

Did You Know??...

The sources of drinking 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A. Microbiological contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C. Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- D. 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.
- E. Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled 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 the 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 (1-800-426-4791). Information on bottled water can be obtained from the United States Food and Drug Administration.

You Should Know

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 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. United States Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

MESSAGE FROM THE EPA REGARDING LEAD HEALTH EFFECTS:

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and to flush your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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If you have any questions or comments about this report or want more information please contact office.

Visit our web site at www.jdcwater.com For water conservation tips and other valuable information.

Some Water Saving Tips

- Don't water during the hottest part of the day.
- Water slowly when watering outside so that the water can be absorbed and doesn't turn in to runoff.
- Cover newly planted gardens with mulch to reduce water evaporation.
- Make sure your sprinkler system isn't watering the sidewalk. Make sure that you turn off your water timer if it has rained or if your plants are still moist from other watering.

WEST END WATER CO.

*2014 ANNUAL WATER
QUALITY REPORT
WHEAT SYSTEM
PWS ID# AZ04-07-167*

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

This report covers the period from **January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014.**
No violations of water standards have occurred.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entiende bien.

Definitions of Terms Used In This Report

AL = Action level- The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that water system must follow.

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.

ppm = parts per million, can also be stated as mg/l milligrams per liter.

ppb= parts per billion, can also be stated as ug/l micrograms per liter.

pCi/L= Picocuries per liter, Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration

Our Water Source

Our water system is a ground water system served by a well located at Gordon Way and 203rd Avenue.

Treatment

Our system is not currently required to treat our water.

Bacteriological Monitoring

Our water system performs monthly bacteriological monitoring to test for the presence of coliform bacteria, fecal coliform and E.coli. We are required to take one bacteriological sample per month.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Detected Constituent | Total Coliform Bacteria |
| Sample Date | 2014 |
| Results | None Detected |
| MCL | 0 |
| MCLG | 0 |
| Violation | None |
| Likely Source | Naturally present in the environment. |

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Detected Constituent | Fecal Coliform and E.Coli |
| Sample Date | 2014 |
| Results | None Detected |
| MCL | 0 |
| MCLG | 0 |
| Violation | None |
| Likely Source | Human and animal fecal waste |

Lead and Copper Monitoring

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Date Last Sampled for Lead: | August 2013 |
| 90 th Percentile for Lead: | 3 ppb |
| Action Level | 15ppb |
| Violation: | None |
| Likely Source: | Household Plumbing |
| Number of Sites Exceeding Lead Action Level: | None |

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Date Last Sampled for Copper: | August 2013 |
| 90 th Percentile for Copper: | 0.003 ppm |
| Action Level: | 1.33 ppm |
| Violation: | None |
| Likely Source: | Household Plumbing |
| Number of Sites Exceeding Copper Action Level: | None |

Inorganic Constituents

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Detected Constituent | Arsenic |
| Sample Date | August 2013 |
| Results | 2.8 ppb |
| MCL | 10 ppb |
| MCLG | NA |
| Violation | None |
| Likely Source | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes. |

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Detected Constituent | Barium |
| Sample Date | August 2013 |
| Results | 0.076 ppm |
| MCL | 2 ppm |
| MCLG | 2 ppm |
| Violation | None |
| Likely Source | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Detected Constituent | Chromium |
| Sample Date | August 2013 |
| Results | 10.0 ppb |
| MCL | 100 ppb |
| MCLG | 100 ppb |
| Violation | None |
| Likely Source | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Detected Constituent | Fluoride |
| Sample Date | August 2013 |
| Results | 0.49 ppm |
| MCL | 4 ppm |
| MCLG | 4 ppm |
| Violation | None |
| Likely Source | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. WEWC does not add fluoride to the water. |

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Detected Constituent | Nitrate |
| Sample Date | January 2014 |
| Results | 0.55 ppm |
| MCL | 10 ppm |
| MCLG | 10 ppm |
| Violation | None |
| Likely Source | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |

Radiochemical Analysis

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Gross Alpha | |
| Sample Date | 2010 |
| Results | 3.2 +- 0.9 pCi/l |
| MCL | 15 pCi/l |
| MCLG | NA |
| Violation | None |
| Likely Source | Erosion of natural deposits |

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| | Combined Radium (226,228) |
| Sample Date | March 2010 |
| Results | <0.4 pCi/l |
| MCL | 5 pCi/l |
| MCLG | NA |
| Violation | None |
| Likely Source | Erosion of natural deposits |

Chemical Monitoring

Note to our water users: The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, such as for organic contaminants, though representative, is more than one year old.

VOCs (Volatile Organic Chemicals)

Date Last Sampled: August 2013

Our sampling did not detect the presence of any VOCs.

SOCs (Synthetic Organic Chemicals)

Date Last Sampled: 2007

Our sampling did not detect the presence of any SOC's

Source Water Assessment Summary

In 2004, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality completed a source water assessment for the groundwater well used by West End Water Co. 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, wastewater treatment plants, and mining activities. Once ADEQ identified the adjacent land uses, they were ranked as to their potential to affect the water source. The result of the assessment was high risk to groundwater. This does not imply that the source water is contaminated nor does it mean that contamination is imminent.

West End Water Co. has taken available precautions to protect the well that include a sanitary seal and placing the well above the flood plain.

Residents can help protect sources by practicing good septic system maintenance and limiting pesticide & fertilizer use.

The complete Assessment is available for inspection at ADEQ 1110 W. Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007, between the hours of 8:00 am to 5:00 pm. Electronic copies are available from ADEQ at dml@azdeq.gov.

For more information, call Marvin Collins, Manager West End Water Co. at (623) 972-6133 or visit the ADEQ's Source Water Assessment and Protection Unit website at: www.azdeq.gov/envirom/water/dw/swap.html

The frequency of testing for specific contaminants varies in accordance with the regulations of the EPA and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ).