



2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Informe Anual de Calidad del
Agua Potable de 2022



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We want you to know...

that water quality continues to be a main priority with the City of San Luis. This report provides important information about your water quality, and we encourage you to read it and to contact us with any questions you may have.

This CCR also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report covers compliance testing completed from January 2022 through December 2022. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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. As in the past, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water and your tap water meets all state and federal drinking water health standards as per Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, and sustainability while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

We want you to understand the efforts we make to continuously improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. We are also committed to ensure our system never violates a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report is a snapshot of the water quality for 2022.



Queremos que sepas ...

que la calidad del agua sigue siendo una de las principales prioridades de la Ciudad de San Luis. Este informe proporciona información importante sobre la calidad del agua y le recomendamos que lo lea y se comunique con nosotros si tiene alguna pregunta.

Este CCR, también conocido como Informe de Confianza del Consumidor, cubre las pruebas de cumplimiento completadas desde Enero 2022 hasta Diciembre de 2022. Nos complace informarle que nuestro cumplimiento con las regulaciones estatales y federales de agua potable sigue siendo ejemplar. La Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los EE. UU. (USEPA) y el Departamento de Calidad Ambiental de Arizona (ADEQ) requieren que todas las agencias de agua produzcan un informe anual sobre el año anterior para informar a los clientes sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Como en el pasado, estamos comprometidos a entregar agua potable de la mejor calidad y su agua de la llave cumple con todos los estándares estatales y federales de salud del agua potable según los requisitos de la Ley de Agua Potable Segura (SDWA). Con ese fin, nos mantenemos atentos para enfrentar los desafíos de la protección de las fuentes de agua, la conservación del agua, el cumplimiento ambiental y la sostenibilidad, mientras continuamos atendiendo las necesidades de todos nuestros usuarios de agua.

Queremos que comprenda los esfuerzos que hacemos para mejorar continuamente el proceso de tratamiento del agua y proteger nuestros recursos hídricos. También estamos comprometidos a garantizar que nuestro sistema nunca viole un nivel máximo de contaminantes o cualquier otro estándar de calidad del agua. Este informe es un resumen de la calidad del agua para 2022.



Where Does My Drinking Water Come From?

Our water sources are the Yuma Basin and Sub-basin and the Colorado River Watershed. Groundwater pumped from ten 10 wells located at six (6) sites 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. Each of the well sites has 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.

¿De dónde proviene mi agua?

El agua de la Ciudad de San Luis se abastece de agua subterránea que se bombea desde 10 pozos ubicados en 6 sitios en toda la Ciudad. Los pozos tienen entre 250 y 600 pies de profundidad. Cada pozo tiene equipo de desinfección para protegerlo contra contaminantes microbianos, además de tanques de almacenamiento y bombas de presión, que se utilizan para bombear el agua al sistema de distribución. La Ciudad tiene actualmente cuatro (4) millones de galones de almacenamiento. Cada uno de los pozos tiene un equipo de remoción de manganeso instalado y operativo.

El manganeso se encuentra naturalmente en la tierra y se disuelve a medida que el agua viaja a través del suelo. Cuando el agua subterránea se expone al aire u otros oxidantes, como el cloro, el manganeso se precipita como un material negro. El agua de la ciudad también contiene altas cantidades de calcio y magnesio. Cuando se combinan, estos elementos crean lo que se conoce como "dureza". Estos elementos en altas concentraciones promueven la formación de incrustaciones en las tuberías y alrededor de las llaves. El jabón es extremadamente difícil de hacer espuma al bañarse y / o al lavar la ropa o los platos. La ciudad no proporciona un "ablandamiento" centralizado. Es posible que los clientes deseen investigar la instalación de un ablandador de agua individual.

Are There Any Precautions the Public Should Consider?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with 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. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

¿Existe alguna precaución que el público deba considerar?

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes del agua potable que la población en general. Las personas inmunocomprometidas, como las personas con cáncer que se someten a quimioterapia, las personas que se han sometido a trasplantes de órganos, las personas con trastornos del sistema inmunológico, algunos ancianos y los bebés, pueden tener un riesgo especial de contraer infecciones. Estas personas deben buscar consejo sobre el agua potable de sus proveedores de atención médica. Las pautas de la USEPA / CDC sobre los medios apropiados para disminuir el riesgo de infección por Cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles a través de la línea directa de agua potable segura de la USEPA al 1.800.426.4791.





What Is In My Drinking Water?

Your drinking water is tested by a certified private agency and laboratories to ensure its safety. The City of San Luis Public Works Department routinely tests drinking water from its wells, treatment facilities, and distribution system pipes for bacterial and chemical contaminants. As per ADEQ an USEPA requirements, forty (40) samples are taken every month for bacteriological testing (BacTs). Every quarter, four (4) samples are taken for Disinfection By-Products (DBPs) and annually six (6) samples are tested for Nitrate. The City is in compliance with the Microbiological Sample Siting Plan (MSSP). Subject sampling plan provides strict guidelines on Bac T sampling dates and locations.

