

Park Water Co., Inc.

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Park Water Company, Arizona System 11 - 407

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) covers the monitoring period from January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008. The report is a snapshot of last year's water quality and the services we provide. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve our water quality and to protect our water resources. Our goal is and always has been to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The water we provide meets and/or exceeds the Safe Drinking Water Standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ).

Where Does Our Water come from?

Our water is from two wells that do not have specific names. The water comes from the Eloy Sub Basin.

How Do I Know if My Water is Safe?

Park Water Co., Inc. routinely monitors for over eighty contaminants as required by Federal and State regulations. Please contact the office for a complete list. The testing is required every three years for synthetic, organic contaminants, inorganic contaminants, and volatile organic contaminants. Bacteriological tests are required monthly, quarterly and varying lengths of time.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- * 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, 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, that 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 that 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 that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Definitions: MCL, MCLG and others

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts Per Million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Microgram per liter- one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Part per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) – one minute in 2,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Part per quadrillion (ppq) or picogram/l – one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Pico curies per liter (pCi/L) – Pico curies per liter are a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) – measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Regulatory Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (T) – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level -- The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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 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.

Maximum residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 disinfectant to control microbial contaminants.

Health Effects Information

15- **Copper.** Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s disease should consult their personal doctor.

18- **Lead.** Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

20- **Nitrate.** Infants below the age of six months who drink containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

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 cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The 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. Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral.

If arsenic is above 5 ppb but below 10 ppb, your drinking water meets EPA's standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPS's standard balanced 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.

Total Coliform: Water systems are required to meet a strict standard for coliform bacteria which are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If the standard is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper or hand delivery.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as individuals with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those 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 from infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Water quality data table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of the report. They are reported only because they were detected with no violation levels. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently.

| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|------|-------|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|--|
| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Units | Detected/ Range | Violation Yes or No | Sample date | Likely source of contamination |
| Nitrate Point of Entry (POE) #1 | 10 | 10 | ppm | 1.8 | No | 12/10/08 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate Point of Entry (POE) #2 | 10 | 10 | ppm | 1.3 | No | 12/10/08 | As above. |
| Violations | | | | | | | |
| The following violations were received by our water system and involved only delayed filings. | | | | | | | |
| Type/Description | | | | Compliance Period | | | |
| January 2008 missed monitoring date. | | | | Returned to compliance 2008. | | | |
| June 2008 missed monitoring date. | | | | Returned to compliance 2008. | | | |
| August 2008 missed monitoring date. | | | | Returned to compliance 2008. | | | |

Who Do I Contact for More Information!

For more information on the Annual Water Report, please contact 602-789-8080.

2009 Water Quality
Consumer Confidence Report
Park Water Company, Inc.
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