

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Highland Pines D.W.I.D.

Public Water System Number: AZ04 13-034

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality requires that a report containing information on water quality test results from the previous calendar be sent to customers annually. This report is prepared in compliance with that regulation. According to ADEQ regulations, some required tests are performed more frequently than others. Sampling for some contaminants are performed no more frequently than every three years. *Test data included in the report are from the most recent test(s) as of the end of 2013, and only for the parameters detected.*

- ❖ Highland Pines Water Sampling Schedule is as follows:
 - Total Coliform is conducted monthly.
 - Chlorine residual is conducted monthly.
 - TTHM-HAA is conducted every 3 years. Last test was conducted in 2011
 - Lead/Copper is to be conducted every three years during the summer between the months of June and September. The last test was conducted in 2011; 5 samples were pulled. The number of samples required is based upon the current population served, the samples required is 5 samples. Based upon the past sampling results there has never been a problem with the lead and copper analysis meeting the EPA standards. Lead has never been detected and as seen in the table below the copper level was also well below the maximum contaminate level. The next sampling period will be in 2014.
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Fann Environmental, LLC currently maintains the water system for the Highland Pines DWID. Please contact (928) 713-9397 if you have any questions concerning this report. Fann routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substance. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The Highland Pines Board of Directors holds periodic meetings concerning the operation of the water company that could have an impact on water quality. Customers and Shareholders are welcome at these meetings. If you would like to attend, or would like more information, contact the Business Office at (928) 443-9484.

A draft Source Water Assessment Report for this system has been prepared by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. This report assesses the drinking water source(s) of The Highland Pines DWID.

The following information by EPA is required:

POTENTIAL 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 runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, 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 productions, 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administrations (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as person 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 an infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violations Y/N	Levels Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0	Present/Absent	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.coli	No	0	Colony Forming Units (CFU)	0	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform of E.coli positive	Human and animal fecal waste
LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead	No	0.003	ppm	0.015	0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	0.1	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Chlorine: Highest level detected=1.50 mg/l. MCL.=4.0 mg/l. Violation: No

Past violations: No CCR reports submitted for the years of 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005. Violations ended in 2012 and no longer exist.