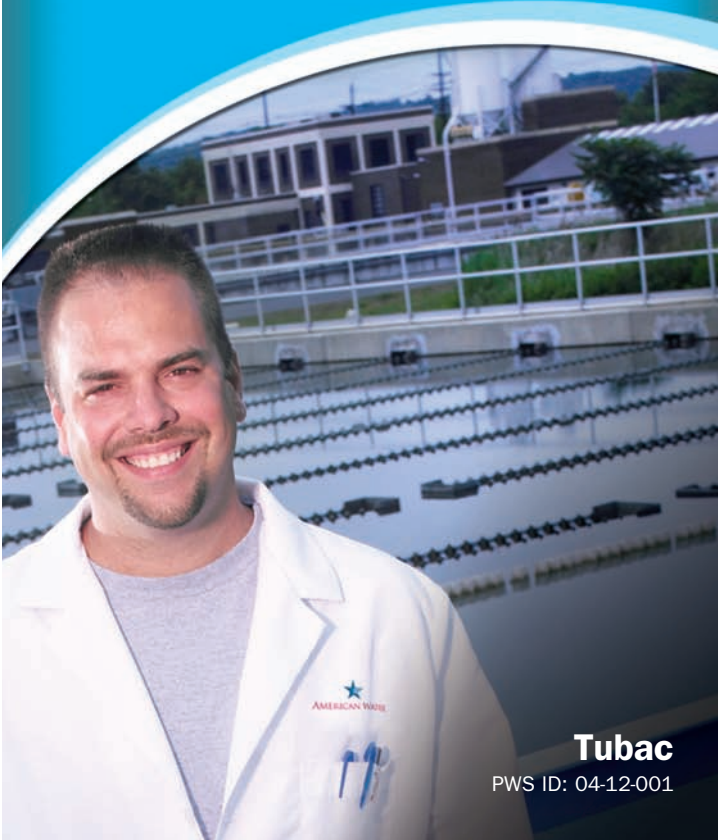


2008 Annual Water Quality Report



Tubac

PWS ID: 04-12-001

Dear Arizona American Water Customer,

As a trusted leader in the industry, Arizona American Water places a strong emphasis on sharing information about the quality of the water we provide with our customers.

One way we do this is by reporting to you annually the results of our tests on the water we deliver to your home. Please review this Annual Water Quality Report, which outlines information applicable to your local water system for testing completed through December 2008. You'll find that we provide water that surpasses or meets all federal and state water quality regulations. In fact, we often address regulations well before they go into effect.

Just as important, Arizona American Water makes the necessary investments to maintain and upgrade its facilities, so that we can deliver quality water directly to your tap 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Our customers are our top priority, and we are committed to providing them with the highest quality drinking water and service possible now and in the years to come. In addition to this written report, you can view information about Arizona American Water and your water system on our website <http://azamwater.com>. For more information or for any questions about this report relating to your drinking water, please contact Arizona American Water at (888) 237-1333.

Sincerely

Paul Townsley
President

What is a Water Quality Report?

To comply with state and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, Arizona American Water issues an annual water quality report which describes the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and your awareness of the need to protect your drinking water sources. This report includes details about where your water comes from and what it contains. The data presented in this report is a combination of data from our nationally recognized water quality lab and commercial laboratories all certified in drinking water testing by the State of Arizona Department of Health Services.

Share This Report

Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals and other groups are encouraged to share this important water quality information with water users at their location who are not billed customers of Arizona American Water Company and therefore do not receive this report directly.

Home Water Treatment Units

If you install a home treatment system such as a water softener or reverse osmosis system to improve taste or odor, remember to follow the manufacturer's instructions on operation and maintenance. Failure to perform maintenance can result in poor water quality. We recommend contacting the manufacturer of your treatment system for maintenance instructions or assistance. Additional information about home treatment systems is available from the Arizona Water Quality Association at 480-947-9850 or by writing to 6819 E. Diamond St., Scottsdale, AZ 85257.

What is in My Drinking Water?

We will also provide information on other available resources that will answer questions about water quality and health effects.

Where Does My Water Come From?

All of the water provided by Arizona American Water comes from groundwater pumped from the Southern Section of the Upper Santa Cruz Valley (USCV) Sub-Basin. The Southern Section of the USCV Sub-Basin is principally the Santa Cruz River Valley from the Santa Cruz-Pima County line to the U.S.-Mexico Border. Groundwater is found in alluvium and other sediments along the Santa Cruz River Valley. Depth to groundwater in the Tubac area is typically less than 200 feet.

Notice of Source Water Assessment

In 2004 the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality completed a source water assessment for the three wells used by Arizona American Water Company-Tubac. The Assessment reviewed the adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to the sources. 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 water sources. The assessment found that there were no adjacent land uses that posed a risk to the sources.

