Products	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	7.4	7.4 – 7.4	80	N/A	7/2014	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Simazine (ppb)	N	<0.6	ND	4	4	9/2017 & 12/2017	Herbicide runoff
Radionuclides	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	4.4	4.4 – 4.4	15	0	12/2017	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Violation Type	Explanation	Time Period	Corrective Actions
Monitoring Violation	<p>We failed to test our drinking water for simazine in the first quarter of 2017. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our water during this period.</p> <p>Simazine contamination can occur from herbicide runoff. Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.</p>	1/1/17 – 3/31/17	The water system was unaware that simazine monitoring was required in Q1 2017.
Monitoring Violation	<p>We failed to test our drinking water for simazine in the second quarter of 2017. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our water during this period.</p>	4/1/17 – 6/30/17	The water system was unaware that simazine monitoring was required in Q2 2017.
Reporting Violation	<p>We failed to submit the results of the fourth quarter simazine samples on time. No simazine was found in the Q3 or Q4 2017 samples.</p>	10/1/17 – 12/31/17	The sample results were re-submitted to the ADEQ in March 2018.