

APPENDIX B

FIGURES, MAPS, SOIL REPORT, AND HISTORICAL IMAGERY

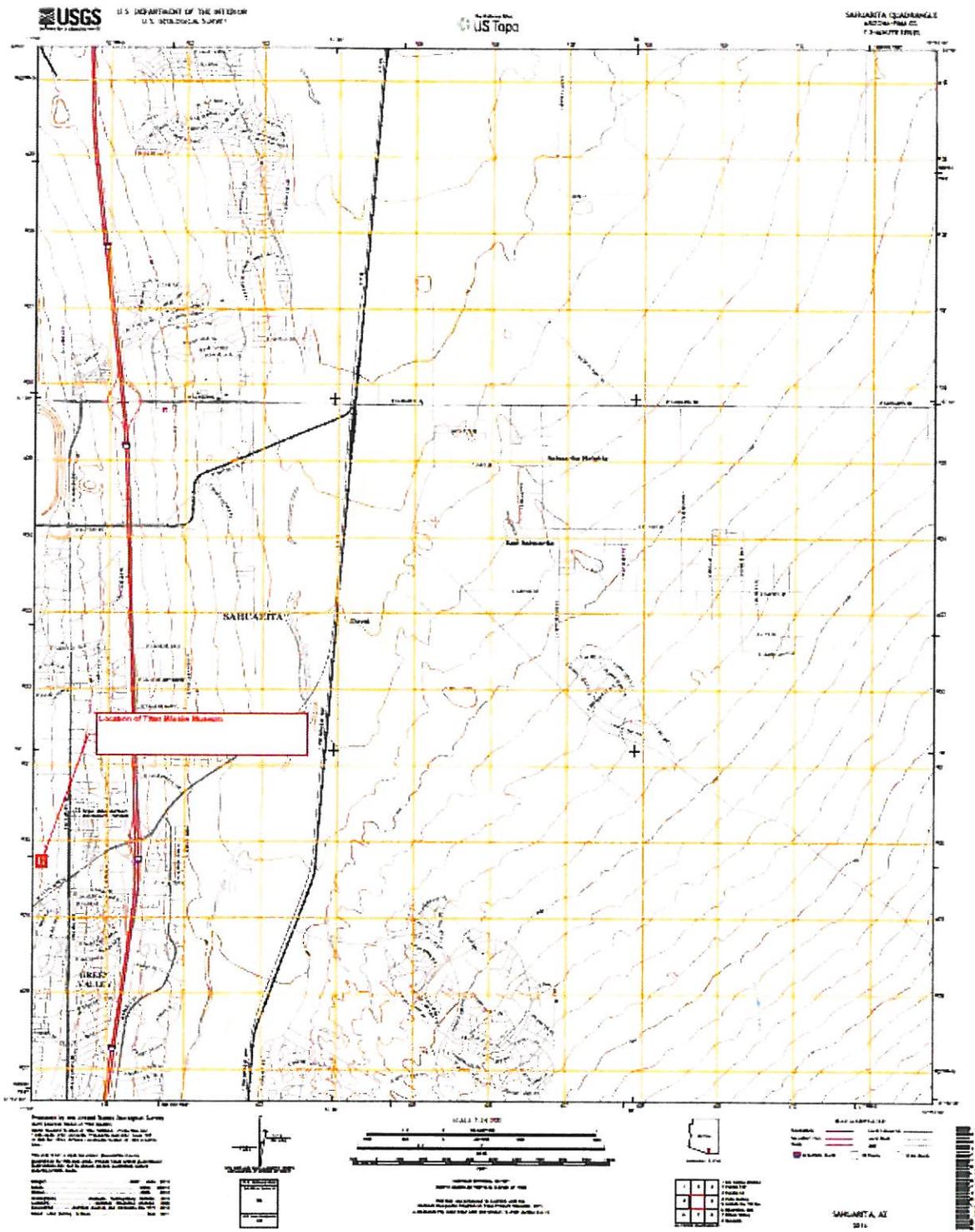


Figure 1: USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Map – Sahuarita, AZ Quadrangle (US Topo Quadrangles - Maps for America, 2015)



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Pima County, Arizona, Eastern Part

