



# 2024

ANNUAL

## DRINKING WATER REPORT

**INFORME ANUAL DE CALIDAD DEL  
AGUA POTABLE DE 2024**



TESTING  
PERFORMED  
IN  
**2024**  
PWS ID: AZ0414005

## 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 2024 through December 2024. 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 does not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report provides a snapshot of the water quality we delivered in 2024.

## 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 2024 hasta Diciembre de 2024. 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 ofrece un resumen de la calidad del agua que entregamos en 2024*



## 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 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 refuerzo, 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 para eliminar el 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 los grifos. El jabón es extremadamente difícil de hacer espuma al bañarse y / o al lavar la ropa o los platos. La ciudad no proporciona un "suavizador" centralizado. Es posible que los clientes deseen investigar la instalación de un suavizador 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 normas 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 state certified professional water system operators and state certified 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 for bacterial and chemical contaminants. As per ADEQ and USEPA requirements, the Water Division takes forty (40) samples 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 has maintained 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 operadores de sistemas de agua profesionales certificados 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. De acuerdo a los requisitos de ADEQ y USEPA, la División de Agua toma cuarenta (40) muestras 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 en cuestión proporciona guías estrictas sobre las fechas y ubicaciones de muestreo de BacT.

## CITY OF SAN LUIS 2024 DRINKING WATER QUALITY DATA DATOS DE CALIDAD DE AGUA DE LA CIUDAD DE SAN LUIS 2024

### Lead Information Statement:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of San Luis is responsible for providing quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by Oct 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be viewed online at: [www.sanluisaz.gov](http://www.sanluisaz.gov). Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact City of San Luis, Department of Public Works. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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

Disinfectants	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of RAAs (Low-High)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	N	0.54	0.52-0.56	4	4	2024	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of RAAs (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	10.5	6 - 17.39	60	N/A	2024	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	56.5	30.36.86	80	N/A	2024	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

**Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)** Trihalomethanes are a group of chemicals that can form when organic matter in water is treated with disinfectants such as chlorine. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead & Copper	MCL Violation Y or N	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeding AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.301	0	1.3	1.3	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	1	0	15	0	2024	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic <sup>1</sup> (ppb)	N	1.6	ND-1.6	10	0	02/24	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.077	0.028-0.077	2	2	02/24	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	1.1	ND-1.1	100	100	02/24	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate <sup>2</sup> (ppm)	N	2.1	ND-2.1	10	10	01/24	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	1.9	ND-1.9	50	50	02/24	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	220	150-220	N/A	N/A	02/24	Erosion of natural deposits

On Metal	MCL Violation Y or N	Average	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRL (ppb)	Analytical Methods
Copper (ppm)	Y	96.9	82.8-103	9 µg/L	EPA 200.7

### Water Quality Table - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (Required Reporting)

Your drinking water was sampled for the presence and concentration of 29 different per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, some known by the acronyms PFAS, PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX, a group of contaminants in the final stages of becoming regulated by the EPA. PFAS are man-made chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. They have been used since the 1940s to manufacture various consumer products, including fire-fighting foam and stain resistant, water-resistant, and nonstick items. Many PFAS do not break down easily and can build up in people, animals, and the environment over time. Scientific studies have shown that exposure to certain PFAS can be harmful to people and animals, depending on the level and duration of exposure.

To learn more about this group of chemicals, we encourage you to read the ADEQ-provided "PFAS 101 Fact Sheet" and to visit the ADEQ website at <https://www.azdeq.gov/pfas-resources>

\* EPA is proposing a Hazard Index MCL to limit any mixture containing one or more of PFNA, PFHxS, PFBSa, and/or GenX Chemicals. The Hazard Index considers the different toxicities of PFNA, GenX Chemicals, PFHxS, and PFBS. For these PFAS, water systems would use a hazard index calculation to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS in the drinking water at that system pose a potential risk and require action (Source: EPA Fact Sheet: Understanding the PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Proposal Hazard Index).

The following contaminants were tested for in September 2024 and were not detected in the water:

11-chloroheptafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11C1-PF30UDS), 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS), 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS), 4,8-dioxa-2H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA), 9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9C1-PF30NS), hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPD-DA) (GenX), nonafluoro-3,6-dioxahexanoic acid (NFDHA), Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA), Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBa), Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA), Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDoA), Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS), Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpa), Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS), Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA), Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA), n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEFOSAA), n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA), Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA) and Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTTDA).

