

WATER SAVING TIPS

CONSEJOS PARA AHORRAR AGUA

With just a few small changes, we can protect our most precious resource – water.

Con solo algunos pequeños cambios, podemos proteger nuestro recurso más preciado: el agua.



Swap a 15 minute shower for a **5 minute** shower. Saves 9,000 gallons a year!

Cambie un baño de 15 minutos a uno de 5 minutos. ¡Ahorra 9,000 galones al año!



Fix leaks **right away**. Saves 10,000 gallons a year!

Repare las filtraciones de inmediato. ¡Ahorra 10,000 galones al año!



Turn off the water while **shaving**. Saves over 3,000 gallons a year!

Cierre el agua mientras se rasura. ¡Ahorra más de 3,000 galones al año!



Use a **broom** instead of a hose to clean your driveway. Saves over 7,000 gallons a year!

Use una escoba en lugar de una manguera para limpiar su entrada. ¡Ahorra más de 7,000 galones por año!



COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION HOW CAN I GET MORE INVOLVED?

Public Works Department issues are often discussed at San Luis City Council meetings. Meetings are regularly scheduled at City Hall. For meeting location, date, time and items involving the Public Works Department, visit www.cityofsanluis.org for the current Council agenda.

¿CÓMO PUEDO INVOLUCRARME MÁS?

Los asuntos del Departamento de Obras Públicas a menudo se discuten en las reuniones del Concejo Municipal de San Luis. Las reuniones se programan regularmente en el Ayuntamiento. Para conocer la ubicación, fecha, hora y elementos que involucran al Departamento de Obras Públicas, visite www.cityofsanluis.org para ver la agenda actual del Consejo Municipal.

HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS REPORT? TIENE PREGUNTAS SOBRE ESTE REPORTE?

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Please contact Billing and Collections Office for questions regarding your utility billing or service
Comuníquese con la oficina de Billing and Collections para preguntas sobre su factura y servicio ☎ 928.341.8570



2017 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTE ANUAL
DE CALIDAD
DE AGUA



WATER INFORMATION SOURCES SITIOS DE INFORMACION SOBRE EL AGUA

City of San Luis/Public Works Department/Water Division
www.cityofsanluis.org

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)
www.adeq.com

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
www.epa.com

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

Check us Out



Your Annual Water Quality Report is Available Online
Visit us today to view this report at:
cityofsanluis.org/151/Water-Division

WWW

YOUR 2017 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The City of San Luis Public Works Department is pleased to present to you the annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2017, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) require that all water agencies produce an annual report on the previous year informing customers about the quality of their drinking water.

The annual Drinking Water Quality Report includes details about where the City water supply comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state standards. In 2017, the City of San Luis' tap water met all state and federal drinking water health standards (primary standards for treating and monitoring water). The Public Works Department safeguards City water supplies and did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard in 2017. This report provides details of last year's drinking water quality.

SU INFORME ANUAL DE CALIDAD DEL AGUA 2017

El Departamento de Obras Públicas de la Ciudad de San Luis se complace en presentarle el Informe Anual de Calidad del Agua Potable de 2017, también conocido como Informe de Confianza del Consumidor (CCR). La Agencia de Protección Ambiental (EPA) y el Departamento de Calidad Ambiental de Arizona (ADEQ) requieren que todas las agencias de agua elaboren un informe anual sobre el año anterior informando a los clientes sobre la calidad de su agua potable.

El Informe Anual de Calidad del Agua Potable incluye detalles sobre de dónde proviene el suministro de agua de la Ciudad, qué contiene y cómo se compara con los estándares estatales. En 2017, el agua potable de la Ciudad de San Luis cumplió con todos los estándares estatales y federales de salud del agua potable (estándares primarios para tratar y monitorear el agua). El Departamento de Obras Públicas protege los suministros de agua de la Ciudad y no ha violado un nivel máximo de contaminantes ni ningún otro estándar de calidad del agua en 2017. Este informe proporciona detalles de la calidad del agua potable del año pasado.

ABOUT OUR WATER, WHERE DOES IT COME FROM?