Missile Site 8, Titian Missile Museum



September 14, 2015

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the

Custom Soil Resource Report

individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

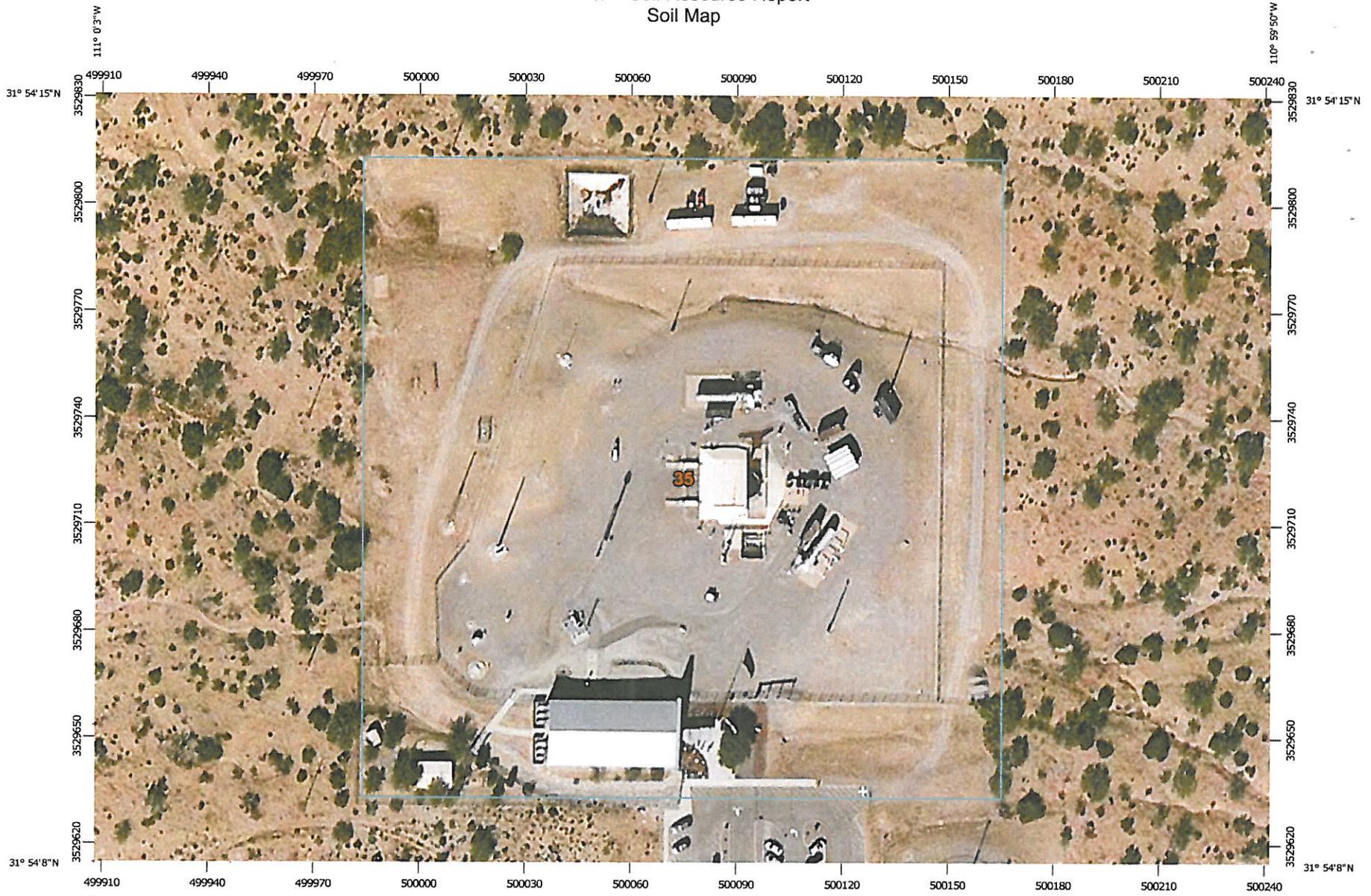
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

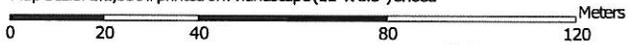
Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:1,530 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 12N WGS84



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot

 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Railroads

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of

Soil Survey Area: Pima County, Arizona, Eastern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 20, 2014

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 8, 2010—Nov 26, 2010

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Pima County, Arizona, Eastern Part (AZ669)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
35	Hayhook sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes	8.1	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		8.1	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

