KVID Consumer Confidence Report 2021

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from an underground aquifer perched approximately between 650 to 850 feet below ground at wells 1, 2, and 3. Well 4 is at 850 to 1100 feet of depth. The aquifer is in the Coconino Sandstone, and hence called the Coconino Aquifer. We are fortunate enough to have a very reliable water source, continued maintenance and upgrades to keep us from having water restrictions in the warmest months. The only treatment for our water is hypo-chlorination at all our wells and sand separation at one well.

Source water assessment and its availability

Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeological settings of and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of this public water systems, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality has given us 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.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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.

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, which 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 agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; 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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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.

How can I get involved?

You can get involved by keeping with the water saving technologies we have today with low flow shower heads, low flow toilets, etc. Landscaping can be done in native plants that require much less water and applying mulch in all your planting beds. Finally, the biggest involvement is by making sure hazardous materials in your yard and neighborhoods stay in approved containers and be disposed of in accordance to EPA regulations.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting

one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Arsenic and Nitrate Health Effects

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 arsenics possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. 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.

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 provider.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of 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. Kachina Village Improvement District 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	.44	.31	.68	2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	<.001	NA	NA	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	<.001	NA	NA	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Aroclor (PCB Screening Test)								
Aroclor 1016	NA	.00008	<.00008	<.00008	<.00008	2021	No	Residue from banned industrial processes
Aroclor 1221	NA	.02	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	2021	No	Residue from banned industrial processes
Aroclor 1232	NA	.0005	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	2021	No	Residue from banned industrial processes
Aroclor 1242	NA	.0003	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	2021	No	Residue from banned industrial processes
Aroclor 1248	NA	.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	2021	No	Residue from banned industrial processes
Aroclor 1254	NA	.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	2021	No	Residue from banned industrial processes
Aroclor 1260	NA	.0002	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	2021	No	Residue from banned industrial processes
Synthetic Organic Chemicals								
Toxaphene	.001	.003	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Alachlor	.0002	.002	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	2021	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Chlordane	.0002	.002	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	2021	No	Residue of banned termiticide
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	.00002	.0002	<.00001	<.00001	<.00001	2021	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Endrin	.00001	.002	<.00001	<.00001	<.00001	2021	No	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	.00001	.00005	<.00001	<.00001	<.00001	2021	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor	.00004	.0004	<.00001	<.00001	<.00001	2021	No	Residue of banned termiticide

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Heptachlor Epoxide	.00002	.0002	<.00001	<.00001	<.00001	2021	No	Breakdown of heptachlor
Lindane	.00002	.0002	<.00001	<.00001	<.00001	2021	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor	.0001	.04	<.00005	<.00005	<.00005	2021	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Inorganic Chemicals								
Arsenic	5	10	1.6	1.1	2.8	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	1	2	.148	.053	.30	2021	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	.0025	.005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	100	100	1.6	1.5	1.8	2021	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	.5	4	.079	.068	.088	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury	.001	.002	<.0002	<.0002	<.0002	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2.5	10	.39	.22	.48	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Nitrite	.25	1	<.05	<.05	<.05	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	.025	.05	<.005	<.005	<.005	2021	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Antimony	.003	.006	<.001	<.001	<.001	2021	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Beryllium	.002	.004	<.001	<.001	<.001	2021	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cyanide	.1	.2	<.025	<.005	<.025	2021	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Nickel	.05	No MCL	<.005	<.005	<.005	2021	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Erosion of natural Deposits
Thallium	.001	.002	<.001	<.001	<.001	2021	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Sodium	10	No MCL	5.9	4.8	6.9	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Chemicals								
1,1 Dichloroethylene	.0005	.007	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	.0005	.2	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	.0005	.005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 Dichloroethylene	.0005	.005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
1,2 Dichloropropane	.0005	.005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene	.0005	.005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride	.0005	.005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene	.0005	.07	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	.0005	.7	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
(mono) Chlorobenzene	.0005	.1	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	.0005	.6	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
para-Dichlorobenzene	.0005	.075	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene	.0005	.1	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	.0005	.005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene	.0005	1	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trans-1,2-Dichlororethylene	.0005	.1	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	.0005	.005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride	.0005	.002	<.0003	<.0003	<.0003	2021	No	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes, Total	.0015	10	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	.0005	.07	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
Dichloromethane	.0005	.005	<.0005	<.0005	<.0005	2021	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Radionuclides								
Gross Alpha	3 pCi/L	NA	<3	<3	<3	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	1 pCi/L	5pCi/L	<1	<1	<1	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	1 pCi/L	NA	<1	<1	<1	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	1 pCi/L	NA	<1	<1	<1	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (RTCR)	0	0	0	NA	NA	2021	No	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.14	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	ND	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter of air
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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 contaminants.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Lead and Copper Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Kachina Village Improvement District

On November 2nd, 2021 we became aware that our system recently failed to collect the correct number of drinking water samples for the Lead and Copper Rule. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.
We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During June-Sept 2021 we did not monitor or test for Lead and Copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We were required to take 10 samples per 3 years.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours. We will announce any emergencies through the KVID webpage, social media, and via the Arizona Daily Sun.

What is being done?

Kachina Village Utility District will now test for Lead and Copper Annually between June 1st and Sept 30th with a total of 20 samples annually.

We will begin monitoring monthly for Lead and Copper on June 1st 2022 and will continue to monitoring on the sampling schedule Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) determined until we receive written approval from ADEQ on changes in sampling frequency, including reduced monitoring.

For more information, please contact Sam Mossman at Kachina Village Improvement District at 928-525-1775 or 3150 Jadito Trail, Flagstaff, AZ 85005.

Please share this information with all the 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.

This notice is being sent to you by Kachina Village Improvement District. State Water System ID#: AZ 04-03013. Date distributed: June 1st 2022.

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Sam Mossman
Address: 3150 Jadito Trail, Flagstaff, AZ 86005
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