



Thunderhead Ranch
Water System 10-179

2004 Annual Water Quality Report



WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

THIS WATER QUALITY ANNUAL REPORT PROVIDES INFORMATION ON YOUR SPECIFIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM.



City of Tucson
Tucson Water
P.O.Box 27210
Tucson, AZ 85726-7210

Whom do I contact for more information?

For more information on this Tucson Water report contact Tom Jefferson or Mohsen Belyani with the Water Quality Management Division at 791-5252. Or, e-mail your questions to tom.jefferson@tucsonaz.gov or mohsen.belyani@tucsonaz.gov.

Telephone Numbers:

Tucson Water Public Information Office	791-4331
Tucson Water Quality Management Division	791-5252
Tucson Water Customer Liaison	791-5945
Tucson Water Customer Service/Billing	791-3242
Tucson Water 24 hour Emergency	791-4133

Additional information is also available from the
Tucson Water Website: www.tucsonaz.gov/water/

United States Environmental Protection Agency Safe
Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791

USEPA Website: www.epa.gov/safewater/

Were there any contaminants detected in my drinking water?

Tucson Water regularly samples the drinking water that is delivered to you. Much of this testing is required by drinking water regulations. In addition to this required monitoring, we perform a great deal of discretionary monitoring in order to provide both Tucson Water staff and customers with additional information.

The Detected Contaminants Table below lists all contaminants that were detected in either the required or the discretionary drinking water monitoring. Two inorganic contaminants of special interest are arsenic and fluoride, which are naturally occurring. For more information, please see the table and the specific explanations, which follow the table.

In most cases, the minimum detectable level of a contaminant is well below the USEPA regulatory limit for that contaminant. To compare the detected amount with the amount allowed by the USEPA, refer to the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) column in the table. The vast majority of regulated contaminants were not detected in drinking water delivered by Tucson Water. The non-detected results were not included in the table. For a complete list of all USEPA regulated contaminants contact the USEPA at 1-800-426-4791 or visit the USEPA website at www.epa.gov/safewater/mcl.html#mcls.

Detected Contaminants Table

CONTAMINANT	ANALYSIS DATE	MAXIMUM RESULT	RANGE	MCL	MCLG	MAJOR SOURCES
Inorganics						
Barium	2004	0.031 ppm	0.031 -0.031 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Natural deposits
Fluoride	2004	0.15 ppm	0.14 - 0.15 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	2004	2 ppm	1.1- 2 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Natural deposits; septic tanks; agriculture;sewage
Radiochemical						
Adjusted Gross Alpha	2004	1.2 pCi/L	0.5 - 1.2 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Natural deposits
Radon Activity	2000	356 pCi/L	235 -356 pCi/L	No MCL	None	Natural deposits
Uranium	2004	1.5 ppb	<1.33 - 1.5 ppb	30 ppb	0 ppb	Natural deposits
Volatile Organics						
Total Xylenes	2003	0.0001 ppm	0.001 - 0.001 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Solvent used in paint coatings, adhesives, and fuel
Haloacetic Acids						
Dichloroacetic Acid	2004	1.4 ppb	1.4 - 1.4 ppb	60 ppb	None	By-product of chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (5)	2004	1.4 ppb	1.4 - 1.4 ppb	60 ppb	None	By-product of chlorination
Trihalomethanes						
Bromodichloromethane	2004	1.3 ppb	1.3 -1.3 ppb	80 ppb	None	By-product of chlorination
Bromoform	2004	1.2 ppb	1.2 -1.2 ppb	80 ppb	None	By-product of chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane	2004	2.1 ppb	2.1 -2.1 ppb	80 ppb	None	By-product of chlorination
Chloroform	2004	1 ppb	1 - 1 ppb	80 ppb	None	By-product of chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	2004	5.6 ppb	5.6 - 5.6 ppb	80 ppb	None	By-product of chlorination

CONTAMINANT	ANALYSIS DATE	NO. OF SAMPLES ABOVE THE ACTION LEVEL	90 TH PERCENTILE VALUE	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	MAJOR SOURCES
Lead and Copper in Standing Water Samples						
Lead	2004	2	24 ppb	15 ppb	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	2004	None	0.85 ppm	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Drinking Water Terms and Definitions

Action level. The concentration of a contaminant that if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). 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. If a contaminant is believed to cause health concerns in humans, then the MCL is set as close as practical to zero and at an acceptable level of risk. Generally, the maximum acceptable risk of cancer is 1 in 10,000 with 70 years of exposure.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG). 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.

