



2013 Water Quality Report

Pine-Strawberry Water
Improvement District

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800.426.4791).

Where does my water come from?

The Pine-Strawberry Water Improvement District (PSWID) is supplied exclusively by ground water pumped from the district's 26 wells, which draw from the Lower Verde watershed. The water is treated with chlorine as a preventative disinfectant, stored in a series of storage tanks and then pumped through a complex delivery system by use of booster pumps and pressure tanks through main transmission lines and service connections.

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) evaluates all water sources that provide to the public. The ADEQ issued PSWID sources a low risk designation indicating "most source water protection measures are already in place or the hydrogeology is such that the source water protection will have little impact on protection." You can obtain a Source Water Assessment Report from the ADEQ at 1110 W. Washington St. Phoenix, AZ 85007 or visit www.azdeq.gov for more information.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 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:

- 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, 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 that 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.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference. Try one of the following suggestions today and soon it will become a water-saving habit.

- Take short showers – a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons to for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving to save up to 500 gallons per month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install and can save you up to 750 gallons per month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when full. You'll save up to 1,000 gallons per month.
- Water plants only when necessary and use water saved from rinsing dishes.
- Fix leaky faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace and solve most leaks.
- Fix leaky toilets. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait 30 minutes. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing the leak, or replacing your toilet with a new more efficient model, can save up to 1,000 gallons per month.
- Adjust sprinklers so they water your lawn only; not the sidewalk or street. Apply water slowly so the soil can absorb it. Water during the cooler parts of the day to avoid evaporation and try to avoid watering when it is windy.
- Teach your kids about water conservation. Make it a family effort to reduce the next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more tips.

How can I get involved?

Your comments and suggestions are always welcome. Please contact PSWID with any questions, suggestions or comments at 928.476.4222 or www.pswid.org.

For our public meetings schedule, please visit the website.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of the sources of drinking water – ponds, streams, lakes and oceans – is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect Pine-Strawberry's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides. They contain hazardous chemicals that can runoff and pollute drinking water sources.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain the system to reduce leaching to water sources. Or consider connecting to a public wastewater system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly. For instance, take motor oil to a recycling center.
- Do not flush unused medications. Take them to an approved disposal facility.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use the EPA's website to locate groups in your community (<http://www.epa.gov/owow/keep/adopt/index.html>) or get tips on how to start a group (<http://water.epa.gov/type/watersheds/index.cfm>).
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stenciling cautions on neighborhood drains to remind people to not dump waste.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Pine-Strawberry Water Improvement District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water quality data table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products <i>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)</i>								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	13.1	ND	13.1	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	15	ND	15	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.71 (RAA)	0.07	3.96	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.9	ND	0.9	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2	ND	2	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.46	0.12	0.46	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.12	0.089	0.12	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA	MPL	12	3.7	12	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA	NA	2013	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	6.3	2	6.3	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.28	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	5	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) — The highest permissible level of a contaminant 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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) — The highest level of 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 disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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.

Variations and Exemptions

State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MNR — Monitored, not regulated

MPL — State assigned maximum permissible level

Abbreviations

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)

Positive Samples/Month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive

NA: not applicable

ND: Not detected

NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

RAA: Running Annual Average



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