

# Water Quality Report 2010

## **Spanish (Español)**

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

## **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).

## **Where does my water come from?**

Your domestic water comes from three wells that draw from underground aquifers that lay under the surrounding area. Our water sources are wells SO2, SO3, and SO6, which are located in the development. This water is chlorinated, as it is pumped, in accordance with the rules and regulations set forth by the Washington State Department of Health. This chlorination is a safe guard to help keep outside source contamination from deterring our water quality that is delivered to your home.

## **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).

## **How can I get involved?**

Monthly board meetings are held the 2nd Friday of every month in the Multi-purpose Building, all property owners are welcome to attend. You may also send us an e-mail or write us a letter.

## **Water Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

## **Additional Information for Lead**

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. Desert Aire Owner Assn. 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 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>.

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.

| <u>Contaminants</u>   | <u>MCLG or MRDLG</u> | <u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u> | <u>Your Water</u> | <u>Range</u>       |                               | <u>Sample Date</u> | <u>Violation</u>   | <u>Typical Source</u>   |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| <u>Low</u>  | <u>High</u>          |                         |                   |                    |                               |                    |  |   |
| <b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>   |                      |                         |                   |                    |                               |                    |  |   |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) |                      |                         |                   |                    |                               |                    |  |   |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)   | NA                   | 80                      | 8.6               | ND                 | 8.6                           | 2010               | No   | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |                      |                         |                   |                    |                               |                    |  |   |
| Fluoride (ppm)  | 4                    | 4                       | 0.73              | ND                 | 0.73                          | 2007               | No   | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Sodium (optional) (ppm)   |                      | MPL                     | 27.3              | 3.05               | 27.3                          | 2007               | No   | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching   |
| <b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>   |                      |                         |                   |                    |                               |                    |  |   |
| Turbidity (NTU)   | NA                   | 5                       | 0.15              | NA                 |                               | 2010               | No   | Soil runoff   |
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>   |                      |                         |                   |                    |                               |                    |  |   |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L)  | 0                    | 15                      | 6.6               | 0.8                | 6.6                           | 2009               | No   | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)   | 0                    | 5                       | 0.01              | ND                 | 0.01                          | 2009               | No   | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| <u>Contaminants</u>   | <u>MCLG</u>          | <u>AL</u>               | <u>Your Water</u> | <u>Sample Date</u> | <u># Samples Exceeding AL</u> | <u>Exceeds AL</u>  | <u>Typical Source</u>  |   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |                      |                         |                   |                    |                               |                    |  |   |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)  | 0                    | 15                      | 1.5               | 2008               | 0                             | No                 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |   |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)  | 1.3                  | 1.3                     | 0.18              | 2008               | 0                             | No                 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |   |

| <b>Unit Descriptions</b> |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Term</b>              | <b>Definition</b>  |
| 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)   |
| NTU                      | NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. |
| NA                       | NA: not applicable   |
| ND                       | ND: Not detected   |

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| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |
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| <b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b> |  |
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| 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.  |
| MCL                      | 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.   |
| TT                       | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  |
| AL                       | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.   |
| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.   |
| MRDLG                    | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| MRDL                     | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.                              |
| MNR                      | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated  |
| MPL                      | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level   |

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| <b>For more information please contact:</b> |
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