Parts Per Billion (ppb). Some constituents in water are measured in very small units. Organic compounds such as trihalomethanes are monitored by Tucson Water in terms of parts per billion (or micrograms per liter). To help you visualize how very small this unit is, we offer the following illustrations. One part per billion equals: One second of time in 31.7 years or the first 16 inches of a trip to the moon.

Parts Per Million (ppm). Many dissolved minerals such as sodium and calcium are monitored by Tucson Water in terms of parts per million (or milligrams per liter). To help you visualize how very small this unit is, we offer the following illustrations. One part per million equals: 2 ounces of water in a typical 15,000 gallon backyard swimming pool or one second of time in 11.6 days.

Picocurie Per Liter (pCi/L). The quantity of radioactive material in one liter which produces 2.22 nuclear disintegrations per minute.

Detail Information on Detected Contaminants

Barium occurs naturally at very low concentrations in our groundwater.

Fluoride is an important naturally-occurring mineral that helps to form healthy teeth and bones. A concentration of 1 ppm is considered optimum. At concentrations above 2 ppm, fluoride can cause mild discoloration of teeth, and exposure at/or above the MCL of 4 ppm can cause both severe discoloration of teeth and over many years of exposure, bone disease.

Nitrate is a form of nitrogen and an important plant nutrient. 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. Tucson Water performs extra monitoring on wells high in nitrate for extra assurance that action can be taken when approaching the MCL.

Adjusted Gross Alpha is a measure of radioactivity due to naturally occurring minerals in groundwater. The MCL for gross alpha radioactivity is set at 15 picocuries per liter (pCi/L). This excludes the radioactivity contributed by either radon or uranium.

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that may cause cancer, and may be found in drinking water and indoor air. While ingesting radon in drinking water has a small risk, inhaling radon is a primary health concern, particularly for smokers or ex-smokers. Radon diffusing up from the soil into homes and buildings is usually the main source of radon in indoor air. Only about 1-2 percent of radon in indoor air comes from drinking water. If you are concerned about radon in your home, you should test your house and install controls if you find a level of 4 pCi/L or higher in your indoor air. For more information, call USEPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON) or visit the web site <http://www.epa.gov/iaq/radon/>. The USEPA does not currently have a final regulation for radon in drinking water. Extra radon monitoring was performed on Tucson Water wells in two quarters in 2000. Test results indicate that when compared with other communities across the country, Tucson has fairly typical concentrations for radon in the water supply.

Uranium is a heavy metal, which is highly toxic and radioactive. The USEPA has set a new standard of 30 ppb for uranium, which water systems must have met since December 2003.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) include such compounds as trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE). VOCs are volatile like alcohol or gasoline and are made up of relatively small molecules, which allows them to migrate readily through soils. Solvents such as TCE and PCE have been commonly used for cleaning machine parts, and for dry cleaning. These contaminants are often associated with industrial operations and landfills. Despite the vulnerability of groundwater to such contamination, Tucson Water's potable supplies are virtually free of such contamination.

Xylenes are residual solvents, typically associated with the coatings used to protect new or refurbished water pressure tanks. The highest concentrations detected for Xylenes are less than 1% of the MCL. These low concentration releases from pressure tank coatings rapidly decrease as the tank ages.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA) are a group of chemicals that are formed along with other disinfection byproducts when chlorine or other disinfectants used to control microbial contaminants in drinking water react with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter in water. The regulated haloacetic acids, known as HAA5, are: monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid. EPA has published the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule to regulate HAA5 at 60 parts per billion annual running average.

TTHMs are formed when chlorine combines with naturally-occurring material in water. Because the level of organic matter in our groundwater is extremely low, these compounds are found at very low concentrations.

Lead and Copper are naturally occurring metals, which are generally found at very low levels in some waters. However, these levels can increase when water contacts plumbing materials containing lead pipe, lead soldered copper tubing, or brass. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population.