¿Qué hay en mi agua potable?

Su agua potable es analizada por una agencia privada certificada y laboratorios certificados para garantizar su seguridad. El Departamento de Obras Públicas de la Ciudad de San Luis analiza periódicamente el agua potable de sus pozos, instalaciones de tratamiento y tuberías del sistema de distribución para detectar contaminantes químicos y bacterianos. Según los requisitos de ADEQ y USEPA, cuarenta (40) muestras son tomadas cada mes para pruebas bacteriológicas (BacT). Cada trimestre, se toman cuatro (4) muestras para los subproductos de desinfección (DBP) y anualmente se analizan seis (6) muestras para detectar nitratos. La ciudad cumple con el Plan de ubicación de muestras microbiológicas (MSSP). El plan de muestreo de sujetos proporciona pautas estrictas sobre las fechas y ubicaciones de muestreo de BacT.

City of San Luis 2021 Drinking Water Quality Data Datos de Calidad de Agua De la Ciudad de San Luis 2021

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	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicator (From GWR source) (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	N			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	0.59	0.20 - 1.30	4	4	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	8.3	5.2 - 15.3	60	N/A	2022	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	59.75	43 - 102.5	80	N/A	2022	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	0.177	0	1.3	1.3	07/2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	ND	0	15	0	07/2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	MCL Violation Y or N	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	6.3	2.1-6.3	15	0	10/2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	0.5	ND-0.5	5	0	10/2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	N	2.2	0 - 2.2	10	0	10/2021	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.089	0.021 - 0.089	2	2	10/2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.31	0.22 - 0.31	4	4	10/2021	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	1.4	ND - 1.4	10	10	06/2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	250	160 - 250	N/A	N/A	10/2021	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	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	0.77	ND - 0.77	6	0	06 & 10 2021	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

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

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
There were no Violations ongoing or occurring in 2022.			

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.

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. The 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.

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

What Contaminants May Be Present In Sources Of Drinking Water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 pick up substances resulting from animal or 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

¿Qué contaminantes pueden estar presentes en las fuentes de agua potable?

Las fuentes de agua potable (tanto agua del grifo como agua embotellada) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, embalses, manantiales y pozos. A medida que el agua viaja sobre la superficie de la tierra o a través del suelo, disuelve los minerales naturales y puede recoger sustancias resultantes de la actividad animal o humana e incluso material radiactivo. Para garantizar que el agua del grifo sea segura para beber, USEPA y ADEQ establecieron regulaciones que definen el nivel máximo aceptable de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proporcionada por los sistemas públicos de agua. Los contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en la fuente de 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, como virus y bacterias que pueden provenir de plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales, sistemas sépticos, operaciones agrícolas ganaderas y vida silvestre.



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, como sales y metales, que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o pueden resultar de la escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas, descargas de aguas residuales industriales o domésticas, producción de petróleo y gas, 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, la escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas y 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, incluidos los químicos orgánicos sintéticos y volátiles que son subproductos de los procesos industriales y la producción de petróleo, y también pueden provenir de estaciones de servicio, escorrentías 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 radiactivos que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o ser el resultado de la producción de petróleo y gas y las actividades mineras.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or visit their website: www.epa.gov/safewater.

Es razonable esperar que el agua potable, incluida el agua embotellada, contenga al menos pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua presente un riesgo para la salud. Se puede obtener más información sobre los contaminantes y los posibles efectos en la salud llamando a la línea directa de agua potable segura de la USEPA al 1-800-426-4791 o visitando su sitio web: www.epa.gov/safewater.

Want Additional Information? ¿Quieres información adicional?

City of San Luis
www.sanluisaz.gov

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

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
www.epa.com

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

American Water Works Association (AWWA)
www.awwa.org

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

U.S. Food and Drug Administration
www.fda.gov

Safe Drinking Water Act
www.epa.gov/sdwa





How Can You Participate In Water Decisions?

Regularly scheduled meetings of the City Council are held at City Hall. These meetings provide an opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of your water. You can visit www.sanluisaz.gov for current Council agenda as well as meeting location, date, time and items involving Public Works Department.

¿Cómo puede participar en las decisiones relativas al agua?

Las reuniones programadas regularmente del Ayuntamiento se llevan a cabo en las oficinas del Ayuntamiento. Estas reuniones brindan una oportunidad para la participación pública en las decisiones que pueden afectar la calidad de su agua. Puede visitar www.sanluisaz.gov para conocer la agenda actual del Consejo, así como el lugar, la fecha, la hora y los puntos de la reunión que involucran al Departamento de Obras Públicas.



Want Additional Information? ¿Quieres información adicional?

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