



**2020 ANNUAL
DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**

WENDEN D.W.I.D

Public Water System Number: AZ04-15-023



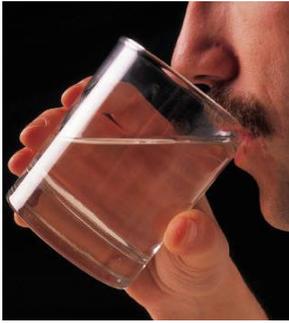
JANUARY 1, 2016 - DECEMBER 31, 2020

**FIVE YEAR MONITORING PERIOD AND
LAB SAMPLE TEST RESULTS**

REPORT DATE: JULY 1, 2021



We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water & the services we deliver to you everyday. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of quality drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.



The water source for **Wenden D.W.I.D** is groundwater from a well that draws from our water supply is a pumped groundwater system single point of entry system consisting of a deep well with a submersible pump, a 3,000 gallon pressure tank and related PVC pipe distribution system.

IS YOUR DRINKING WATER SAFE? The results of our monitoring are for the period of **January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2020**. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 37 of those contaminants, and found only 2 at a level higher than the **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** allows. As we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information on these exceedances, please see the section labeled '**Violations and Exceedances**' towards the end of this report.) This report is a snapshot of this cws water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

DO YOU NEED TO TAKE 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 YOUR WATER COMES FROM & POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION: The sources of your drinking water include rivers, lakes, reservoirs, streams, ponds, springs & 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. 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)**. 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including **Synthetic and Volatile Organic Chemicals (SOC's and VOC's)**, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESMENT & its AVAILABILITY: On March 2, 2004 the **Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)** completed a source water assessment for Well #1 and Well #2.

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.

POBLACIONES DE DISCURSO DE NON-ENGLISH PERSONAS: Para la información sobre la importancia de este informe de la confianza de consumidor yo para obtener una copia traducida yo ayuda en la lengua

apropiada, notifique por favor este CWS en el número encontrado en la página pasada de este informe o usted puede entrar en contacto con a este operador de sistemas certificado CWS's del agua, **Joe Fiano** de los operadores del tratamiento de aguas y de los consultores ambientales en **(602) 501-0713**

DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS ARE CONTROLLED: Well & Surface water is safely disinfected with chlorine before being delivered to you, the consumer. Federal law requires a minimum chlorine disinfectant level of 0.2 ppm in the water. There also is a **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** allowed in the water in the distribution system as it travels to your tap.

While it is essential to disinfect the water to prevent widespread outbreaks of serious diseases & comply with the EPA standards, the use of disinfectants can create **Disinfection Byproducts (DBP'S)**, which are formed when natural organic matter such as **Total Organic Carbon (TOC)** in water reacts with chemicals used for disinfection.

In most cases, groundwater contains very little TOC, therefore, disinfection byproducts formation are not usually a problem from water coming from wells. To determine formation of DBP's in the distribution system, the company monitors for **Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)** and **Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's)** which are DBP's that may cause long-term health effects at certain concentrations. TTHM's & HAA5's are sampled throughout the distribution system monthly and reported to ADEQ on a quarterly basis. Then, a running annual average of all samples is calculated to determine compliance with the **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**. Based on those sampling criteria, this CWS's running annual average is below the MCL for 2 of the 4 quarters in 2020.

ARSENIC: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for Arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's 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: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above the MCL of 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, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

LEAD: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. **Wenden D.W.I.D.** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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 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 [Safe Drinking Water Hotline](#) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Infants & children, who drink water containing lead in excess of the Action Level of 0.015 mg/L, could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span & learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

COPPER: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level of 1.3 mg/L over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink this water over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal physician.

💧 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE 💧

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) <u>OR</u> Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (System takes ≥ 40 monthly samples) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (System takes ≤ 40 monthly samples) 1 positive monthly sample	No	0	Absent	0	0	Jan – Dec 2020	Naturally Present in Environment
Fecal coliform and E. Coli (TC Rule)	No	0	Absent	0	0	Jan – Dec 2020	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicators (E. coli, enterococci or coliphage) (GW Rule)	No	N/A	N/A	TT	n/a	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Disinfectants	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	No	1.7500	1.0 – 2.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Jan – Dec 2020	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	Yes	1	<1-3.1	60	n/a	October 2020	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	Yes	5.3	2.6-6.7	80	n/a	April 2020	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile <u>AND</u> Number of Samples Over the AL	Number of Samples Exceeds AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	No	90 th Percentile = 0.17	0	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	June 2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	No	90 th Percentile = 2.8	0	AL = 15	0	June 2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	No	<1	<1	5	0	February 2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	No	< 0.10	< 0.10	70	70	May 2020	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	No	< 0.20	< 0.20	50	50	May 2020	Residue of banned herbicide

