

ARIZONA WATER COMPANY

– 2009 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR MIAMI, ARIZONA, PWSID #04-002 –

This report contains important information about your drinking water. *Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber.*

Arizona Water Company provides groundwater to its Miami customers from wells located throughout the Miami, Claypool, and Globe area. **The water supplied by the Company meets all state and federal safe drinking water standards.**

The data in the accompanying tables are 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	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Sample Year	Likely Source of Detected Constituent ***
Microbiological							
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	*	0	>1*	5	0 - 1	2009	Naturally present in the environment
Radionuclides							
2. Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	0	15	6.8	1.5 - 6.8	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
3. Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	0	5	1	nd - 1	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
4. Uranium	ppb	0	30	4.9	1.6 - 4.9	2007 - 2008	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganics							
5. Arsenic	ppb	0	10 RAA	6.53 RAA	nd - 7.8	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
6. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	3.4	nd - 3.4	2009	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
7. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	1	0.055	nd - 0.055	2007 - 2008	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
Water Quality Constituent	Units	MRDLG	MRDL	Running Annual Average	Range of Levels Detected	Sample Year	Likely Source of Detected Constituent ***
8. Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.58	0.3 - 1.41	2009	Water additive used to control microbes
Water Quality Constituent	Units	MCLG	MCL	Running Annual Average	Range of Levels Detected	Sample Year	Likely Source of Detected Constituent ***
9. Total Trihalomethanes	Ppb	n/a	80	1.74	nd - 5	2009	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Unregulated Synthetic Organics, Unregulated Volatile Organics, and Other Unregulated Constituents							
Water Quality Constituent	Units	Average Level Detected			Range of Levels Detected	Sample Year	Likely Source of Detected Constituent ***
10. Nickel	ppb	1.35			nd - 3.7	2009	Unknown
11. Sodium	ppm	58.7			40 - 75	2009	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	Likely Source of Detected Constituent ***	
12. Copper	ppm	1.3	0.162	0	2007	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	

*** Sources of constituents are unknown, but are generally believed to be resulting from those sources listed.

In developing new drinking water standards, the EPA has proposed including Radon on the regulated contaminant list with an MCL of 300 to 4000 pCi/L. Arizona Water Company collected samples at a number of its wells in the Miami water system in the first quarter of 2000. The Radon results will be published in the 2000 Water Quality Report. Additional information on Radon is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

DETAILS OF OCCURRENCE WHEN CONSTITUENT EXCEEDED MCL STANDARDS

Explanation	Length of Event	Action Taken	Water Quality Constituent Potential Health Effects
No more than one sample may be total Coliform positive in a month, and the system had five positive samples.	5 days	Added additional chlorine to the system and additional samples were taken.	Total Coliform - Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

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**: Fecal Coliform and *E. Coli*, Antimony, Asbestos, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Fluoride, Lead, Mercury (Inorganic), 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, Hexa-chlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl (Vydate), PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyls), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Sima-zine, 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-Trichloro-benzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethylene, Toluene, Vinyl Chloride, Xylenes, Aldicarb, Aldicarb Sulfone, Aldicarb Sulfoxide, Al-drin, 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, Haloacetic Acids (five).

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

In the first two quarters of 2009, the Miami water system was operating under an exemption. An exemption is defined as having permission from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) or the EPA not to meet a MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. The Company applied for an arsenic exemption on June 1, 2007. The exemption was issued on August 13, 2008 by the EPA. The Company applied for an exemption because it had to attain another vendor to provide the wellhead arsenic treatment plant after there was a contract dispute with the initial vendor. Due to the number of arsenic treatment plants that the Company and other water companies had to build there was a lack of qualified personnel available to complete all the plants by the 2006 deadline. The Company focused on the treatment plants that had the highest level of arsenic first. Due to safety concerns the treatment plant could not be built on the well site as initially planned. The Company developed a new plan to meet the arsenic MCL, by blending and upsizing the pump capacity of the low level arsenic well. A blend plan was approved by ADEQ to blend water from the high arsenic well with two other wells by installing a static mixer. The static mixer has been installed, the pump has been upgraded and the arsenic level is now below the MCL. The exemption was terminated in July of 2009.

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 Judd Williams, Vice President of Operations, Arizona Water Company, P. O. Box 29006, Phoenix, Arizona 85038-9006. Telephone (602) 240-6860 or e-mail mail@azwater.com.

In 2003, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) completed a Source Water Assessment of seventeen ground water wells, which are the sources of water used by Arizona Water Company's Miami water system. The Assessment reviewed the adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to the wells. These risks include, but are not limited to: gas stations, landfills, dry cleaners, agriculture fields, waste water treatment plants, and mining activities. Once ADEQ identified the adjacent land uses, they were ranked as to their potential to affect the wells. The result of the Assessment was a high risk to three wells, and a low risk to fourteen wells.

Residents can help protect 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 the 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, call Regina Lynde, Environmental Compliance Supervisor for Arizona Water Company at 602-240-6860 or visit the ADEQ's Source Water Assessment and Protection Unit website at: www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/swap.html.

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

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of various 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. 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 (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.
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 constituent in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.
RAA	= An average of monitoring results for the previous twelve calendar months.
EPA	= The United States Environmental Protection Agency
FDA	= The United States Food and Drug Administration
CDC	= The United States Centers For Disease Control
ppm	= Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	= Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
pCi/L	= Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
n/a	= None adopted
nd	= None detected
*	= No more than one sample may be total coliform positive
**	= Number of positive samples