ARIZONA WATER COMPANY

– 2013 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR WINKELMAN, ARIZONA, PWSID #04-003 –

This report contains important information about your drinking water.
Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Arizona Water Company provides groundwater to its Winkelman customers from wells located throughout the Winkelman area. ***The water supplied by Arizona Water Company complies with all state and federal safe drinking water standards.***

The data in the accompanying tables is from water samples that have been analyzed by independent laboratories which are certified by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS

Water Quality Constituent	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range of Levels Detected	Sample Year	Typical Source of Detected Constituent
Microbiological						
Total Coliform Bacteria	**	0	1*	0 - 1	2013	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganics						
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	5	2012	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.03	2012	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1	2012	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Radionuclides						
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	0	15	3	2009	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

Water Quality Constituent	Units	MCLG (MRDLG)	MCL (MRDL)	Average Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Sample Year	Typical Source of Detected Constituent
Chlorine	ppm	(4)	(4)	0.7	0.3 - 1.5	2013	Drinking water disinfectant

Unregulated Synthetic Organics, Unregulated Volatile Organics, and Other Unregulated Constituents

Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	160	160	2012	Unknown

Constituents Subject to an Action Level

Water Quality Constituent	Units	Action Level	90^{th} Percentile of Sample Results	Number of Samples That Exceeded the Action Level	Sample Year	Typical Source of Detected Constituent
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.1	0	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	15	1	0	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

In addition to the water quality constituents listed in the above table, Arizona Water Company's water supplies were tested for the following constituents and such constituents were **not detected**: Antimony, Asbestos, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium Total, Cyanide, Mercury (Inorganic), Nitrate (as Nitrogen), Nitrite (as Nitrogen), Selenium, Thallium, 2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH), Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Dibromochloropropane, Dinoseb, Diquat, Endothall, Endrin, Ethylene Dibromide, Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl (Vydate), PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyls), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, Toxaphene, Benzene, Carbon Tetrachloride, (Mono)Chlorobenzene, o-Dichlorobenzene, p-Dichlorobenzene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Dichloromethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Ethylbenzene, Styrene, Tetrachloroethylene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethylene, Toluene, Vinyl Chloride, Xylenes, Aldicarb, Aldicarb Sulfone, Aldicarb Sulfoxide, Aldrin, Bromobenzene, Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Bromomethane (Methyl Bromide), Butachlor, Carbaryl, Chlorodibromomethane, Chloroethane, Chloroform, Chloromethane, o-Chlorotoluene, p-Chlorotoluene, Dibromomethane, Dicamba, m-Dichlorobenzene, 1,1-Dichloroethane, 2,2-Dichloropropane, 1,3-Dichloropropane, 1,1-Dichloropropene, 1,3-Dichloropropene, Dieldrin, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Methomyl, Metholachlor, Metribuzin, Propachlor, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, Combined Radium, Total Trihalomethanes, Haloacetic Acids (five), and Nickel.

Note: Data presented are from the most recent testing done in accordance with applicable regulations. Some constituents are monitored less frequently than once a year because either their concentrations do not change frequently or they are not likely to be detected. Therefore, some of the water quality testing data contained herein, although representative, may be more than one year old. If you have questions about this water quality report please contact Regina Lynde, Environmental Compliance Supervisor, Arizona Water Company, P. O. Box 29006, Phoenix, Arizona 85038-9006, telephone (602) 240-6860 or e-mail mail@azwater.com.

In 2000, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) completed a Source Water Assessment of the water sources used by Arizona Water Company's Winkelman water system. ADEQ reviewed the adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to the water sources. Activity on an adjacent land use poses a high risk to two water sources. Arizona Water Company ensures the safety of your drinking water by regularly monitoring water sources in accordance with state and federal regulations.

Residents can help protect water sources by practicing good septic system maintenance, taking hazardous household chemicals to hazardous material collection sites, and limiting pesticide and fertilizer use. The complete Assessment is available for inspection at ADEQ, 1110 West Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Electronic copies are available from ADEQ at dml@azdeq.gov. For more information visit ADEQ's Source Water Assessment and Protection Unit website at: www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/swap.html.

The EPA requires Arizona Water Company to provide the following information:

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The presence of various constituents does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about constituents and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to constituents 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 constituents are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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.

Constituents that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbials, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. (B) Inorganics, 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. (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. (D) Organics, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. (E) Radionuclides, 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 constituents in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for constituents in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

DEFINITIONS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS:

AL	=	Action Level, the concentration of a constituent, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow
CDC	=	The United States Centers For Disease Control
EPA	=	The United States Environmental Protection Agency
FDA	=	The United States Food and Drug Administration
MCL	=	Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a constituent that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	=	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a constituent in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MRDL	=	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level, the highest level of a constituent that is allowed in drinking water
MRDLG	=	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal, the level of a drinking water disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of the disinfectants to control microbial constituents.
NA	=	None adopted
ND	=	None detected
NS	=	No standard
pCi/L	=	Picocuries per liter
ppb	=	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
ppm	=	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
*	=	No more than one sample may be Total Coliform - Positive
**	=	Number or positive samples