Los Cerros Water Company, Inc.
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Consumer Confidence Report
For Calendar Year 2018

Este informe contiene informactión muy importante sobre el aqua usted bebe.
Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Public Water System (PWS) Information

PWS ID Number	PWS Name	
AZ 04 10-128	Los Cerros Water Company, Inc.	
Contact Person and Title	**Phone Number**	**E-Mail Address**
Paul Juhl / Manager Southwestern Utilities	520.624.1460	pjuhl@southwesternutility.com

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):	In 2018 Los Cerros Water Company, Inc. received its supply of groundwater from 5 wells located within the Basin and Range Province of Arizona. Los Cerros Water is part of Arizona's Source Water Assessment Program. Our water source is located in a low risk area. Four well sites are equipped to chlorinate the system with calcium hydrochlorite tablets. One well site uses hydrochlorite solution. The chlorination protects against bacteriological contaminants. Los Cerros serves a portion of the Catalina, Arizona area. Our service area includes the East ½ of Section 16, all of Section 15, the Southwest ¼ of Section 22 in Township 11 South, Ranch 14 East in Pima County, Arizona. As of December 2018 we had approximately 859 service connections.

Consecutive Connection Sources

[X] *Check here if this section does not apply to this system*

Los Cerros Water Company, Inc. does NOT receive water from other sources of water.

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, 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 that 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 also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants, that 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 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

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)
ppq: Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppm x 1000 = ppb
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. ***LOS CERROS WATER COMPANY, INC.*** 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.

Source Water Assessment

			LAND USE EVALUATION					SUSCEPTIBILITY	
Water ID	Source Water	Land Use	Permit Status or Active BMP's	Historic Reportable Releases or Spills	Releases or Spills Remediated	ALU Rating	Evaluation Date	Hydro-geology Sensitivity	Risk to Source Water
55-802342	(1) Wilds Rd Well	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		YES	LOW
55-805783	(2) Fiesta Well	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		YES	LOW
55-804734	(3) LDO Well	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		YES	LOW

Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants

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	0	N/A	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Fecal Indicator (From GWR source) (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	N	0	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	.33	.13 to .46	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	<2.0 ppb	<2.0 ppb	60	N/A	8/2018	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	1.0 ppb	0 to 2.2 ppb	80	N/A	8/2018	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (ppb) if treated with Ozone	N/A			10	0		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (ppm) if treated with CLO2	N/A			1	0.8		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**90th Percentile**	**Number of Samples Exceeds AL**	**AL**	**ALG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	N	.25 ppm	0	1.3	1.3	06/2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	2.1 ppb	0	15	0	06/2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	**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**
Beta/Photon Emitters (mrem/yr.)				4	0		Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) (This is Gross Alpha 4000)	N	1.36	0.5 – 2.2	15	0	03/2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	<0.7	<0.7	5	0	03/2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)				30	0		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
Asbestos (MFL)	N	<.02	<0.02	7	7	03/2015	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	.043 ppm	.043 - .062	2	2	2/2012 & 03/2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	.26 ppm	.17 - .29	4	4	02/2012 & 03/2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate[2] (ppm)	N	1.4 ppm	<.1 – 2.8 ppm	10	10	03/2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	13 ppm	12-19	N/A	N/A	02/2012 & 03/2018	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	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	N	<10	<10	200	0	03/2016	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	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
None detected							

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

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
11-06-2018 MRDL	Late Reporting	60 Days	Report Filed February 2019