



19820 N 7th Street Suite 201
Phoenix, Arizona 85024

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call our customer service center at 1 (800) 383-0834



SURPRISE
ARIZONA

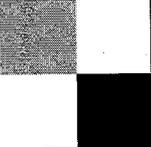


Arizona American Water®

2006 annual
water quality
report



RWE Group



Desert Oasis
PWS ID 04-07-523

What's Inside?

This report outlines the processes involved in delivering the highest quality drinking water available to you. In it, we will answer these important questions: •Where does my water come from? •What is in my drinking water? •We will also provide information on other available resources that will answer questions about water quality and health effects.

Our Mission: To Serve Your Water Needs

The City of Surprise and American Water bring you solid value for your money. We are dedicated to protecting the environment while bringing you quality water at a fair price.

Our scientists and engineers work hard to bring you refreshing water every time you pour a glass. We start with a natural fresh water source. We regularly sample and analyze water before it enters our system. We conduct quality control checks as water leaves our plant.

Finally, we routinely check water quality at selected locations around our system to make sure everything is safe until the water arrives at your home.

Our Mark of Excellence

We are once again proud to present to you our annual water quality report. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. We continually strive to adopt new and better methods of delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As regulations and drinking water standards change, it is our commitment to incorporate these changes system wide in an expeditious and cost-effective manner. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we will be vigilant in maintaining our objective of providing quality drinking water at an affordable price. If you have any health concerns relating to the information in this report, we encourage you to contact your health care provider. We hope you find this report informative and useful. It is our pleasure to serve you.

Our Customer Charter

We Are...

- dedicated to service excellence
 - focused on personalized solutions
 - committed to our customer's health and welfare
- therefore...

We Will...

- partner with our customers
- treat them with dignity and respect
- enhance their quality of life
- earn their loyalty
- exceed their expectations

Where Does My Water Come From?

All of the water provided to Desert Oasis comes from groundwater pumped from the West Salt River Valley (WSRV) Sub-Basin. The WSRV Sub-Basin is a broad, gently sloping alluvial plain that is bounded on the north by the Hieroglyphic Mountains and Hedgpeth Hills and on the west by the White Tank Mountains. Along the eastern boundary of the WSRV Sub-Basin are the Union Hills, Phoenix Mountains, and Papago Buttes. South Mountains, Estrella Mountains, and Buckeye Hills define the southern limits of the WSRV Sub-Basin. Depth to groundwater in the WSRV Sub-Basin varies from 150 to over 500 feet. In the Desert Oasis area, groundwater is typically found between 300 and 400 feet below the surface. Sources of groundwater include natural recharge from flood flows in streams and along mountain fronts, and incidental recharge from agricultural and urban irrigation, canals, effluent, and artificial lakes.

Notice of Source Water Assessment

Although the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality has not performed a Source Water Assessment for this system, we are in the process of working with ADEQ on Wellhead Protection for all of our systems, which would include the initial assessment of the Desert Oasis system. Once an assessment is completed by ADEQ, we will include a summary of the report in our CCR. If you have questions regarding the Source Water Assessments, please contact ADEQ at 602-771-4644.

The sources are currently protected by well construction and system operations and management. Residents can help protect the source by taking hazardous household chemicals to hazardous material collection days, and limiting pesticide & fertilizer use.

Our Vision...

To be your trusted water resources company, dedicated to delivering innovative water solutions.

Our Values...

We believe in-and will not compromise- our integrity; respect for our customers, associates, and investors; commitment to the quality of the water we deliver and the environment in which we live.

What's In My Water?

The data presented in this report is a combination of analysis results from our nationally recognized water quality lab and commercial laboratories, all certified in drinking water testing by the State of Arizona Department of Health Services. For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing what substances were detected in our drinking water during 2006 or the last sampling period. While most monitoring was conducted in 2006, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call our Arizona Customer Service Center at (800) 383-0834.

Regulated Substances Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Highest Amount Detected	Range of Detections	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	2006	0	10	23 ¹	23	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	2006	2000	2000	200	200	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2006	100	100	23	23	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2006	10	10	0.6	0.6	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks
Fluoride (ppm)	2006	4	4	0.8	0.8	YES	Erosion of natural deposits
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	2006	0	6	1.4	ND - 1.4	YES	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	2006	700	700	1.4	0.9 - 1.4	YES	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Total Xylenes (ppm)	2006	10	10	0.006	0.004 - 0.006	YES	Discharge from chemical factories
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	2006	0	15	3.1	3	YES	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Substances Measured in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Average Amount Detected	Range of Detections	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
TTHMs (ppb)	2006	NA ²	80	21.3	21.3	YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine residual (ppm)	2006	4.0	4.0	0.7	0.4 - 1.2	YES	Water additive used to control microbes

Unregulated Substances Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Highest Amount Detected	Typical Source
Sodium (ppm)	2006	62	Erosion of natural deposits
PH (standard units)	2005	8.3	pH is a measure of acid/base properties
Hardness (grains/gallon)	2005	3	Natural calcium/magnesium content

¹Arsenic - Although arsenic was detected in the drinking water at levels higher than the MCL, compliance with the arsenic MCL is based on four quarterly samples. At this time, we have not completed the four quarterly samples. The City of Surprise is committed to meeting the new Federal arsenic standards of 10 parts per billion and is working diligently to complete the Desert Oasis Arsenic Removal Facility. 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.

²Although there is no collective MCLG for Trihalomethanes there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants: bromodichloromethane and bromoform (0 mg/L); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L); chloroform (no MCLG.)

Table Definitions

- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- **gpg or grains/gallon:** Used to describe the dissolved hardness minerals contained in water and is a unit of weight that equals 1/7000 of a pound.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) -** 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) -** 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.
- **ND:** Not Detected
- **pCi/l (picocuries per liter):** Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).
- **ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.
- **ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.
- **TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **TTHM – Total Trihalomethanes:** consist of Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane.

Special Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should

seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material; and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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 may 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.