The City of San Luis water is supplied by groundwater pumped from (6) well sites located at several locations throughout the City. The wells are between 250-600 feet in depth. Each well site has disinfecting equipment to protect you against microbial contaminants, plus storage tanks and booster pumps, which are used to pump the water into the distribution system. The City presently has four (4) million gallons of storage. Five (5) of the well sites have manganese removal equipment installed and operational. Manganese is naturally-occurring in the earth and is dissolved as water travels through the ground. When ground water is exposed to air or other oxidants, such as chlorine, the manganese precipitates as a black material. The City's water, also, contains high amounts of calcium and magnesium. When combined these elements create what is known as "hardness". These elements in high concentrations promote scaling in piping and around faucets. Soap is extremely hard to lather when bathing, and/or when washing clothes or dishes. The City does not provide centralized "softening". Customers may wish to research installation of an individual water softener.

ACERCA DE NUESTRA AGUA, ¿DE DÓNDE PROVIENE?

El agua de la Ciudad de San Luis es suministrada por el agua subterránea bombeada desde (6) sitios de pozos ubicados en varios lugares de la Ciudad. Los pozos son entre 250-600 pies de profundidad. Cada sitio cuenta con un equipo para desinfectar y protegerle contra los contaminantes microbianos, además de almacenamiento de tanques y bombas de refuerzo, que son utilizadas para bombear el agua en el sistema de distribución. La Ciudad actualmente cuenta con cuatro (4) millones de galones de almacenamiento. Cinco (5) de los pozos tienen equipos de eliminación de manganeso instalado y operacional.

El manganeso es de origen natural en la tierra y se disuelve a como el agua viaja a través del suelo. Cuando el agua subterránea se expone al aire u otros oxidantes, tal como cloro, el manganeso se despiden en forma de un material negro. El agua de la Ciudad, también, contiene alta cantidad de calcio y de magnesio. Cuando se combinan estos elementos crean lo que se conoce como "dureza". Estos elementos en altas concentraciones promueven escala en las tuberías y alrededor de las llaves de agua. El jabón es extremadamente difícil de espumar durante el baño, y/o al lavar ropa o los platos. La Ciudad no proporciona "reblandecimiento" centralizado. Si desean los clientes pueden investigar la instalación de un descalcificador de agua individual.



Water Supply

WHAT'S IN MY WATER BEFORE IT'S TREATED?

As per Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements, the Water Division takes forty (40) samples every month for bacteriological testing (BacTs). Every quarter, six (6) samples are taken for Disinfection By-Products (DBPs) and annually six (6) samples are tested for nitrate. The City has filed a new Microbiological Sample Siting Plan (MSSP) and subject sampling plan provides strict guidelines on Bac T sampling dates and locations. During 2017, all BacT, DBP, and Nitrate samples were found to be clear of contamination. The City of San Luis is scheduled to take UCMR (4) samples in December 2019 and June 2020. Detailed results of additional testing are available at the Department of Public Works office, upon request.

Provisión de Agua

¿QUÉ HAY EN MI AGUA ANTES DE SER TRATADA?

De acuerdo con los requisitos del Departamento de Calidad Ambiental (ADEQ) y la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Arizona (EPA), la División de Agua toma cuarenta (40) muestras cada mes para las pruebas bacteriológicas (BacTs). Cada trimestre, seis (6) muestras son tomadas de Subproductos de Desinfección (DBP) y anualmente seis (6) muestras son examinadas de nitrato. La Ciudad ha presentado un nuevo Plan de Ubicación de Muestras Microbiológicas (MSSP) y el plan de muestreo de sujetos proporciona lineamientos estrictos sobre las fechas y lugares de muestreo de Bac T.

Durante 2017, se encontró que todas las muestras de BacT, DBP y Nitrato estaban libres de contaminación. La Ciudad de San Luis tiene programado tomar muestras de UCMR (4) en Diciembre de 2019 y Junio de 2020. Los resultados detallados de las pruebas adicionales están disponibles en la oficina de Departamento de Obras Públicas, previa solicitud.

HEALTH RISKS

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or visit their website: www.epa.gov/safewater.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as patients with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

RIESGOS DE SALUD

El agua potable, incluyendo agua embotellada, puede razonablemente contener al menos pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua representa un problema de riesgo de salud. Más información sobre los contaminantes y los efectos potenciales para la salud puede ser obtenida llamando a la Agencia de Protección Ambiental (EPA) Línea directa de Agua Potable Segura (1-800-426-4791) o visite su página web : www.epa.gov/safewater.