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An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Pima County, Arizona, Eastern Part

35—Hayhook sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1t01
Elevation: 2,200 to 3,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 70 degrees F
Frost-free period: 220 to 280 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hayhook and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hayhook

Setting

Landform: Fan terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sandy loam
Bw - 5 to 24 inches: sandy loam
C - 24 to 38 inches: gravelly sandy loam
2C - 38 to 60 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sandy Loam Upland 10-13" p.z. Deep (R040XA117AZ)

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Figure 2, Soil Report, (Soil Surveys, 2015)

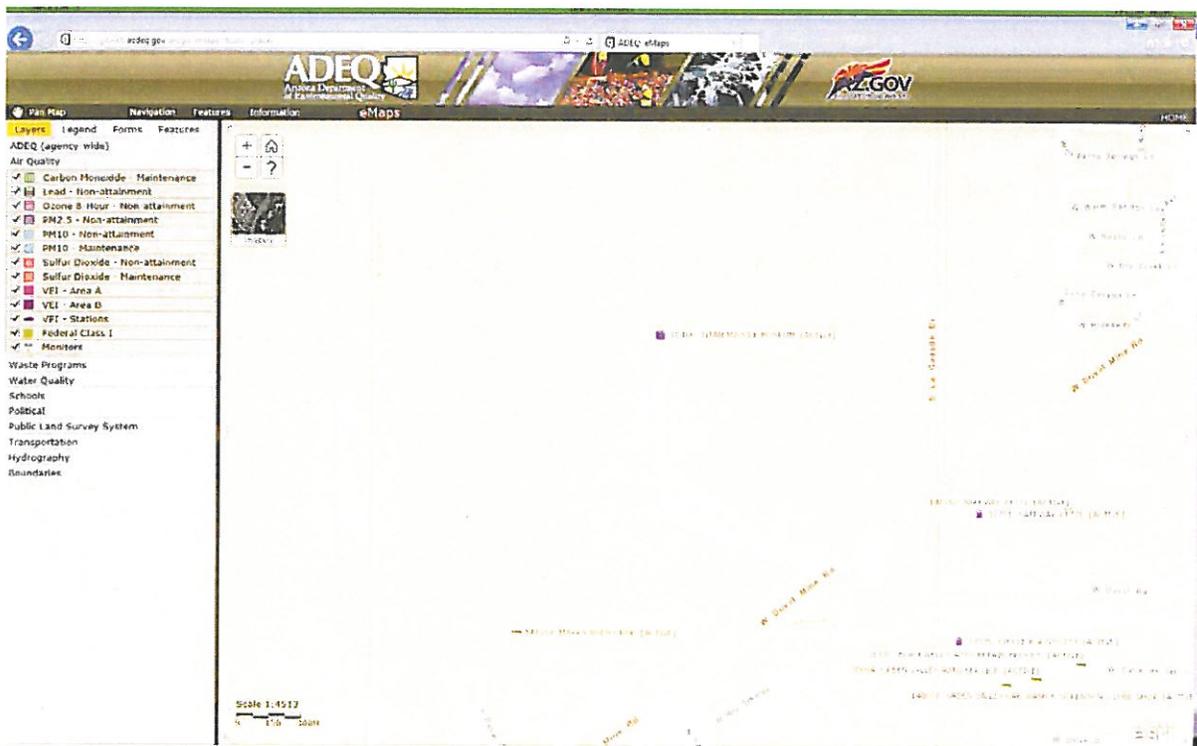


Figure 3, ADEQ Air Quality 10/29/2015 (Air Quality, 2015)