On Metal	detected Y or N	Average	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRL (ppb)	Analytical Methods
Lithium (ppb)	Y	96.9	82.8-103	9 µg/L	EPA 200.7

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
Late Filing of Report	February 2024 routine coliform test reports were due to ADEQ no later than (NLT) 10-March-2024.	11-18 March 2024	The monitoring was properly conducted during the month of February 2024. However, the reports were lost in transmission to ADEQ. They were re-submitted on 03/18/2024 and the violation was closed.
Late Filing of Report	Triennial lead and copper reports were due to ADEQ no later than (NLT) 10-Oct-2024.	11-15 October 2024	The monitoring was properly conducted on 09/24/2024. Final reports were received after the deadline of 10-Oct. They were submitted on 10/15/2024 and the violation was closed.

### 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visiting the website [epa.gov/safewater](http://epa.gov/safewater).

### Source Water Assessment:

Making the water safe to drink starts by protecting the place it comes from. We work with state scientists at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) to examine water at its source to look for possible pollutants. This is called a Source Water Assessment (SWA).

Based on the information available at the time of the assessment on the hydrogeology and land uses around the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has given a low vulnerability designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected.

A low vulnerability 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 information can be found on ADEQ's website: <https://azdeq.gov/source-water-protection>

### Definitions:

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Level 1 Assessment:** A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**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 have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

## 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 las sales y los metales, que pueden ser de origen natural o resultar del agua de lluvia que corre por las calles, 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, el flujo 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, el flujo de aguas pluviales urbanas, aplicaciones agrícolas y sistemas sépticos.



**RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS** contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**CONTAMINANTES RADIATIVOS** 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

*Es razonable esperar que el agua potable, incluyendo 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).*

## **WANT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION? ¿QUIERES INFORMACIÓN ADICIONAL?**

City of San Luis  
[www.sanluisaz.gov](http://www.sanluisaz.gov)

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)  
[www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)  
[www.epa.com](http://www.epa.com)

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)  
[www.adeq.com](http://www.adeq.com)

American Water Works Association (AWWA)  
[www.awwa.org](http://www.awwa.org)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
[www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

U.S. Food and Drug Administration  
[www.fda.gov](http://www.fda.gov)

Safe Drinking Water Act  
[www.epa.gov/sdwa](http://www.epa.gov/sdwa)



## **WELL SITE 7**

*First concrete tank at the facility  
2 million gallon capacity  
Improves quality of life, fire  
protection, and lowers  
maintenance costs.*

## 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](http://www.sanluisaz.gov) for current Council agenda as well as meeting location, date, time and items involving Public Works/Water Department.

## ¿CÓMO PUEDE PARTICIPAR EN LAS DECISIONES RELACIONADAS 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](http://www.sanluisaz.gov) para conocer la agenda actual del cabildo, así como el lugar, la fecha, la hora y agenda de la reunión que involucran al Departamento de Obras Públicas.

## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OR INQUIRIES REGARDING THIS REPORT, PLEASE CONTACT US PARA MÁS INFORMACIÓN O CONSULTAS SOBRE ESTE INFORME, POR FAVOR CONTÁCTENOS.

Department of Public Works  
(928) 341-8577  
1090 E Union St. San Luis, AZ 85336

**Eulogio Vera, P. E.** | Director of Public Works  
[evera@sanluisaz.gov](mailto:evera@sanluisaz.gov)

**Jorge R. Perez, CPM** | Assistant Director of Public Works  
[jperez@sanluisaz.gov](mailto:jperez@sanluisaz.gov)

**Manuel Hernandez** | Assistant Director of Public Works  
[mhernandez@sanluisaz.gov](mailto:mhernandez@sanluisaz.gov)

**Antonio Sandoval** | Water Operations Manager  
[asandoval@sanluisaz.gov](mailto:asandoval@sanluisaz.gov)

Water Division  
(928) 341-8577

Billing and Collections Department  
(928) 341-8570  
[billing@sanluisaz.gov](mailto:billing@sanluisaz.gov)



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