

# Pueblo Del Sol Water Company

## 2001 Annual Water Quality Report

PWSID # 02-044

### Safety And Security Are Our Top Priorities.

Pueblo Del Sol Water Company strives to deliver safe drinking water to our customers and to keep the utility secure and protected. We are proud to deliver this annual report covering the year 2001.

### Where Does My Water Come From?

Pueblo Del Sol Water Company relies on groundwater pumped by three wells from the Sierra Vista Sub-Basin of the Upper San Pedro Basin. The Upper San Pedro Basin is an intermountain valley approximately 1,875 square miles in size bounded on the west by the Huachuca, Whetstone, and Rincon Mountains and on the east by the Mule, Dragoon, Little Dragoon, and Winchester Mountains. The basin extends approximately 58 miles from the international boundary with the Republic of Mexico on the south, to the Narrows, approximately 11 miles north of Benson. The three wells are located as followed: Well #2 is located on Yaqui Street, Well #3 is located on Highway 92 and Buffalo Solider Trail, and Well #4 is located on Buffalo Solider Trail approximately one-half mile east of Highway 92. We also utilize two reservoirs. Reservoir #1 is located on Shawnee Drive and Reservoir #2 is on Cherokee and Kachina.

Pueblo Del Sol Water Company has installed a pressure regulating station on the corner of Cherokee & Raven to improve water pressure within La Terraza and Winterhaven. Due to future water demands, an additional well site is in the planning stages. This will enable us to better serve our expanding customer base. Projected completion is by the end of 2002.

Pueblo Del Sol Water Company treats your water using disinfection to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the source water.

### Where Can Get More Information?

For more information about your drinking water and for opportunities to get more involved, please contact Richard Darling or Ann Zilinski by calling 520-458-3742 or by writing to this address: 4226 Avenida Cochise, Suite 13, Sierra Vista, AZ 85635.

### The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

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).

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 the presence of animals or from human activity.

### Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

**Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

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

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

**Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. 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 regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

## 2001 Results of Monitoring for Contaminants in Drinking Water

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminants	Unit	MCLG Health Goal	MCL EPA'S Limits	Level Detected	Range Detected	Violation (Yes / No)	Year Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Alpha emitters	pCi/L	0	15	3.1 +/- 0.8 highest	3.0-3.1 +/- 0.8	NO	2001	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.058 average	0.047-0.069	NO	2001	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3 = AL	0.21 (90th percentile) All 30 samples below AL	0.028-0.34	NO	2000	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	0	15 = AL	ND (90th percentile) All 30 samples below AL	ND-3.4	NO	2000	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.545 average	0.39-0.7	NO	2001	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Non-regulated Substances:</b> unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.								
<b>Substance</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b><sup>1</sup> Range</b>	<b><sup>1</sup> Notes:</b> The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.				
Chloromethane	ppb	0.38 average	ND-0.76					
Sodium	ppm	9.3 average	7.6-11					
Sulfate	ppm	9.1 average	8.5-9.7					

### Variations and Exemptions:

Under a waiver granted on May 1, 1998, by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, our system does not have to monitor for the following contaminants, due to testing over a three year period that indicated these substances do not occur in our source water:

1,2 dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Glyphosate
2,4-D	Alachlor (Lasso)	BHC-Gamma (Lindane)
Atrazine	Benzo (A) Pyrene	Chlordane
Methoxychlor	Dalapon	Di (ethylhexyl) adipate
Heptachlor epoxide	Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Dinoseb
Picloram	Diguan	Endothal
Toxaphene	Endrin	Ethylene dibromide (EDB)
Simazine	Heptachlor	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Pentachlorophenol		

## Definitions:

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

**90<sup>th</sup> Percentile:** 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**Nil:** Not detectable at testing limits.

**ppb or parts per billion:** micrograms per liter (ug/l).

**ppm or parts per million:** milligrams per liter (mg/l).

**pi/L or picocuries per liter:** a measure of radioactivity.

**Action Level or AL:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Variations and Exemptions:** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

## Additional Information:

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 regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

## Water Conservation Tips:

Water conservation measures not only save the supply of our water source, but can also cut the cost of water treatment. They can cut the energy costs at the treatment facility associated with pumping, and also chemical costs for processing of the water. There are a number of measures you as the water consumer can do to conserve on water usage.

### Conservation measures you can use inside your home:

1. Fixing leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
2. Installation of water-saving devices in faucets toilets and appliances. Low flow fixtures are now the only kind produced since 1994. Simply replacing old fixtures with new will reduce water consumption by nearly one-half.
3. Wash only full loads of laundry
4. Don't use the toilet for trash disposal.
5. Take shorter showers. Do not let the water run while shaving, washing, brushing teeth, or cleaning fruits and vegetables.
6. Soak dishes before washing. Run the dish washer only when full.

### You can conserve outdoors as well:

1. Water the lawn and garden as little as possible. If you must water, do it in the early morning or evening.
2. Use mulch around plants and shrubs or choose plants that don't need much water.
3. Repair leaks in faucets and hoses. Use water-saving nozzles.
4. Use water from a bucket to wash your car, and save the hose for rinsing.
5. Sweep clippings and leaves from walks and driveways rather than using the hose.
6. Obey any and all water bans or regulations.