



## Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2020

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

<b>Public Water System ID Number</b>	<b>Public Water System Name</b>		
AZ0412005	Sonoita Valley Water Company - South		
<b>Contact Name and Title</b>	<b>Phone Number</b>	<b>E-mail Address</b>	
Elle Schaumberg, Compliance Manager	602-795-8276	Compliance@southwesternutility.com	
<p>We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please contact Jason Long at 520-431-7723.</p>			

### 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.

<b>Our water source(s):</b>	Two active wells that withdraw water from within the Cienega Creek Basin.
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### 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 systems.

**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

**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 and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has given a high risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A designation of high risk indicates there may be additional source water protection measures which can be implemented on the local level. This does not imply that the source water is contaminated nor does it mean that



<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)</b>	N	<2.00 ppb	<2.00	60	N/A	08/2020	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)</b>	N	<0.50 ppb	<0.50	80	N/A	08/2020	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile</b>	<b>Number of Samples Exceeds AL</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>ALG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Copper (ppm)</b>	N	0.15 ppm	0	1.3	1.3	08/2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead (ppb)</b>	N	2.40 ppb	0	15	0	08/2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radionuclides</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)</b> <i>(This is Gross Alpha 4000)</i>	Y	10.00 pCi/L	ND – 26.50	15	0	05/2020	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Combined Radium-226 &amp; -228 (pCi/L)</b>	N	<0.80 pCi/L	<0.65 - <0.80	5	0	06/2020	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Combined Uranium (ppb)</b>	N	12.00 ug/L	11.00 – 13.10	30	0	06/2020	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Arsenic<sup>1</sup> (ppb)</b>	N	0.54 ppb	0.54	10	0	05/2020	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
<b>Barium (ppm)</b>	N	0.39 ppm	0.39	2	2	05/2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Fluoride (ppm)</b>	N	0.17 ppm	0.17	4	4	05/2020	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Nitrate<sup>2</sup> (ppm)</b>	N	1.00 ppm	0.97 – 1.00	10	10	05/2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nitrite (ppm)</b>	N	<0.05 ppm	<0.05	1	1	06/2013	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Sodium (ppm)</b>	N	28 ppm	28	N/A	N/A	05/2020	Erosion of natural deposits

<sup>1</sup> **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.

<sup>2</sup> **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.

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

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
Monitoring	Missed monitoring for Combined Uranium in 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter	2020	System submitted results in 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2021
Monitoring	Missed monitoring for Gross Alpha (4000) in 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter	2020	System submitted results in 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2021

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.

## Assessments for the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

**Coliforms** are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. If coliform is found, then the system is responsible to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, the water system is required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

- During the past year, we were required to conduct 1 Level 1 assessment(s). 1 Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to 1 corrective actions and we completed 1 of these actions.