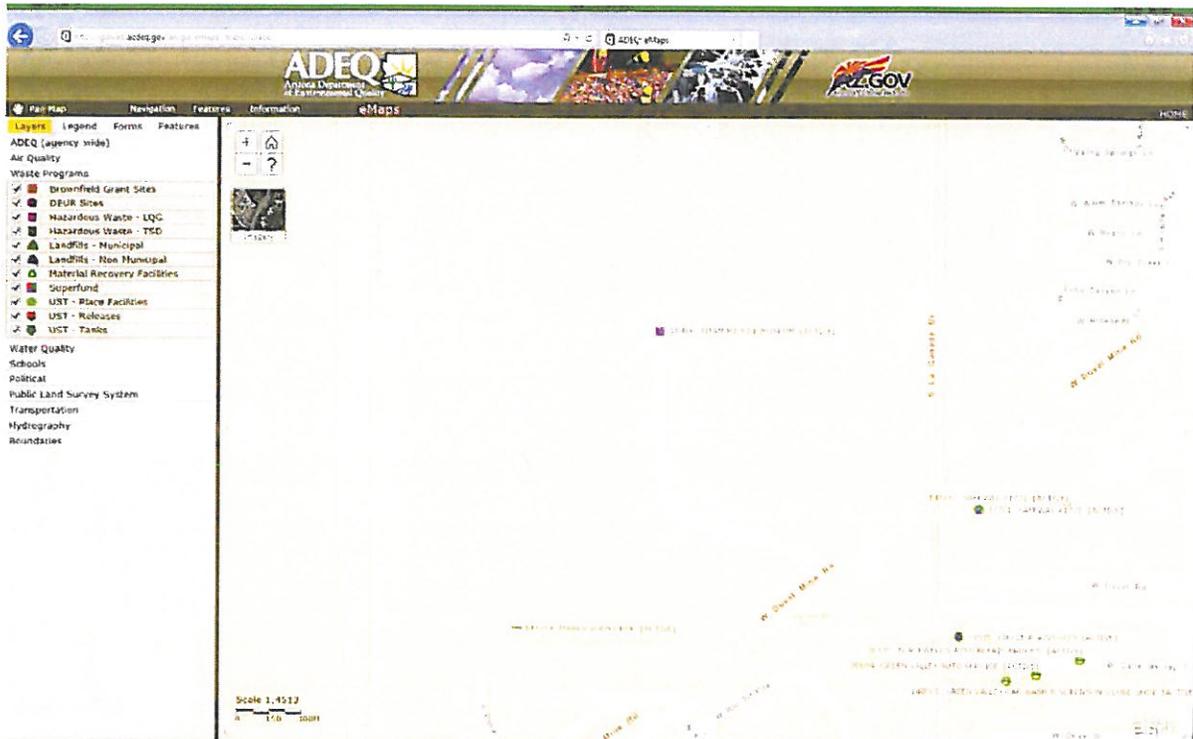


Figure 4, ADEQ Waste Programs 10/29/2015 (Waste Programs, 2015)

