

Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2019

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

| Public Water System ID Number | Public Water System Name | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| AZ04-02112 | Naco Water CO Bisbee | | | | |
| Contact Name and Title | | Phone Number | E-mail Address | | |
| Jack Cullum Operations Manager | | 520-878-7438 | jcullum@southwesternutility.com | | |

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please contact <u>Jack Cullum</u> at 520-878-7438 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): Naco Water Bisbee Junction is supplied by one well, which draws from the Upper San Pedro Basin

Drinking Water Contaminants

| Microbial Contaminants : Such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife | 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 |
|--|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants: Such as salts and metals that | systems. |
| can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater | |
| runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming | Radioactive Contaminants : That can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. |
| Pesticides and Herbicides: Such as agriculture, urban | |
| storm water runoff, and residential uses that may come | |

from a variety of sources 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

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.

Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ.

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 | Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL): The smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria was present | Millirems per year (MREM): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body | | | | |
| Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if | Not Applicable (NA) : Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required | | | | |
| possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria was present | Not Detected (ND or <): Not detectable at reporting limit | | | | |
| Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements | Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of water clarity | | | | |
| Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a | Million fibers per liter (MFL) | | | | |
| contaminant that is allowed in drinking water | Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity | | | | |
| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal MCLG): The level of a | in water | | | | |
| contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health | ppm : Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) | | | | |
| | ppb : Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) | | | | |
| Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) : The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap | ppt : Parts per trillion orNanograms per liter (ng/L)ppm x 1000 = ppb | | | | |
| Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The | ppq : Parts per quadrillion or ppb $x 1000 = ppt$ | | | | |
| level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur | Picograms per liter (pg/L) 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. Naco Water Company 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

| Microbiological (RTCR) | TT Violation Y or N | Number of Positive Samples | Positive Sample(s) Month & Year | MCL | MCLG | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|------|--------------------------------|
| E. Coli | Ν | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Fecal Indicator (From GWR source) (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli) | Ν | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

¹ Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

² **Turbidity** is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the quality of water. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

| MCLRunningRange of AllSampleDisinfectantsViolationAnnual AverageSamplesMRDLMRDLGMonthY or N(RAA)(Low-High)ViolationX YearContaminat |
|---|
|---|

| Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm) | N | 0.42 ppm | 0.22-0.66 ppm | 4 | 0 | 12/2019 | Water additive used to control microbes |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Disinfection By-Products | MCL Violation Y or N | Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected | Range of All Samples (Low-High) | MCL | MCLG | Sample Month & Year | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) | N | 6 ppb | 1.6-6 ppb | 80 | N/A | 07/2019 | 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 | 0.32 ppm | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 09/2019 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) | N | 0.63 ppb | 0 | 15 | 0 | 09/2019 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Radionuclides | MCL Violation Y or N | Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected | Range of All Samples (Low-High) | MCL | MCLG | Sample Month & Year | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) (This is Gross Alpha 4000) | N | 11.6 | 7.2-11.6 | 15 | 0 | 12/2019 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L) | N | 0.6 | <.7-0.6 | 5 | 0 | 12/219 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Chemicals (IOC) | MCL Violation Y or N | Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected | Range of All Samples (Low-High) | MCL | MCLG | Sample Month & Year | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Nitrate ² (ppm) | N | 6.0 ppm | 4.8-6.0 ppm | 10 | 10 | 12/2019 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | N | 57 ppm | 57 ppm | N/A | N/A | 02/2018 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| ¹ Arsenic is a mineral known to cause carproblems. If arsenic is less than or equal arsenic's possible health effects against ² Nitrate in drinking water at levels above "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels may detected pit detected pit detected pit and the syndrome. | to the MCL, y the costs of 10 ppm is a rise quickly f | your drinking water n removing arsenic fro ar health risk for infants | neets EPA's stand m drinking water, a senic. s of less than six n ne because of rair | lards. EPA and contin nonths of a nfall or agi | A's standard nues to rese age. High n ricultural act | balances th arch the hea itrate levels iivity. If you | ne current understanding of alth effects of low levels of in drinking water can cause |

Violation Summary (for MCL MPDL AL TT or Monitoring & Ponorting Poguiroment)

| Violation Summary (for MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring & Reporting Requirement) | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Violation Type | Explanation, Health Effects | Time Period | Corrective Actions | | | | |
| Reporting | Forgot to submit Lead & Copper Rule | 06/01/2019-09/30/2019 | Lead & Copper Rule was submitted compliance achieved | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Please share this information with 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. | | | | | | | |