



*Los Cerros Water Company, Inc.
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Consumer Confidence Report For Calendar Year 2015

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

I. Public Water System (PWS) Information

| PWS ID Number | PWS Name | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| AZ 04 10-128 | Los Cerros Water Company, Inc. | | |
| Contact Person and Title | Phone Number | E-Mail Address | |
| Jody Carlson, Secretary | 520-293-5500 | loscerroswater@comcast.net | |

II. 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):

In 2015 Los Cerros Water Company, Inc. received its supply of groundwater from 5 wells located within the Basin and Range Province of Arizona. Los Cerros Water is part of Arizona's Source Water Assessment Program. Our water source is located in a low risk area. Four well sites are equipped to chlorinate the system with calcium hydrochlorite tablets. One well site uses hydrochlorite solution. The chlorination protects against bacteriological contaminants. Los Cerros serves a portion of the Catalina, Arizona area. Our service area includes the East ½ of Section 16, all of Section 15, the Southwest ¼ of Section 22 in Township 11 South, Ranch 14 East in Pima County, Arizona. As of December 2014 we had approximately 850 customers.

III. Consecutive Connection Sources

Some public water systems receives some or all of its finished water from one or more wholesale systems by means of a direct connection or through the distribution system of one or more consecutive systems. Systems that purchase water from another system report regulated contaminants detected from the source water supply in a separate table.

Currently, Los Cerros Water Company, Inc. does NOT receive water from other sources of water.

IV. Drinking Water Contaminants

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

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

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

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

V. 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.

VI. Definitions

AL = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MFL = Million fibers per liter.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur.

MREM = Millirems per year – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

NA = Not Applicable, sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of water clarity.

PCi/L = Picocuries per liter - picocuries per liter is a 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.

PPQ = Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter.

TT = Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

| |
|------------------|
| ppm x 1000 = ppb |
| ppb x 1000 = ppt |
| ppt x 1000 = ppq |

VII. Health Effects

Los Cerros water tests did not exceed the MCL levels in any contaminants nor did they exceed the ALE for Copper and Lead. Therefore, this section does not apply.

VIII. Source Water Assessment

| Water ID | Source Water | Land Use | LAND USE EVALUATION | | | | | SUSCEPTIBILITY | |
|-----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Permit Status or Active BMP's | Historic Reportable Releases or Spills | Releases or Spills Remediated | ALU Rating | Evaluation Date | Hydro-geology Sensitivity | Risk to Source Water |
| 55-802342 | (1) Wilds Rd Well | None | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | YES | LOW |
| 55-805783 | (2) Fiesta Well | None | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | YES | LOW |
| 55-804734 | (3) LDO Well | None | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | YES | LOW |

IX. Water Quality Data

| Microbiological | Violation Y or N | Number of Samples Present | Absent (A) or Present (P) | MCL | MCLG | Sample Month & Year | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (System takes ≥ 4 monthly samples) | N | 0 | A | 0 | 0 | Jan-Dec 2015 | Naturally Present in Environment |
| Disinfectants | Violation Y or N | Running Annual Average (RAA) | Range of All Samples (L-H) | MCL | MCLG | Sample Month & Year | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Chlorine (ppm) | N | .44 ppm | .25 to .76 ppm | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG = 4 | 4 th Qtr 2015 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Disinfection By-Products | Violation Y or N | Running Annual Average (RAA) | Range of All Samples (L-H) | MCL | MCLG | Sample Month & Year | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5) | N | <1.8 ppb | <1.8 ppb | 60 | n/a | 08/2015 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM) | N | 1.6 ppb | 0 to 3.2 ppb | 80 | n/a | 08/2015 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Copper & Lead | Violation Y or N | 90 th Percentile | Range of All Samples (L-H) | AL | ALG | Sample Month & Year | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper (ppm) | N | 90 th Percentile = .18 ppm | .031 to .26 ppm | AL = 1.3 | ALG = 1.3 | 07/2014 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) | N | 90 th Percentile = 3.1 ppb | ND to 4.0 ppb | AL = 15 | 0 | 07/2014 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC) | Violation Y or N | Running Annual Average (RAA) | Range of All Samples (L-H) | MCL | MCLG | Sample Month & Year | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Dibromochloropropane (ppt) | N | 14 | EPDS#005 14 | 200 | 0 | 07/2015 | Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards |

| Inorganic Chemicals (IOC) | Violation Y or N | Running Annual Average (RAA) | Range of All Samples (L-H) | MCL | MCLG | Sample Month & Year | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----|------|---------------------|---|
| Asbestos (MFL) | N | <.02 | <0.2 | 7 | 7 | 3/2015 | Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (ppm) | N | .053 ppm | .047 - .062 ppm | 2 | 2 | 02/2012 & 03/2015 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | N | .25 ppm | .17 - .29 ppm | 4 | 4 | 02/2012 & 03/2015 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (ppm) | N | 1.92 ppm | 1.3 – 2.9 ppm | 10 | 10 | 03/2015 & 07/2015 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | N | 17.6 ppm | 12 – 19 ppm | N/A | N/A | 02/2012 & 03/2015 | N/A |
| Radionuclides | Violation Y or N | Running Annual Average (RAA) | Range of All Samples (L-H) | MCL | MCLG | Sample Month & Year | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Beta / photon emitters (mrem/yr.) | | | | 4 | 0 | | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) (this is <i>Gross Alpha 4002</i>) | N | 1.35 | EPDS#005 <.3 – 3.3 | 15 | 0 | 4 Qtrs in 2015 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) | N | <.7 | EPDS#005 <.5 - .8 | 5 | 0 | 4 Qtrs in 2015 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (ug/L0) | | | | 30 | 0 | | Erosion of natural deposits |

X. Violations

| Type / Description | Compliance Period | Corrective Actions taken by PWS |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| NO VIOLATIONS ON RECORD | | |

An explanation of the violation(s) in the above table, the steps taken to resolve the violation(s) and any required health effects information are required to be included with this report. (Attach copy of Public Notice if available.)

Fun Facts provided by Turner Labs: What is ONE Part Per Billion?

ONE inch in 16,000 miles
 ONE minute in 2000 years
 ONE heartbeat in 36 years
 ONE dimple on 2,600,000 golf balls
 ONE M & M in 1,000 tons of M & M's
 ONE sheet in 3,600 miles of toilet paper
 ONE thin mint in 25,000,000 boxes of Girl Scout cookies
 ONE shot of vermouth in 7,500,000 gallons of gin (very dry martinis!)