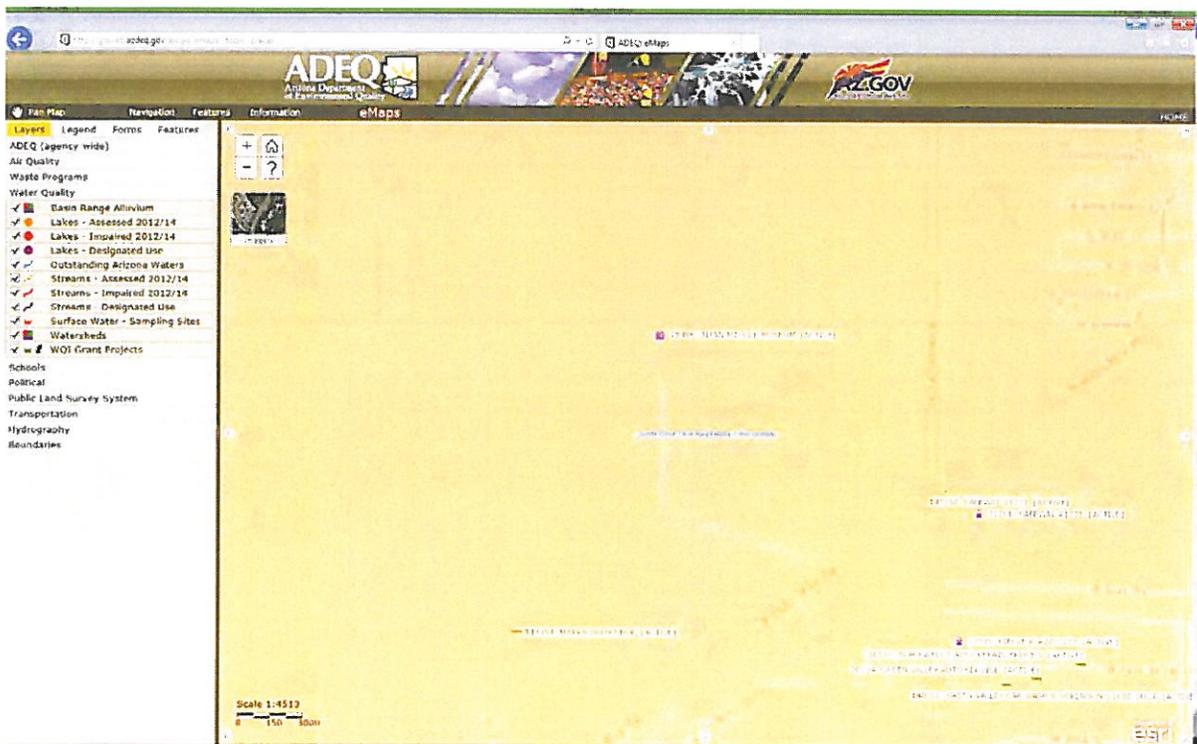


Figure 5, ADEQ Water Quality 09/01/2015 (Water Quality, 2015)

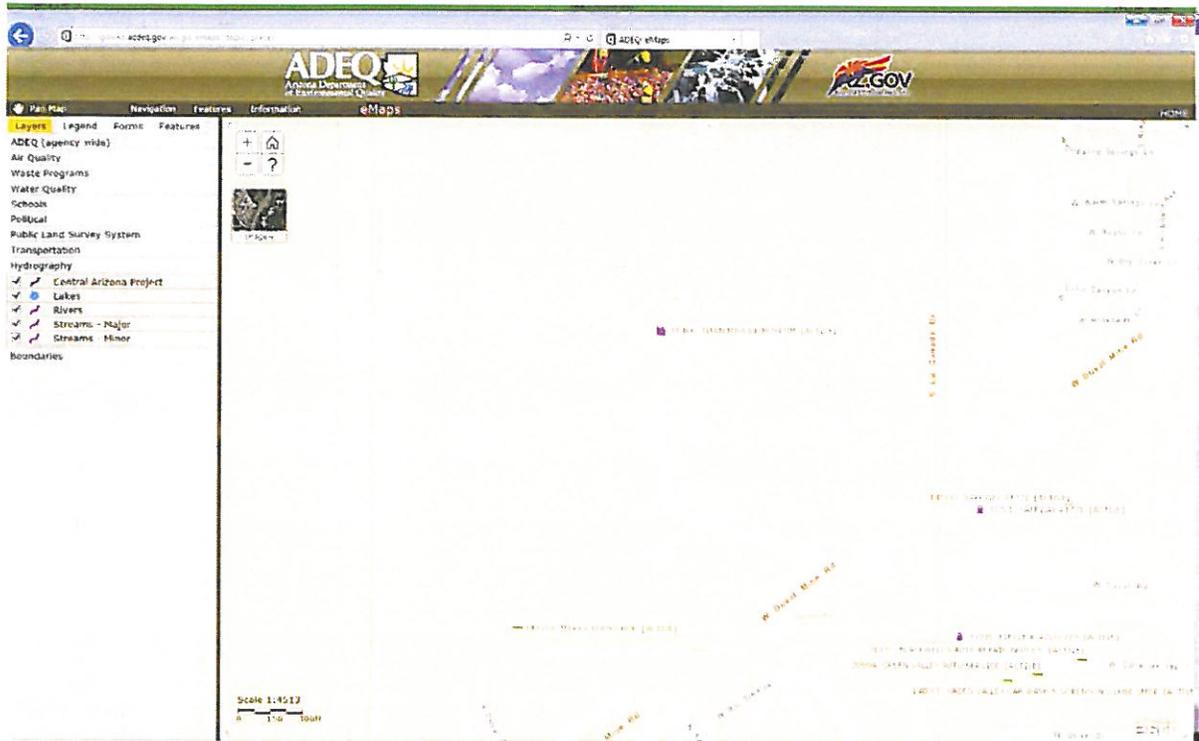


Figure 6, ADEQ Hydrography 10/29/2015 (Water Quality, 2015)

Legal Description

Tract Number S-8-100

All that tract or parcel of land, lying and being that portion of the Southeast one-quarter of Section 34, Township 17 South, Range 13 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian, in the County of Pima, State of Arizona, described as follows, basis of bearings being Transverse Mercator Grid, Central Zone, Arizona:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of said section; thence North 33 55' 50" West 1910.16 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING; thence south of 600.00 feet; thence East 60.00 feet; thence South 300.00 feet; thence West 250.00 feet; thence North 300.00 feet; thence West 410.00 feet; thence North 600.00 feet; thence East 600.00 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

Containing 9.99 acres, more or less.

