

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name	
AZ04-07069	Town of Gila Bend	
Contact Name and Title	Phone Number	E-mail Address
Casey Espinoza, Plant Operator II	928-683-2255	cespinoza@gilabendaz.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 <u>Casey Espinoza</u> at <u>928-683-2255</u> for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.		

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 pickup 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(s): Ground water from wells #5, #6,

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: Such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources

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.

Radioactive Contaminants: That can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Microbiological (RTCR)	TT Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample(s) Month & Year	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	
E. Coli	N	NONE	N/A	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Fecal Indicator (From GWR source) (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	N	NONE	N/A	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 Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	N	1.09	0.70-1.63	4	0	2018	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	<2 ppb	<2 ppb	60	N/A	07/2018	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	1.4 ppb	1.4 ppb	80	N/A	07/2018	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
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	0.035 ppm	NONE	1.3	1.3	8/2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	4.2 ppb	NONE	15	0	8/2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	N	<1 ppb	<1 ppb	6	6	10/2013	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	N	4.6 ppb	3.1-5.9 ppb	10	0	2018	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N	<0.2 MFL	<0.2 MFL	7	7	10/2013	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.012 ppm	0.012 ppm	2	2	10/2013	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	<1 ppb	<1 ppb	4	4	10/2013	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	<0.5 ppb	<0.5 ppb	5	5	10/2013	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	6.8 ppb	6.8 ppb	100	100	10/2013	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	25 ppb	25 ppb	200	200	10/2013	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.7 ppm	0.76 ppm-2.14 ppm	4	4	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	<0.2 ppb	< 0.2 ppb	2	2	10/2013	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	N	2.7 ppm	2.7 ppm	10	10	02/2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite ² (ppm)	N	<0.2 ppm	<0.2 ppm	1	1	02/2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Selenium (ppb)	N	<5 ppb	<5 ppb	50	50	10/2013	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	150 ppm	150 ppm	N/A	N/A	02/2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	N	<1 ppb	<1 ppb	2	0.5	10/2013	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

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	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	N	<70ppb	<70ppb	70	70	02/2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	<50ppb	<50ppb	50	50	02/2016	Residue of banned herbicide
Atrazine (ppb)	N	<3ppb	<3ppb	3	3	02/2016	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	<200ppt	<200ppt	200	0	02/2016	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	<0.5ppb	<0.5ppb	40	40	02/2016	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	<0.1ppb	<0.1ppb	2	0	02/2016	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	<2000ppb	<2000ppb	200	200	02/2016	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<400ppb	<400ppb	400	400	02/2016	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<6ppb	<6ppb	6	0	02/2016	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	N	<100ppt	<100ppt	200	0	02/2016	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<7ppb	<7ppb	7	7	02/2016	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	<20ppb	<20ppb	20	20	02/2016	Runoff from herbicide use
Endothall (ppb)	N	<100ppb	<100ppb	100	100	02/2016	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	<1ppb	<1ppb	2	2	02/2016	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	<10ppt	<10ppt	50	0	02/2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<700ppb	<700ppb	700	700	02/2016	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<10ppt	<10ppt	400	0	02/2016	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<10ppt	<10ppt	200	0	02/2016	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<1ppb	<1ppb	1	0	02/2016	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene (ppb)	N	<50ppb	<50ppb	50	50	02/2016	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	N	<10ppt	<10ppt	200	200	02/2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	<0.05ppb	<0.05ppb	40	40	02/2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<200ppb	<200ppb	200	200	02/2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	N	<0.00000001ppt	<0.00000001ppt	500	0	05/2001	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	<1ppb	<1ppb	1	0	02/2016	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	<500ppb	<500ppb	500	500	02/2016	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	<4ppb	<4ppb	4	4	02/2016	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	N	<0.05ppb	<0.05ppb	3	0	02/2016	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination

		Highest Level Detected							
Benzene (ppb)		<5ppb		<5ppb		5	0	02/2016	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)		<5ppb		<5ppb		5	0	02/2016	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)		<100ppb		<100ppb		100	100	02/2016	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)		<600ppb		<600ppb		600	600	02/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)		<75ppb		<75ppb		75	75	02/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)		<5ppb		<5ppb		5	0	02/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)		<7ppb		<7ppb		7	7	02/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)		<70ppb		<70ppb		70	70	02/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)		<100ppb		<100ppb		100	100	02/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)		<5ppb		<5ppb		5	0	02/2016	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)		<5ppb		<5ppb		5	0	02/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)		<700ppb		<700ppb		700	700	02/2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)		<100ppb		<100ppb		100	100	02/2016	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)		<5ppb		<5ppb		5	0	02/2016	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)		<70ppb		<70ppb		70	70	02/2016	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)		<200ppb		<200ppb		200	200	02/2016	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)		<5ppb		<5ppb		5	3	02/2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)		<5ppb		<5ppb		5	0	02/2016	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)		<1ppm		<1ppm		1	1	02/2016	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)		<2ppb		<2ppb		2	0	02/2016	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)		<10ppm		<10ppm		10	10	02/2016	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Water Quality Table - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Metals	Detected (Y/N)	Average	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRL	Likely Source of Contamination
Manganese (ppt)	N	<0.00001ppt	<0.00001ppt	400	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical; essential nutrient

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

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
(Example: Reporting failure)	(Example: Forgot to sample for RTCR)	(Example: 14 days)	(Example: Sent in May results to show that the system is not serving contaminated water)
Secondary Limit Exceedance	Exceeded secondary limit for Fluoride at Point of Entry 003; Average result of 1.7ppm.	2018	Reevaluate Blending Plan