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que la población en general. Las personas inmunocomprometidas, como los pacientes con cáncer sometidos a quimioterapia, trasplantes de órganos, personas con VIH / SIDA u otros trastornos del sistema inmunitario, algunos ancianos y bebés pueden estar particularmente en riesgo de infecciones. Estas personas deben buscar el consejo de sus proveedores de atención médica sobre el agua potable. Para garantizar que el agua de la llave sea segura para beber, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental (EPA) estableció límites a la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua suministrada por los sistemas de agua públicos.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR WATER

The sources of drinking water, including tap water and bottled water, are 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, that can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

INFORMACIÓN ADICIONAL ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE

Las fuentes de agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, son los ríos, los lagos, arroyos, reservas, manantiales y pozos. A como el agua viaja sobre la superficie de la tierra o a través del suelo, disuelve minerales que naturalmente existen y, en algunos casos, materiales radioactivos, pudiendo absorber sustancias que resultan de la presencia de animales o de actividad humana. Contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en el agua incluyen:



Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Contaminantes Microbianos, tales como virus y bacterias que pueden provenir de plantas de tratamiento de aguas negras, sistemas séptico, empresas agrícolas y de ganado y también de la fauna.



Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Contaminantes Inorgánicos, tales como sales y metales, que pueden ser de origen natural o resultado de torrentes de aguas pluviales urbanas, de descargas de aguas residuales industriales o domésticas, de la producción de petróleo o gas, de la minería o agricultura.



Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Pesticidas y herbicidas que pueden provenir de una variedad de fuentes como la agricultura, torrentes de aguas pluviales urbanas y los usos residenciales.



Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Contaminantes Químicos Orgánicos, incluyendo químicos orgánicos sintéticos y volátiles que son subproductos de procesos industriales y producción de petróleo, y también pueden provenir de estaciones de gasolina, de torrentes de aguas pluviales urbanas, aplicaciones agrícolas y sistemas sépticos.



Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Contaminantes Radioactivos que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o pueden ser el resultado de producción de petróleo y gas y las actividades mineras.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

More information about contaminants in tap water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visit online at www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline. Additional information on bottled water can be obtained from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration website www.fda.gov.

Para garantizar que el agua sea potable, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental (EPA) y el Departamento de Calidad Ambiental de Arizona (ADEQ) establecen regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de algunos contaminantes que puede hallarse en el agua suministrada por los sistemas públicos de agua. Las regulaciones de la Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos (FDA) establecen los límites máximos de contenido de contaminantes en el agua embotellada, los cuales tienen que brindar la misma protección para la salud pública. Se puede obtener más información sobre los contaminantes en el agua y los posibles efectos para la salud llamando a la línea directa de Agua Potable Segura de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental al (800) 426-4791 o visite en línea en www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline. Se puede obtener información adicional sobre el agua embotellada en el sitio web de la Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos www.fda.gov.

2017

WATER QUALITY DATA DATOS DE CALIDAD DE AGUA

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 samples	0	0	0		Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicator (From GWR source) (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	N	0 samples	0	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	0.65	0.21-1.71	4	0	2017	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine dioxide (ppb) if treated with ClO ₂	N/A			800	0		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 (HAAS) (ppb)	N	13.0 RAA	6.97-25.8	60	N/A	2017	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	59.1 RAA	36.3-82.8	80	N/A	2017	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 ClO ₂	N/A			1	0.8		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	MCL Violation Y or N	90 Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeds AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.473	0	1.3	1.3	07/15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	1.64	0	15	0	07/15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	.606	<0.04/0.606	10	10	06/17	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
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
Benzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.0005	5	0	06/17	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.0005	5	0	06/17	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.0005	100	100	06/17	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.0005	600	600	06/17	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.0005	75	75	06/17	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.0005	5	0	06/17	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.0005	7	7	06/17	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.0005	70	70	06/17	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.0005	100	100	06/17	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.0005	5	0	06/17	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.0005	5	0	06/17	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.0005	700	700	06/17	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.0005	100	100	06/17	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.0005	5	0	06/17	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.0005	70	70	06/17	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.0005	200	200	06/17	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.0005	5	3	06/17	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.0005	5	0	06/17	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	1	1	06/17	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.5	<0.0005	2	0	06/17	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<0.0015	<0.0015	10	10	06/17	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Lead Informational Statement: (Applies to All Water Systems, please do not remove even if your system did not detect any Lead)

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. City of San Luis 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.

Table 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 (pg/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