During June 2004, we conducted the mandated triennial lead and copper sampling from ten homes located in Thunderhead Ranch. The second highest result for lead determines compliance with the action level. This value was 24 ppb, which exceeds the 15 ppb action level. In order to provide more information regarding the lead action level exceedence, Tucson Water offered to perform first-draw water analysis for lead and copper last August. The results of the expanded monitoring showed that 2 samples (the same 2 mentioned above) out of 55 total collected exceeded the 15 ppb action level for lead and 2 out of the 55 samples exceeded the 1.3 ppm action level for copper. Nine customers did not respond to the offer and were not sampled. The monitoring results were reported to Thunderhead customers in a letter dated September 24, 2004.

The expanded monitoring results showed that the water supplied by the Thunderhead System wells presents a risk of excessive lead and copper in water in contact with pipes for six or more hours. Tucson Water decided that this risk could be reduced significantly by aerating the water to remove excess carbon dioxide from the water. Aeration will increase the pH of the water and reduce the potential for corrosion. This plan to reduce lead and copper uptake was approved by Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and is currently under construction. Tucson Water estimates that the aeration system will be operational by July 2005.

Some homes in the Thunderhead Ranch Community have elevated lead levels in their drinking water. Lead can pose a significant risk to your health. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink water exceeding the action level over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

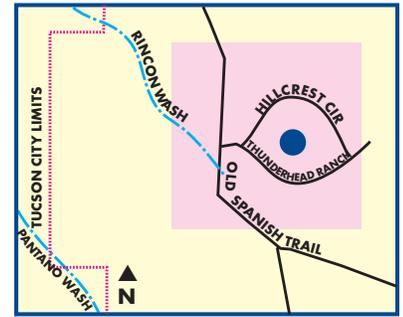
Please read the enclosed brochure included with this report, "Lead in Drinking Water".

During 2004, Tucson Water ensured that your drinking water met all drinking water standards

This Annual Water Quality Report provides information on your drinking water. The United States Environmental Agency (USEPA) requires that all drinking water suppliers provide a water quality report to their customers on an annual basis. This report also serves as a reference with important information on the quality of water and with contacts and phone numbers you may need from time to time.

Thunderhead

is a small subdivision west of Old Spanish Trail and about one and a half miles south of Irvington Road. It has about 55 services supplying about 165 persons with water from two wells, G-006A and a new well, G-009A. G-009A is the primary well and has been operational since August 2003. This system was acquired by Tucson Water in 1997.



Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Tucson's groundwater contains dissolved minerals and organic compounds, which have been leached from rocks, sediments, and plant minerals through which the water travels. One would expect to find beneficial minerals such as calcium and magnesium, harmless minerals such as chloride, bicarbonate, and sulfate, and metals such as iron, copper, arsenic, and lead, which may be either beneficial or harmless at low concentrations, but harmful at high concentrations. In addition to these naturally occurring contaminants, groundwater may contain contaminants resulting from human, industrial, or domestic activities. For this reason, water utilities must currently monitor for approximately 90 regulated and 12 unregulated contaminants.

The following language is required by the USEPA to appear in this report, some of which may not be applicable to deep groundwater wells, the source of this water supply:

Contaminants that may be present in a source water can include:

- *Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage, agricultural livestock, 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, USEPA regulations limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Bottled water may come from either a surface water source or groundwater source, and may be treated minimally or extensively. For information on the quality of your bottled water, contact the water bottling company.

Do I need to take special precautions?

While the Safe Drinking Water Act regulations are intended to protect consumers throughout their lifetime, some people may be more vulnerable to infections from drinking water than the general population. These "at-risk" populations include: immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and in some cases, elderly people and infants. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline.

How is my drinking water treated?

The groundwater delivered by Tucson Water meets all drinking water standards without treatment. However, approximately 0.8 parts per million (ppm) of chlorine is added to the drinking water supply to provide assurance that water delivered to customers will remain free of microbiological contamination. This also ensures that the water meets microbiological drinking water standards from the time it is pumped from the ground until it reaches the customer's tap.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP):

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality has completed a source water assessment of this system, which evaluates the risk of contamination from human activities. The water sources for this system are categorized as "low risk of contamination from human activities".