

Apache Junction provides high quality water for you!

Apache Junction Water District (AJWD) supplies well water (groundwater) pumped from the Eastern Salt River Sub-Basin Aquifer which flows southwesterly under Apache Junction and its surrounding area. The groundwater is treated for arsenic removal where necessary, disinfected with chlorine, pumped into storage tanks and blended with Colorado River water transported through the Central Arizona Project canal system and treated at the City of Mesa's Brown Road Treatment Plant before being introduced into the distribution system. The water supplied by AJWD meets all state and federal safe drinking water standards.

Please contact Frank Blanco, District Director at 480.982.6030 to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, with any questions about the annual drinking water quality report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

WHY PROVIDE A WATER QUALITY REPORT?

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 can dissolve naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial 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 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- 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, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which 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.

Therefore, the Apache Junction Water District proudly produces a water quality report each year, so residents can learn about the health information of our water.

MESSAGE FROM THE EPA

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. 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. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 home plumbing. Apache Junction Water District 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 drinking 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

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.

For more information regarding this report, please contact:

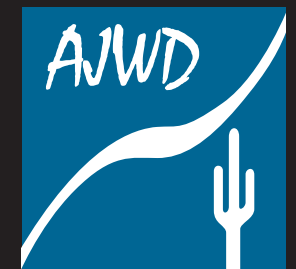


Apache Junction Water District
PO Box 4768
Apache Junction, AZ
85178-0014

- Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.



APACHE JUNCTION WATER QUALITY Report 2013



APACHE JUNCTION WATER DISTRICT AND CITY OF MESA TEST RESULTS

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Samples are tested by a third party Arizona Department of Health Services Certified Laboratory. The State of Arizona requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a year because concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination.

PWS Number: 11-039



MICROBIOLOGICAL

Apache Junction Water District

Substance	MCL	MCLG	# of Positive Samples 2013
Total Coliform Bacteria	< 1 Monthly	0	0

City of Mesa East Zone Brown WTP

Total Coliform Bacteria	<5% Monthly	0	3
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DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Apache Junction Range (Average)	Date Tested
Chlorite (ppm)	1	0.8	NA	2013
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	80	NA	10.9 - 11.6 (11.25)	2013
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb)	60	NA	1.4 - 3.6 (2.5)	2013
Free Chlorine Residual (ppm)	4	4	.27 - 2.18 (0.98)	2013
Chlorine Dioxide (ppm)	0.8	0.8	NA	2013

LEAD AND COPPER

Parameter	AL	ALG	Apache Junction Range (90th Percentile)	Date Tested
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0 - 8.6 (2.4)	2013
Copper (ppb)	1300	1300	1 - 27 (2.2)	2013

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Apache Junction Range (Average)	Date Tested
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	1.7 - 3.0 (2.35)	2013
Barium (ppb)	2000	2000	11	2013
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	< 5	2013
Fluoride (Naturally Occurring) (ppm)	4	4	0.42 - 0.43 (0.425)	2013
Nitrate (Measured As Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	1.2 - 1.25 (1.22)	2013
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	3 - 4 (3.75)	2013

RADIONUCLIDES

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Apache Junction Range (Average)	Date Tested
Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	15	0	1.7	2013
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	ND	2013
Uranium (ppb)	30	0	ND	2013

In addition to the water quality contaminants listed in the above table, the District's water supplies were tested for the following contaminants and such contaminants were not detected: Antimony, Asbestos, Beryllium, Cadmium, Cyanide, Mercury, Nitrite, Thallium, 2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), Alachlor, Atrazine, Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Dibromochloropropane, Dinoseb, Diquat, Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD],

Highest Monthly %	Sources of contamination in drinking water
0	Naturally present in the environment

NA	Naturally present in the environment
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City Of Mesa Range (Average)	Date Tested	Sources of contamination in drinking water
0.22 - 0.49 (0.31)	2013	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
3.1 - 59 (49)	2013	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
ND - 26 (25)	2013	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
0.0 - 1.80 (0.92)	2013	Water additive used to control microbes
ND - 0.14 (0.03)	2013	Water additive used to control microbes

City of Mesa 90th Percentile	Date Tested	Sources of contamination in drinking water
NA	2012	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
NA	2012	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

City Of Mesa Range (Average)	Date Tested	Sources of contamination in drinking water
1 - 8 (4)	2012/2013	Erosion of natural deposits; run off from orchards, run off from glass and electronics production wastes
20 - 103 (12)	2012/2013	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
3 - 103 (11)	2012/2013	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural resources
0.32 - 1.1 (0.60)	2012	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
0.26 - 3.0 (1.5)	2013	Run off from fertilizer use; leaking septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural resources
ND - 2 (ND)	2012/2013	Discharge from petroleum refineries or mines; erosion of natural deposits

City Of Mesa Range (Average)	Date Tested	Sources of contamination in drinking water
ND - 4.4	2012	Erosion of natural deposits
ND	2012/2013	Erosion of natural deposits
NOT ANALYZED	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

Endothal, Endrin, Ethylene dibromide, Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl [Vydate], Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, Toxaphene, Benzene, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, o-Dichlorobenzene, p-Dichlorobenzene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Dichloromethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Ethylbenzene, Styrene, Tetrachloroethylene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethylene, Toluene, Vinyl Chloride, Xylenes

*IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS

ppm (Parts per Million)

ppb (Parts per Billion)

mg/L (Milligrams per Liter),

NA (Not Applicable)

ND (Not Detected)

NR (Monitoring not required)

AL

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ALG

Action Level Goal.

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.

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.

pCi/L

Pico Curies per Liter