Alachlor (ppb)	No	<0.1	<0.1	2	0	May 2020	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine (ppb)	No	< 0.05	< 0.05	3	3	May 2020	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	No	< 20	< 20	200	0	May 2020	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	40	40	May 2020	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	No	< 0.10	< 0.10	2	0	May 2020	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	No	< 1	< 1	200	200	May 2020	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	No	< 0.60	< 0.60	400	400	May 2020	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	No	< 0.60	< 0.60	6	0	May 2020	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	No	< 10	< 10	200	0	May 2020	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	No	< 0.20	< 0.20	7	7	May 2020	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	No	< 0.40	< 0.40	20	20	May 2020	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	No	< 5	< 5	30	0	May 2020	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	No	< 5.0	<5.0	100	100	May 2020	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	No	< 0.01	< 0.01	2	2	May 2020	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	No	< 10	< 10	50	0	May 2020	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	No	< 6.0	< 6.0	700	700	May 2020	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	No	< 10	< 10	400	0	May 2020	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	No	< 10	< 10	200	0	May 2020	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	No	< 0.05	< 0.05	1	0	May 2020	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene (ppb)	No	< 0.05	<0.05	50	50	May 2020	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	No	< 10	< 10	200	200	May 2020	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	No	< 0.05	< 0.05	40	40	May 2020	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa.

							livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	No	< 0.5	< 0.5	200	200	May 2020	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	No	< 0.04	< 0.04	1	0	May 2020	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	No	< 0.1	< 0.1	500	500	May 2020	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	No	< 0.05	< 0.05	4	4	May 2020	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	3	0	May 2020	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	5	0	May 2020	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	5	0	May 2020	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	100	100	May 2020	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	600	600	May 2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	75	75	May 2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	5	0	May 2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	7	7	May 2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	70	70	May 2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	100	100	May 2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	5	0	May 2020	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	5	0	May 2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	700	700	May 2020	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	100	100	May 2020	Discharge from

							rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	5	0	May 2020	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	70	70	May 2020	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	200	200	May 2020	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	5	3	May 2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	No	< 0.50	< 0.50	5	0	May 2020	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	No	< 0.0005	< 0.0005	1	1	May 2020	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	No	< 0.30	< 0.30	2	0	May 2020	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	No	<0.0005	<0.0005	10	10	May 2020	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	No	<1.0	<1.0	6	6	January 2018	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ppb)	No	8	6.5-8.9	10	0	November 2020	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	No	0.0059	0.0059	2	2	January 2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	No	< 1.0	< 1.0	4	4	January 2018	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	No	< 0.5	< 0.5	5	5	January 2018	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	No	33	33	100	100	January 2018	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	No	<25	< 25	200	200	January 2018	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	No	3.2	2.8-3.4	4	4	June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Mercury (ppb)	No	< 0.2	< 0.2	2	2	January 2018	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	No	3.5	3.4 – 3.5	10	10	March 2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	No	<5.0	<5.0	50	50	January 2018	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	No	160	160	N/A	N/A	January 2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	No	<1.0	< 1.0	2	0.5	January 2018	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Elevated Fluoride Levels Detected

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system Wenden DWID had an average fluoride concentration of 3.08 mg/L from April 2020 – March 2021 and 2.95 mg/L from July 2020 – June 2021.

Dental fluorosis in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/l of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/l of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/l because of this cosmetic dental problem.

For more information, please call Wenden DWID at 928-859-3881. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

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.

Violations Table

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*			
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	1/1/2020	3/31/2020	Water Samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	4/1/2020	6/30/2020	Water Samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	11/1/2020	3/31/2020	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.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	1/1/2020	3/31/2020	Water Samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	4/1/2020	6/30/2020	Water Samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	1/1/2020	3/31/2020	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.

💧 IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS 💧

AL = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ALG = Action Level Goal - The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The ALG allows for a margin of safety.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MFL - Million fibers per liter.

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.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MREM = Millirems per year – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body

N/A = Not Applicable – Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units – a measure of water clarity

PCi/L= Picocuries per Liter - a measure of the Radioactivity in the 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

PPQ = Parts per Quadrillion, or Picograms per Liter

RAA = Running Annual Average: An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.

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

Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

$\text{ppm} \times 1000 = \text{ppb}$
$\text{ppb} \times 1000 = \text{ppt}$
$\text{ppt} \times 1000 = \text{ppq}$

For more information, please contact:

WENDEN D.W.I.D

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OR

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