Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2012

Oak Creek Water Co. No. 1 is proud to provide you, with this years report on the quality of our water. Over the years we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water which meets all state and federal drinking water standards. We remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Oak Creek Water Company Customers are fortunate because we enjoy water supply from a subterranean river. Our groundwater is pumped from three 600' wells located within our service area. We routinely monitor for contaminants in our drinking water. This report provides information allowing you to make more informed decisions regarding your drinking water. It contains the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2011.

For more information about this report, or for any questions related to your drinking water, please call 928-282-3404 or come by our office at 90 Oak Creek Blvd.

Regularly scheduled meetings of the board of directors are held on the third Tuesday of each month at the company office. The annual membership meeting is held on the second Tuesday of August.

Q & A

How can I check if I have a leak?

Check faucets, and hoses for leaks. A slow drip can waste between 15 to 40 gallons a day.

To check your toilets for leaks put a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if any color shows up in the bowl. It’s not uncommon to lose from 100 to 500 gallons of water a day from an invisible toilet leak.

Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check your meter again in 15 minutes. If it moved you have a leak. If you suspect you have a leak on your side of the meter call a plumber. If the leak is on the street side of the meter call us.

How do I read my meter?

First locate your meter. It’s probably in your front yard near the street. Look for a cast iron or plastic lid on the ground some have words “Water Meter.” Remove the lid with a tool such as a screwdriver. Your water meter gauge should look similar to the one shown here. Visually examine the area around the meter to make sure there are no harmful insects or other animals.

Lift the hinged meter lid if the face of the meter is not shown. Most water meters use straight-reading dials (like the one pictured here) which are read the same way you read your car’s odometer. The meters measure water use in gallons.

The long hand measures water and shows larger water flows. The triangular hand shows smaller water flows. Most meters have a 7 digit number on the face which look like a car odometer.

The first digits on the white background measure water consumption by thousand gallons. The meter reading is round down to the closest 100 gallons each month. The black background digits on the right show the one gallon, ten gallon, and hundred gallon amounts.

WATER PH 7.0

Straight from Mother Earth

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Oak Creek Water Co. No. 1
Serving West Sedona since 1953
**Sampling Results**

The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. In these cases, the data presented is from the most recent testing. Independent laboratories analyze our water samples.

### Radioactive Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Sample Year</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>OCWC Level</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha emitters</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>1.2-3.2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Sample Year</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>OCWC Level</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0.0081</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>.20 -.21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>1.3mg/l</td>
<td>AL = 1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead**</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>mg/l</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.015 mg/l</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing. Lead pipe, solder and brass fittings used in household plumbing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (Nitrogen)*</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>.49 -.77</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardness</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides & Herbicides

No detection of the 32 contaminants monitored. Data is from 2011 water samples.

### Volatile Organic Contaminants

No detection of the 29 contaminants monitored. Data is from 2011 water samples.

### Microbiological Contaminants

There was no detection of total coliform bacteria or fecal coliform and E.coli during 2011.

*Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**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. Oak Creek Water 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.*

### Definitions, Abbreviations & Units Descriptions

- **MCL**: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close 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.
- **AL**: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **NA**: Not applicable
- **pCi/L**: Picocuries per liter: A measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **ppm**: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- **ppb**: Parts per billion
- **<**: Less than

*Certain quantities of some substances are essential to good health, but excessive quantities can be hazardous. Similarly, small quantities of some substances may have no effect on people, but large quantities can be harmful. All 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 and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.*

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**Oak Creek Water is committed to providing quality drinking water**