2002 Annual Water Quality Report

Pueblo Del Sol Water Company
PWSID # 02-044

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report.

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continual l improve the water treatment process and protect the quality of your water resources.

In 2002, our water department distributed 412,037,950 gallons of water to our customers. Our water source is groundwater pumped by four wells. We also utilize two reservoirs.

Last year was a busy, but exciting year for Pueblo Del Sol Water Company. We started 2002 by switching our monthly billing statement to a new customer friendly format As a customer, we hope you have found the new format easier to read and more informative. Also, for our customers' convenience, we are now accepting credit cards (in office only). To improve water pressure in the Canyon de Flores subdivision we have installed an additional pressure regulating station. For 2003, we are in the final stages of completing an additional well & pump station to meet our customers' future water demands. We have started planning for an additional 1 million-gallon storage tank to further enhance our service to you-the customer. Projected completion for the tank is by the first quarter of 2004.

Pueblo Del Sol Water Company treats your water using disinfection to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the water source. Your water is in compliance and accordance with ADEQ rules and Regulations.

We at the Pueblo Del Sol Water Company work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which is the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Darling or Ann Zilinski by calling 520-458-3742 or by writing to this address: 4226 Avenida Cochise, Suite 13, Sierra Vista, AZ 85635. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Find out more on the Internet at http://www.ccr-report.com.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

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). 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

2002 Monitoring Results for Contaminants in Drinking Water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as parsons 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 contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminants	Unit	MCLG Health Goal	MCL EPA'S Limits	Level Detected	Range Detected	Violation	[1] Year Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters	pci/L	0	15	3.1 +/- 0.8 highest	3.0 +/- 0.8-3.1 +/- 0.8	NO	2001	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.058 average	0.047-0.069	NO	2001	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3 = AL	0.21 (90th percentile)	0.028-0.34	NO	2000	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
				All 30 samples below AL				
Lead	ppb	0	15 = AL	ND (90th percentile)	ND-3.4	NO	2000	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
				All 30 samples below AL				
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.545 average	0.39-0.7	NO	2001	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Total Trihalomethanes (TrHMa)	ppb	0	80	7.0 Annual Average	ND-14.0	NO	2002	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Non-Regulated substances: unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants. All results are from testing completed during the 2002 year.

Substance	Unit	Average Detected	Range
Alkalinity	ppm	180	All 3 results 180
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	3.15	ND - 6.3
Bromoform	ppb	3.85	ND - 7.7
Calcium	ppm	56	54 - 59
Chloride	ppm	4.17	3.3 - 5
Hardness	ppm	140	130 - 150
Magnesium	ppm	9.1	7.9 - 10
pH	su	7.57	7.54 - 7.65
Sodium	ppm	9.77	8.1 - 12
Sulfate	ppm	8.7	7.8 - 9.7
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	216.67	210 - 220
Zinc	ppm	0.02	ND - 0.061

[1] **Notes:** The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

Variances and Exemptions:

Under a waiver granted on May 1, 1998, by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, our system does not have to monitor for the following contaminants, due to testing over a three year period that indicated these substances do not occur in our source water:

1,2 dibrono-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Glyphosale
2,4-D	Alachlor (Lasso)	BHC-Gamma (Lindane)
Atrazine	Benzo (A) Pyrene	Chlordane
Methoxychlor	Dalapon	Di (ethylhexyl) adipate
Heptachlor epoxide	Di (2-elthylhexyl)phthalate	Dinoseb
Picioram	Diguat	Endothal
Toxaphene	Endrin	Ethylene dibromide (EDB)
Simazine	Heptachlor	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Pentachlorophenol		

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level (or AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
Variance: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Exemption: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
90^{th} Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.
ND: Not detectable at testing limits.
PPB (or parts per billion): micrograms per liter (ug/l).
PPM (or parts per million): milligrams per liter *(mg/l)*.
pCi/L or picocuries per liter): a measure of radioactivity.
su: Standard unit.

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 regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Ways to save water

- Keep your showers down to five minutes or less. This will save 75 gallons of water a week per person.
- Repair all leaky faucets, fixtures and pipes both inside and outside you home. Saves you 150 gallons of water a week, per leak.
- Don't let the water run while brushing your teeth. This will save you 35 gallons of water a week per person.
- Flush the toilet only when necessary. Never use the toilet as a wastebasket. This will save you 150 gallons of water a week.
- Run the dishwasher only when you have a full load. This will save you 30 gallons of water a week.
- When doing laundry, never wash less than a full load. This will save you 100 gallons of water a week.
- Keep a container of water in the refrigerator, instead of running the faucet to get a cold drink. This will save you 2 to 5 gallons of water a week.
- Run your garbage disposal only on alternate days. This will save 25 gallons of water a week.
- Rinse vegetables and fruit in a sink or pan filled with water instead of under running water.
- If you smoke, PLEASE do not throw your lit cigarette butts out you car window. Many fires have started this way.
- THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEASURE OF WATER CONSERVATION IS YOUR FAMILY.

	gallons/month
1. a slow steady drip (100 drops a min)	**350**
2. a fast drip	**600**
3. a small stream	**2,000 - 2,700**
4. a large stream	**4,600**