



Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2019

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

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name		
AZ04-15122	Desert Sky Domestic Water Improvement District		
Contact Name and Title	Phone Number	E-mail Address	
Jack Cullum Operations Manager	520-878-7438	jcullum@southwesternutility.com	
<p>We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more about public participation or to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please contact Cindy Sapp at 623-412-0297 for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.</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 pick up 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):	Desert Sky's water system is entirely groundwater provided by two deep wells within the district.
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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

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

Pesticides and Herbicides: Such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources

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.

Radioactive Contaminants: That can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

		Detected					
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) <small>(This is Gross Alpha 4000)</small>	N	9.9	<3-9.9	15	0	05/2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	3.7	3.7	30	0	12/2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	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
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	N	1.5	<1-1.5	10	0	02/2019	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	26	23-26	2	2	07/2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	41	36-41	100	100	07/2018	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Y	6.1	<.2-6.1	4	4	02/2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate ² (ppm)	N	4.6	<.2-4.6	10	10	03/2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	5.5	5.3-5.5	50	50	07/2018	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	270	260-270	N/A	N/A	07/2018	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.

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

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
Reporting	Forgot to send submit Lead & Copper Notices by the due date	272 Days	Lead & Copper Rule was submitted compliance achieved
MCL, Average	Exceeded the MCL, for Fluoride at 3 Point of-Use Devices Some People who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone Disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, and occurs only developing teeth before the erupt from the gums.	46 Days	Repairs were made to disinfection devices Compliance achieved
Reporting	Forgot to submits Public Notice Rule Public notice for fluoride MCL exceedance submitted/distributed after the due date	46 Days	Public Notice Rule was submitted compliance achieved
Monitoring	Forgot to submit Total Coliform Rule	January 2019 September 2019	Total Coliform was submitted compliance achieved

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 take 1 corrective action and we completed 1 of these actions.