

SUNRISE WATER CO.



2016 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT PWS ID # AZ04-07-070

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, 2016 to December 31, 2016.

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 ppm 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

Source Water Assessment Summary

In 2004, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality completed a source water assessment for the four (4) groundwater wells used by Sunrise 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 low risk to groundwater.

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, Sunrise Water Co. at 623- 972-6133 or visit the ADEQ's Source Water Assessment and Protection Unit website at: www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/swap.html

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, may be more than one year old.

WATER HARDNESS

Water hardness is around 10 grains per gallon or expressed in ppm is 171.

Free water conservation material, landscape and watering information is available for our customers by contacting our office at 623-972-6133 or visits our web site www.jdcwater.com

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottle) 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:

- Microbiological 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 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The United States Food and Drug Administration 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 in tap water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Information on bottled water can be obtained from the United States Food and Drug Administration.

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, persons 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 ARSENIC HEALTH EFFECTS:

If arsenic is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA's standard balances 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, 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE EPA REGARDING LEAD HEALTH EFFECTS:

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 plumbing. Sunrise Water Co. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Our Water Source

All of the water provided by Sunrise Water Co. comes from groundwater pumped from the West Salt River Valley Sub-Basin. Our water system is served by six (6) wells that are located throughout our service area. Depth to groundwater in our area is typically around 450 feet.

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

Bacteriological Monitoring

Five (5) Samples are taken each month throughout the water distribution system

Detected Constituent	Total Coliform Bacteria
Sample Date	2016
Results	Two (2) January 2016*
MCL	0
MCLG	0
Violation	Yes: See Attached
Likely Source	Naturally present in the environment.

Detected Constituent	Fecal Coliform and E.Coli
Sample Date	2016
Results	One (1) January 2016*
MCL	0
MCLG	0
Violation	Yes: See Attached
Likely Source	Human and animal fecal waste

*Follow up samples tested negative

VOCs (Volatile Organic Chemicals)

Date Last Sampled: 2016
Our sampling did not detect the presence of any VOCs.

SOCs (Synthetic Organic Chemicals)

Date Last Sampled: 2016
Our sampling did not detect the presence of any SOC's

If you have questions or comments about this report or want more information, please feel free to contact our office at 623- 972-6133 or visit our website at www.jdcwater.com.

Treatment

We disinfect our water with chlorine to help prevent bacteriological contamination

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

Detected Constituent	Chlorine
Sample Date	2016
Lowest Level	1.0 ppm
Highest Level	1.50 ppm
Annual Average	1.19 ppm
MCL	4 ppm
MCLG	4 ppm
Violation	None
Likely Source	Water additive to control microbes.

Detected Constituent	Total Trihalomethanes
Sample Date	July 2016
No. of Analyses	2
Lowest Level	0.0006 ppm
Highest Level	0.015 ppm
MCL	0.080 ppm
MCLG	NA
Violation	None
Likely Source	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

Detected Constituent	Total Haloacetic Acids (Five)
Sample Date	July 2016
No. of Analyses	2
Lowest Level	<0.002 ppm
Highest Level	0.0032 ppm
MCL	0.060 ppm
MCLG	NA
Violation	None
Likely Source	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Constituents

Detected Constituent	Arsenic
Sample Date	2016
Lowest Level	0.0039 ppm
Highest Level	0.0059 ppm
MCL	0.01 ppm
MCLG	NA
Violation	None
Likely Source	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.

Inorganic Constituents

Detected Constituent	Barium
Sample Date	February 2016
Lowest Level	0.016 ppm
Highest Level	0.047 ppm
MCL	2 ppm
MCLG	NA
Violation	None
Likely Source	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

Detected Constituent	Chromium
Sample Date	February 2016
Lowest Level	0.0021 ppm
Highest Level	0.0024 ppm
MCL	0.01 ppm
MCLG	0.01 ppm
Violation	None
Likely Source	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.

Detected Constituent	Fluoride
Sample Date	February 2016
Lowest Level	0.17 ppm
Highest Level	0.24 ppm
MCL	4 ppm
MCLG	4 ppm
Violation	None
Likely Source	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Sunrise Water Co. does not add fluoride to the water.

Detected Constituent	Nitrate
Sample Date	February 2016
Lowest Level	1.5 ppm
Highest Level	3.8 ppm
MCL	10 ppm
MCLG	10 ppm
Violation	None
Likely Source	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper Monitoring

Date Last Sampled for Lead:	July 2016
90 th Percentile for Lead:	0.0012 ppm
Action Level	0.015 ppm
Violation:	None
Likely Source:	Household Plumbing
Number of Sites Exceeding Lead Action Level:	None

Date Last Sampled for Copper:	July 2016
90 th Percentile for Copper:	0.252 ppm
Action Level	1.33 ppm
Violation:	None
Likely Source:	Household Plumbing
Number of Sites Exceeding Copper Action Level:	None

Radiochemical Analysis

Gross Alpha	
Sample Date	2016
Lowest Level	2.9 +- 0.8 pCi/l
Highest Level	3.1 +- 0.8 pCi/l
MCL	15 pCi/l
MCLG	NA
Violation	None
Likely Source	Erosion of natural deposits

Combined Radium 226/228	
Sample Date	2016
Lowest Level	<0.5 pCi/l
Highest Level	<0.5 pCi/l
MCL	5 pCi/l
MCLG	NA
Violation	None
Likely Source	Erosion of natural deposits

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