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.
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.

Drinking Water Contaminants

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, which 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**: Such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources
D. **Organic Chemical Contaminants**: Such as synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may 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.

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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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.

MESSAGE FROM THE EPA REGARDING ARSENIC HEALTH EFFECTS:

Arsenic 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. 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, and continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic.

MESSAGE FROM THE EPA REGARDING LEAD HEALTH EFFECTS:

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. 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. 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE EPA REGARDING NITRATE HEALTH EFFECTS:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause "blue baby syndrome". Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

West End Water Co.
Located on the second floor at
9098 W. Pinnacle Peak Road
Peoria, Arizona 85383
Office 623-972-6133
Fax 623-566-8925

Report date May 2019

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.

2018 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.

Marvin Collins, Manager
623-972-6133

This report covers the period from **January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018**.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua usted 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, Measure of the radioactivity in water

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	2018
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	2017
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:	July 2016
90th Percentile for Lead:	0.001 mg/l
Action Level	0.025 mg/l
Violation:	None
Likely Source:	Household Plumbing
Number of Sites Exceeding Lead Action Level:	None

Date Last Sampled for Copper:	July 2016
90th Percentile for Copper:	0.054 mg/l
Action Level.	1.33 mg/l
Violation:	None
Likely Source:	Household Plumbing
Number of Sites Exceeding Copper Action Level:	None

Inorganic Constituents

Detected Constituent	Arsenic
Sample Date	August 2013
Results	0.0028 mg/l
MCL	0.010 mg/l
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 mg/l
MCL	2.0 mg/l
MCLG	2.0 mg/l
Violation	None
Likely Source	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

Detected Constituent	Chromium
Sample Date	August 2013
Results	0.01 mg/l
MCL	0.1 mg/l
MCLG	0.1 mg/l
Violation	None
Likely Source	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Detected Constituent	Fluoride
Sample Date	August 2013
Results	0.49 mg/l
MCL	4.0 mg/l
MCLG	4.0 mg/l
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	February 19, 2018
Results	0.57 mg/l
MCL	10.0 mg/l
MCLG	10.0 mg/l
Violation	None
Likely Source	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Detected Constituent	Sodium
Sample Date	February 19, 2018
Results	42.00 mg/l
MCL	NA
MCLG	NA
Violation	None
Likely Source	Naturally Occurring Mineral

Radiochemical Analysis

Gross Alpha	
Sample Date	2016
Results	3.4 +- 0.4 pCi/l
MCL	15.0 pCi/l
MCLG	NA
Violation	None
Likely Source	Erosion of natural deposits

Combined Radium (226,228)	
Sample Date	2016
Results	0.4 +- 0.4 pCi/l
MCL	5.0 pCi/l
MCLG	NA
Violation	None
Likely Source	Erosion of natural deposits

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 SOCs

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, though representative, may be more than one year old.

.

Source Water Assessment Summary

- Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeologic settings and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source of West End Water Co. water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has given a high risk designation for the degree to which West End Water Co. water system drinking water source is protected. A designation of high risk indicates there may be additional source water protection measures which can be implemented on the local level. This does not imply that the source water is contaminated nor does it mean that contamination is imminent. Rather, it simply states that land use activities or hydrogeologic conditions exist that make the source water susceptible to possible future contamination.

Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ.