

**THIM UTILITY COMPANY
THIM WATER CORPORATION
2013 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT**

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment has been performed for our area to provide baseline data about the quality of water before it is treated and distributed to customers. This is important because it identified the origin of contaminants within our area and indicated the susceptibility of our water system to such contaminants. To complete your understanding of our water supply, you may request a copy from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, 1110 W. Washington St., Phoenix, AZ 85007.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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 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.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions, please contact Keith Dojaquez at 520-623-5172

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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.

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.01	0.8	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0.015	0.015	0.026	0.001	0.026	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	5.6	5.6	5.6	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits

THIM UTILITY PWS 10-228

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL	Your Water	RANGE		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Nitrate[measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.3	NA	1.3	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)		MPL	50	NA		2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	5.8	NA	5.8	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.05	0.02	0.05	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0.015	0.015	0.007	0.002	0.007	2012	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	5.8	NA	5.8	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits

THIM UTILITY PWS 10-264

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL	Your Water	RANGE		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Nitrate-Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.4	NA	2.4	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)		MPL	0.0028	NA		2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Sodium (ppm)		MPL	47	NA	47	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.12	0.07	0.12	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0.015	0.015	0.051	0.028	0.051	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	5.8	NA	5.8	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits

THIM UTILITY PWS 10-351

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL	Your Water	RANGE		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Nitrate[measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.3	1.2	1.3	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	7.8	7.2	7.8	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	<0.002	NA		2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	7.8	7.6	7.8	2013	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.88	0.86	0.88	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)		MPL	37	36	37	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	4.4	2.9	4.4	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.02	NA	0.02	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

THIM WATER PWS 10-206

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL	Your Water	RANGE		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	7.2	6.9	7.2	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	2	2	4.7	4.4	4.7	2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.9	0.002	1.9	2012	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.28	0.22	0.28	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate[measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.9	1.7	1.9	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	6.5	NA	6.5	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (-226 & -228) pCi/L	0	5	0.6	NA	0.6	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)		MPL	44	42	44	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching deposits

THIM WATER PWS 10-207

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL	Your Water	RANGE		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Nitrate[measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	8.1	NA	8.1	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.09	0.01	0.09	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead- action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0.015	0.015	0.043	0.004	0.043	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	5.3	NA	5.3	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.062	NA	0.062	2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.56	NA		2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.5	NA	1.5	2012	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	4.5	NA	4.5	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits