

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
(Consumer Confidence Report)
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2014

Tonto Hills Domestic Water Improvement District
Public Water System ID No. AZ04 - 07076

Report Date
June 30, 2015

TONTO HILLS DOMESTIC WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

MAILING ADDRESS

11228 E. Hohokam Lane
Cave Creek, AZ 85331

PHONE: (480) 595-0128 office

EMAIL: tontohillsdwid@tontohillsdwid.org

WEBSITE: www.tontohillsdwid.org

WATER EMERGENCIES

(480) 745-1427

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT (Consumer Confidence Report) FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2014

The mission of the Tonto Hills Domestic Improvement District (THDWID) is to provide reliable potable water to the residents of Tonto Hills at a reasonable cost. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. This Consumer Confidence Report for 2014 contains important information about your drinking water. It includes information on where your water comes from, how it is treated and delivered, and how the water quality meets federal and state standards.

In 2014, our water met or exceeded all federal and state drinking water standards, except for the detection in January of total coliform bacteria. This detection was subsequently shown to not be a harmful type of bacteria, but resulted in issuance of a public notice and is discussed later in this report.

The volunteer THDWID Board is comprised of your neighbors and, together with its part-time local resident employees, is committed to providing a sustainable supply of safe drinking water. In that effort, the THDWID regularly samples the Tonto Hills water system in accordance with federal and state requirements, maintains the storage and distribution system to minimize leaks and interruption of water service, and plans ahead for potential emergencies as well as ensuring reliable long-term water supplies through conservation, water banking, and acquisition of additional water sources.

Please take a moment to review this report and let us know if you have any questions. If you would like to learn more about public participation or to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please refer to agendas and contact information posted regularly at www.tontohillsdwid.org and at the bulletin board at the community mailboxes for additional opportunities and meeting dates and times. You may also call our office at 480-595-0128.

Bill Victor

Director / Secretary

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua usted bebe. Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Licensed Operator for Water System

Robert Hanus

Telephone: 928-277-1543

Fax No.: 928-277-1106

Email: rhanus@azwastewater.com

TONTO HILLS' DRINKING WATER

The source of Tonto Hills' drinking water is the City of Scottsdale distribution system (public water system [PWS] ID Number AZ04 - 07098). Our water system (PWS ID Number AZ04 - 07076) consists of a water storage tank on the hill above Tonto Hills and an associated network of pipes and valves that distributes water by gravity flow from the storage tank to our residences and to several standpipes throughout the community. The water from Scottsdale enters our distribution system through a water meter located high in the neighboring community of Desert Mountain.

On paper, Tonto Hills receives surface water from the Central Arizona Project (CAP) canal through its Central Arizona Water Conservation District (CAWCD) allocation; this surface water originates from the Colorado River at Lake Havasu. However, through a contract to withdraw our water from the CAP canal, treat it, and deliver it to us, Scottsdale blends our surface water with other water sources used by north Scottsdale. Therefore, the water we receive from Scottsdale is actually a blend of surface water (from rivers, lakes, and reservoirs) and groundwater (from Scottsdale wells).

Additional information about our drinking water source, including the history and operations of the Tonto Hills water system, the Conservation Plan, annual water banking of our unused water allocation, and the water rate structure can be found on our website at www.tontohillsdwid.org.

WATER QUALITY MESSAGE FROM EPA

THE U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed water quality regulations in conjunction with state and local agencies to ensure your drinking water is safe. All drinking water, including bottled water (which is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration), contains small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to know that the presence (or detection) of these impurities does not necessarily indicate a health risk. 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. Potential water contaminants may include:

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.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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

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 of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the EPA and the U.S. Centers 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.

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED ON THESE TABLES AND IN THIS REPORT

- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
- **Contaminant:** Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.
- **MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
- **MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health.
- **MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
- **MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on human health would occur.
- **N/A (Not Applicable):** Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required (regulatory limit does not exist for **Tables 2, 4, and 5**).
- **ND (Not Detected):** Substance was analyzed, but not detected at the laboratory reporting limit.
- **NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** A measure of water clarity.
- **pCi/L (Picocuries Per Liter):** A measure of the radioactivity of a substance.

- **ppm (Part Per Million):** A measurement of the concentration of a substance that is equivalent to milligrams per liter (mg/L). 1 ppm (or mg/L) is equivalent to about 1 drop of food coloring in 13 gallons of water.
- **ppb (Part Per Billion):** A measurement of the concentration of a substance that is equivalent to micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$). 1 ppb (or $\mu\text{g/L}$) is equivalent to about 1 drop of water in an Olympic-sized swimming pool.
- **TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2014 COMPLIANCE MONITORING RESULTS

The THDWID is required to conduct monthly and quarterly sampling of the water system and to have the samples analyzed by certified laboratories. Chemical and bacteriological constituents that are analyzed for the THDWID water system are listed in **Table 1** of this report. Because our water is provided through a consecutive connection from the City of Scottsdale, results of the Scottsdale monitoring programs are provided in **Tables 2 through 5** of this report. In addition, a more complete description of compliance monitoring for the Scottsdale water system is given in the Scottsdale Consumer Confidence Report available on their website at www.scottsdaleaz.gov/water/quality. Water samples analyzed from Scottsdale's water system in 2014 met all federal and state drinking water regulations

The Tonto Hills water system is sampled from standpipes located at the southern end of Kachina Road and at the cul-de-sac on Turquoise Lane. These standpipes are considered to be the most distant locations from the water storage tank and, therefore, yield water that has had the maximum residence time in our distribution system and the maximum opportunity to pick up contaminants. Water from these two standpipes is analyzed for organic constituents, including disinfection byproducts, on a quarterly basis. One of these standpipes and five others distributed around the community are sampled for microbiological constituents and residual chlorine on a monthly basis. In addition, every three years copper and lead are sampled in water obtained from taps at five residences spread across the community.

Water samples analyzed from the THDWID distribution system in 2014 met all federal and state drinking water regulations, except for the detection in January of total coliform bacteria. This detection was subsequently shown to not be a harmful type of bacteria. When detection of total coliform occurs, the concern is that the unspecified general bacteria detected in the total coliform test might be fecal coliform or E. coli, which are harmful to health. The January detection resulted in issuance of a public notice and a series of additional samplings to confirm the detection and to

determine if it was fecal coliform or E. coli. Following are excerpts from the public notice required by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (a copy of the entire notice is attached hereto):

“Our water recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

During the month of January 2014, we took 1 routine sample to test for the presence of coliform bacteria. This sample showed positive for coliform bacteria. On January 21, 2014, five additional samples were collected; one of the five showed positive for coliform bacteria. On January 23, 2014, four additional samples were taken; these showed negative for coliform bacteria. As part of sample collection, the chlorine levels were analyzed; they ranged from 0.50 mg/l to 0.83 mg/l. These levels are in the acceptable range for proper disinfection. Since the standard is that no more than one sample result per month may be positive for the presence of total coliforms, we are required to inform you of the fact by distributing this public notice.”

“This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. *Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.*

Usually, coliforms are a sign that there could be a problem with the system’s treatment or distribution system (pipes). Whenever we detect coliform bacteria in any sample, we do follow-up testing to see if other bacteria of greater concern, such as fecal coliform or E. coli, are present. **We did not find any of these bacteria in our subsequent testing.”**

Potential sources of coliform bacteria detected in a water sample include material in the pipeline system that has not been completely disinfected by chlorination, the non-sanitized orifice of the standpipe that the water passes through, and the hands and equipment of the sampler. As stated in the public notice, residual chlorine measured in the water was at an acceptable level to provide proper disinfection. During subsequent sampling, the standpipes were flushed for a longer period to try to remove any bacteria on the sample ports. Chlorine is added daily to the water for disinfection.

TONTO HILLS DWID

 11228 E. Hohokam Lane
 Cave Creek, AZ 85331

6 of 10

TABLE 1. 2014 Results of Monitoring Program for THDWID Water Distribution System

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present	Absent (A) or Present (P)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Day	Likely Source in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria (System takes ≥ 40 monthly samples) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (System takes ≤ 40 monthly samples) 1 positive monthly sample	Y	2	P (January only)	0	0	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E. Coli (TC Rule)	N	0	A	0	0	Monthly	Human and animal fecal waste
Disinfectants	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Day	Likely Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.54	0.24 - 0.89	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Monthly	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Day	Likely Source in Drinking Water
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	17	11 - 22 $\mu\text{g/L}$	60	N/A	3/11, 6/11, 9/8, 12/9	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	N	56	46 - 74 $\mu\text{g/L}$	80	N/A	3/11, 6/11, 9/8, 12/9	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile AND No. of Samples Over AL	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source in Drinking Water
Copper (ppm) (2013 result)	N	90 th Percentile = 0.26 ppm; none of 5 homes > AL	0.02 - 0.26	1.3	1.3	Every 3 years, last sampled 8/2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) (2013 result)	N	90 th Percentile = 0.001 ppm; none of 5 homes > AL	<0.001 - 0.001	15	0	Every 3 years, last sampled 8/2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 2. 2014 Results of Monitoring Program for Scottsdale Water Distribution System

Substance	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Amount Detected	Highest Amount Detected	Average	Likely Source in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria (System takes ≥ 40 monthly samples) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (System takes ≤ 40 monthly samples) 1 positive monthly sample	%	5 (monthly)	0	0	0.60	0	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.22	1.46	0.92	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	80	N/A	26	75	^a 65	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	N/A	3	20	^a 17	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

TONTO HILLS DWID

11228 E. Hohokam Lane
Cave Creek, AZ 85331

Substance	Unit	AL	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	No. of Homes Greater than AL	Levels in Treated Water	Likely Source in Drinking Water
Copper ^b	ppb	1300	N/A	120	0 out of 68	ND to 8.4	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead ^b	ppb	15	0	1.6	0 out of 68	ND to 1.6	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

^a Reported value is the highest locational running annual average (LRAA) calculated on a quarterly basis.

^b Lead and Copper Standard: 90% of homes tested must have lead and copper levels below the action/alert level (AL).

TABLE 3. 2014 Results of Monitoring Program for Scottsdale Treated Source Water

Substance	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Amount Detected	Highest Amount Detected	Average	Likely Source in Drinking Water
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	1.1	6.4	5.5	Leaching of natural deposits
Barium	ppb	2,000	2,000	10	136	59	Leaching of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	100	100	ND	39	6.3	Leaching of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.2	0.7	0.4	Leaching of natural deposits
Nickel	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	2.7	ND	Leaching of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	ND	5.0	4.4	Leaching of natural deposits and septic systems; Runoff from fertilizer use
Selenium	ppb	50	50	ND	2.7	1.4	Leaching of natural deposits; Discharge from petroleum refineries and mining
Benzo(1)pyrene	ppb	0.2	0	ND	0.041	ND	Leaching from liners of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	15	0	ND	2.7	0.8	Leaching of natural deposits
Uranium	ppb	30	0	ND	5.2	2.5	Leaching of natural deposits
Radium (Combined)	pCi/L	5	0	ND	0.7	ND	Leaching of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	N/A	1.2	2.1	1.8	Naturally present in the environment
Substance	Unit	MCL	TT Requirement	Highest Measure	Treatment Technique Comparison	Likely Source in Drinking Water	
Turbidity	NTU	1	95% less than 0.3 NTU	0.15	100% less than 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff	

SCOTTSDALE MONITORING RESULTS FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

In an ongoing effort to improve the safety of drinking water, the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR), part of the Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the EPA and water systems to assess the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water across the country. A new list of contaminants is issued about every five years, and can contain up to 30 contaminants. The EPA uses this occurrence data along with health effects studies to determine if additional regulations are needed to protect public health. Monitoring is performed at every location where source water enters the Scottsdale distribution system and some contaminants are also measured at points within the distribution system, where the water is consumed. **Table 4** summarizes results of the most recent testing conducted in 2014, as well as older results from 2010.

TABLE 4. 2014 Results for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) for Scottsdale

Substance	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Amount Detected	Highest Amount Detected	Average	Likely Source in Drinking Water
Chlorate	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	320	150 (185 ¹)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chromium (Total)	ppb	100	100	ND	38	5.6 (1.6 ¹)	Leaching of natural deposits
Chromium (Hexavalent)	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.041	36	5.6 (1.3 ¹)	Leaching of natural deposits
Molybdenum (Total)	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	5.1	2.9 (3.8 ¹)	Leaching of natural deposits
Strontium (Total)	ppb	N/A	N/A	380	1,300	790 (930 ¹)	Leaching of natural deposits
Vanadium (Total)	ppb	N/A	N/A	2.2	17	6.7 (5.0 ¹)	Leaching of natural deposits
1,4-Dioxane	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	0.55	ND	Used primarily as a solvent or solvent stabilizer
Bromochloromethane (Halon 1011)	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	0.13	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Also used as a fire extinguishing fluid, an explosive suppressant, and as a solvent in manufacturing of pesticides
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) - 2010 result	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	0.0042	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

¹ The first value listed is the average concentration in the source water; the second value listed is the average in the distribution system.

TABLE 5. 2014 Results for Unregulated Substances for Scottsdale Treated Source Water

Substance	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Amount Detected	Highest Amount Detected
Alkalinity	ppm	N/A	N/A	122	252
Aluminum	ppm	N/A	N/A	ND	0.20
Calcium	ppm	N/A	N/A	21	124
Chloride	ppm	N/A	N/A	32	378
Iron	ppm	N/A	N/A	ND	0.34
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	N/A	13	57
Manganese	ppm	N/A	N/A	ND	0.06
pH	Standard Unit	N/A	N/A	7.0	8.2
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	31	144
Sulfate	ppm	N/A	N/A	11	226
Temperature	°C	N/A	N/A	13	35
	°F	N/A	N/A	55	95
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	N/A	N/A	272	752
Zinc	ppm	N/A	N/A	ND	0.013

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY INFORMATION

The following is additional information on substances in drinking water. Of the substances discussed, only lead, copper, chlorine, trihalomethanes (THMs), and haloacetic acids (HAA5) are required to be monitored in the THDWID water system. However, all of these substances are monitored in the Scottsdale water system.

Nitrate. Nitrate is an inorganic substance that is monitored due to run off from fertilizer use. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants 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 due to 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 healthcare provider. In 2014, the highest nitrate level detected in Scottsdale’s drinking water was 5.0 ppm (**Table 3**), which is half the MCL set by the EPA.

Arsenic. Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral commonly found in water due to leaching from rocks and soil. The MCL for arsenic allowed in drinking water is 10 ppb, based on a running annual average. 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 arsenic standard balances the current understanding of possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic. While Scottsdale’s drinking water meets or surpasses EPA’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. In 2014, the highest level of arsenic measured in Scottsdale’s drinking water was 6.4 ppb (**Table 3**).

Lead and Copper. Lead and copper are typically found in drinking water due to materials and components associated with water service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Scottsdale and Tonto Hills Domestic Water Improvement District are 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The most recent testing for lead and copper was conducted for THDWID from taps at 5 Tonto Hills homes in 2013 (**Table 1**) and for Scottsdale from taps at 68 homes in 2014 (**Table 2**). Lead and copper levels reported in **Table 2** are from water faucets inside 68 Scottsdale homes that were built before the lead ban. Results from all homes in both systems were below the action levels for lead and copper.

Chlorine. Chlorine is used as a disinfectant to ensure the treated water remains safe at all times. Scottsdale and the THDWID regularly monitor chlorine levels in their respective water systems to ensure that safe and adequate levels are maintained. Scottsdale’s goal is to have a chlorine residual between 0.5 and 1.2 ppm in its drinking water system.

Byproducts of using chlorine as a disinfectant are trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5). These substances are formed as a result of a chemical reaction between chlorine and naturally occurring organic matter in the water and pipelines. To minimize the formation of these disinfection byproducts, Scottsdale uses granular activated carbon (GAC) during the water treatment process to reduce levels of organic matter and subsequently reduce disinfection byproduct levels. Some individuals who drink water containing excess amounts of disinfection byproducts over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and increase their risk of cancer. In the THDWID water system, all concentrations of TTHMs and HAA5 detected were below the drinking water MCL (**Table 1**).

Cryptosporidium. A pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States and can be spread through other methods besides drinking water. Ingestion may cause a gastrointestinal illness. During voluntary, periodic monitoring conducted in 2014, *Cryptosporidium* was not detected in Scottsdale's source waters. If present, this organism is removed during treatment through the use of multimedia filtration.

Perchlorate. Used as a component of rocket fuel munitions and in the fireworks industry. The EPA does not currently require monitoring of perchlorate in drinking water, but has set an interim health advisory level of 15 ppb. Arizona's guidance level is 14 ppb. Scottsdale has elected to monitor its CAP water for perchlorate. In 2014, the highest level of perchlorate detected in Scottsdale source water was 1.2 ppb.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Tests Showed Coliform Bacteria in Tonto Hills DWID, PWS ID# AZ04-07076

Our water recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. During the month of January 2014, we took 1 routine sample to test for the presence of coliform bacteria. This sample showed positive for coliform bacteria. On January 21, 2014, five additional samples were collected; one of the five showed positive for coliform bacteria. On January 23, 2014, four additional samples were taken; these showed negative for coliform bacteria. As part of sample collection, the chlorine levels were analyzed; they ranged from 0.50 mg/l to 0.83 mg/l. These levels are in the acceptable range for proper disinfection. Since the standard is that no more than one sample result per month may be positive for the presence of total coliforms, we are required to inform you of the fact by distributing this public notice.

What should I do?

- You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.
- People with severely compromised immune systems, infants, and some elderly may be at increased risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. *Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria maybe present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.*

Usually, coliforms are a sign that there could be a problem with the system's treatment or distribution system (pipes). Whenever we detect coliform bacteria in any sample, we do follow-up testing to see if other bacteria of greater concern, such as fecal coliform or E. coli, are present. **We did not find any of these bacteria in our subsequent testing.**

What is being done?

During the sampling the hydrants, which are also the sample locations, were flushed for a longer period to try to remove any bacteria on the sample ports. Chlorine is added daily to the water for disinfection.

For more information, please contact Robert Hanus at 602-327-3460.

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, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Tonto Hills Domestic Water Improvement District.
State Water System ID# AZ04-07076.
Data Distributed: April 4, 2014

Any ADEQ translation or communication in a language other than English is unofficial and not binding on the State of Arizona.

Cualquier traducción o comunicado de ADEQ en un idioma diferente al inglés no es oficial y no sujetará al Estado de Arizona a ninguna obligación jurídica"