Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2022

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

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name
AZ0402009	Cloud Nine Water Company

Contact Name and Title	Phone Number	E-mail Address
Lacey Merritt, Compliance Manager	520-649-0720	compliance@southwesternutility.com

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please contact Jason Long at 520-431-7723.

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):	One well in the Sierra Vista area

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.

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.

Definitions

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water	**Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL)**: The smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method
Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria was present	**Millirems per year (MREM)**: A measure of radiation absorbed by the body
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	**Not Applicable (NA)**: Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required
	Not Detected (ND or <): Not detectable at reporting limit
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements	**Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)**: A measure of water clarity
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water	**Million fibers per liter (MFL)**
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health	**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)
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap	**ppt**: Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L)
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	**ppq**: Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L) — ppm x 1000 = ppb / ppb x 1000 = ppt / ppt x 1000 = ppq

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. Cloud Nine Water Company 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.

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	Y	1	6/2022	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Fecal Indicator (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	Y	1	6/2022	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	0.34 ppm	0.17 – 0.58	4	4	2022	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 (HAA5) (ppb)	N	ND	ND	60	N/A	7/2022	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	1.4 ppb	1.4 – 1.4	80	N/A	7/2022	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	MCL Violation Y or N	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeds AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.05 ppm	0	1.3	1.3	9/2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	13 ppb	0	15	0	9/2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	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
Uranium (ug/L)	N	2.8 ug/L	2.8 – 2.8	30	0	6/2020	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 ppb	1.5 – 1.5	10	0	3/2020	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.44 ppm	0.44 – 0.44	2	2	3/2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.12 ppm	0.12 – 0.12	4	4	3/2020	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate[2] (ppm)	N	0.47 ppm	0.47 – 0.47	10	10	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; 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
Late Reporting	No health effects, MRDL late reporting	April – May 2022	No Action Necessary

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 actions and we completed 1 of these actions.
- During the past year, we were required to conduct 1 Level 2 assessment(s). 1 Level 2 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 1 corrective actions and we completed 1 of these actions.

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. If *E. coli* bacteria is found, the water system is required to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are 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 complete 1 Level 2 assessment(s) because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take 1 corrective actions and we completed 1 of these actions.