The sources are currently protected by well construction and system operations and management. Residents can help protect sources by taking hazardous household chemicals to hazardous material collection days, and limiting pesticide & fertilizer use.

The complete Assessment is available for inspection at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, 1110 W. Washington, 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 ADEQ's Source Water Assessment and Protection Unit at 602-771-4644 or visit their website at www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/swap.html.

Water Conservation Tips

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but can also save you money by reducing your water bill.

Conservation measures you can use inside your home include:

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures; install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.

You can conserve outdoors as well:

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water-saving nozzles.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car, and save the hose for rinsing.

What is In My Water?

This data presented in this report is a combination of analysis results from our nationally recognized water quality lab and commercial laboratories, all certified in drinking water testing by the State of Arizona Department of Health Services. For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing what substances were detected in our drinking water during 2008 or the last sampling period. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call our Arizona Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333.

Water Quality Results

Regulated Substances Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility								
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Highest Amount Detected	Range of Detections	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source	
Arsenic (ppb) ¹	2008	NA	10	51	14 - 51	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	
Barium (ppb)	2008	2000	2000	42	11 - 42	YES	Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate (ppm)	2008	10	10	2	0.36 - 2	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks	
Fluoride (ppm) ²	2008	4	4	2.8	0.6 - 2.8	YES	Erosion of natural deposits	
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	2008	0	15	12.3	8.8 - 12.3	YES	Erosion of natural deposits	
Other Compounds Measured in the Distribution System								
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG/MRDLG	MCL/MRDL	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source	
THMs (ppb) ³	2008	NA	80	5.6	0.5 - 10.4	YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
HAAs (ppb) ³	2008	NA	60	1	ND - 1	YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Chlorine residual (ppm)	2008	4.0	4.0	1.0	0.41 - 1.25	YES	Water additive used to control microbes	
Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results								
Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Number of Samples	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2006	1.3	1.3	0.10	11	0	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2006	0	15	1	11	0	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Substances Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility								
Substance (units)	Year Sampled		Range of Detections		Typical Source			
Sodium (ppm)	2008		35 - 56		Erosion of natural deposits			
Sulfate (ppm)	2003		23		Erosion of natural deposits			
Additional Constituents								
Substance (units)	Year Sampled		Range of Detections		Typical Source			
pH (standard units)	2003		7.3 - 8.1		pH is a measure of acid/base properties			
<p>¹ Arsenic — The arsenic results are above the MCL based on the sample results over the last four quarters. Arizona American Water Company applied for a three year exemption from the EPA. However, in February 2008, EPA denied our request. We are currently working with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality on a timeframe to ensure the best available technology is installed to remove the arsenic. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.</p> <p>² This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children who drink water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by Arizona American Water has a fluoride concentration of 2 mg/L. Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in the developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine years of age should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water. Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/L of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/L because of the cosmetic dental problem. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoridation from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1 (877) 867-3435 or the City of Arizona Water Quality Association at (480) 947-9850. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. For more information about your drinking water, please contact our Customer Service Center at (888) 237-1333 or visit our website at www.amwater.com.</p> <p>³ THM/HAA — Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants: Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); chloroform (zero); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L). Haloacetic acids: dichloroacetic acid (zero); trichloroacetic acid (0.3 mg/L). Monochloroacetic acid, bromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid are regulated with this group but have no MCLGs.</p>								

How to Read This Table

Arizona American Water conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the adjacent tables. For help with interpreting this table, see the "Table Definitions" section.

Starting with a **Substance**, read across. **Year Sampled** is usually in 2008 or year prior. **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed). **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed. **Highest Amount Detected** represents the highest amount that was found. **Range of Detections** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured. A **Yes** under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance is below government requirements. **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Report

- **MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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.
- **MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** 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.
- **MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** 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 contaminants.
- **TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **ND:** None detected.
- **pCi/L (Picocuries per liter):** Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration.
- **ppb – Parts per billion:** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).
- **ppm – Parts per million:** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).
- **TTHM – Total Trihalomethanes:** consist of Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, Bromoform
- **HAA – Five Haloacetic Acids:** consist of Monochloroacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid, Bromoacetic acid, Dibromoacetic acid

Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Substances 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, or wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

How Did We Do?

Our water quality report is intended to provide you with valuable information on your water. Call us TOLL FREE at 1-866-464-0228. By completing a short phone survey (6 yes/no questions), you will help us improve the value of the information we provide to you each year.

Lead

Arizona American Water Company monitored the water for lead and copper in 2006 at 10 residences throughout the community and met the federal lead and copper standards. The 10 houses sampled were representative of the types of houses throughout the system. If your house was sampled you would have received the analysis results. If you weren't part of the representative sampling and are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Special Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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).



19820 N. 7th Street, Suite 201
Phoenix, AZ 85024

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. 1-(800) 383-0834

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call our customer service center at 1-(800) 383-0834.