Together with all improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging, including the rights and obligations under a perpetual and assignable easement and right of way to operate, maintain, and repair an access road and overhead and/or underground utility lines in, upon, over and across Tract Number S-8-100-E-1, as more fully described below on this exhibit, together with the right to trim, cut, fell and remove therefrom all trees, underbrush, obstructions, and any other vegetation, structures, or obstacles within the limits of the right of way; reserving, however, to the landowners, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, the right to cross over said tract, including the movement of machinery, equipment and livestock, to their adjoining land; the above estate is taken subject, however to existing easements for public roads and highways, public utilities, railroads and pipelines.

Tract Number S-8-100-E-1

That portion of the Southeast one-quarter of Section 34, Township 17 South, Range 13 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian, in the County of Pima, State of Arizona within a strip of land, 150.00 feet wide, lying 75.00 feet on each side of the following described center line, basis of bearings being Transverse Mercator Grid, Central Zone, Arizona:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of said section, thence North 33 55' 50" West 1910.16 feet; thence South 600.00 feet; thence West 240.00 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING; thence South 409.85 feet to the beginning of a tangent curve concave Northeasterly and having a radius of 200.00 feet; thence Southeasterly along said curve

through a central angle of 75 30' 0'', a distance of 263.54 feet thence South 75 30' 00'' East 636.98 feet to the beginning of a tangent curve concave Southwesterly and having a radius of 225.00 feet; thence Southeasterly along said curve through a central angle of 63 33' 56'', a distance of 249.62 feet; thence South 11 56' 04'' East 18.56 feet to the POINT OF ENDING in the center line of the 150.00 foot wide right of way of a County Road, known as Duval Mine Road, said point being in a curve in the center line of said Duval Mine Road, concave Southeasterly and having a central angle of 38 44' 36'', a radius of 1909.86 feet and an arc length of 1291.44 feet, a radial line of said curve to said point bears North 11 56' 04'' West.

EXCEPTING from said strip of land that portion lying within said County Road right of way.

ALSO EXCEPTING from said strip of land East 25 feet of the most Northerly 300 feet thereof.

Containing 5.00 acres, more or less, all of which is within Tract Number S-8-100-E-11.

Figure 7, Legal Description



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Community Water Company of Green Valley

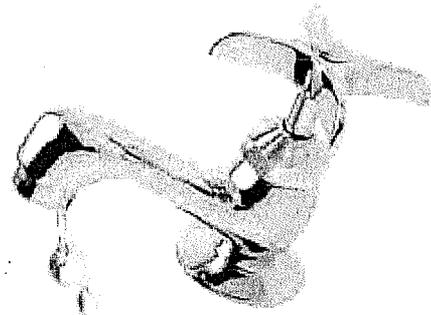
2014 Water Quality Report

1501 S. La Canada Dr., Green Valley, AZ 85622
Phone: 520-625-8409 www.communitywater.com

Community Water Company is pleased to present this annual Water Quality Report to its customers. The water we delivered met or surpassed all primary federal and state standards for drinking water during 2014. Sixteen years ago municipal water systems nationwide began providing their customers with an annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to help you, the water user, make informed decisions regarding your drinking water. We think you will find this Water Quality Report informative and enlightening. Above all, we want to maintain your confidence in our efforts to provide you with safe drinking water. Within this report, you will find information about:

- Community Water Company (page 1)
- Our Water Source (page 1)
- Source Water Assessment Report (page 2)
- Ways to Protect Our Water Source (page 2)
- Water Quality and Substances Contained in Source Water (page 2)
- Health Effects and Definitions (page 3)
- Table 1 – Detected Contaminants (page 4)
- How You Can Get More Information (page 5)
- Summary of Sampling Results (page 5)
- Water Quality Questions - Hardness and Sodium (page 5)
- Information for Those with Special Health Needs (page 5)
- Monitoring Violations (page 6)

*Saving water means saving money!
Fix those leaks right away.*



Community Water Company of Green Valley

Community Water Company is a member-owned, non-profit water utility located in unincorporated Pima County and the Town of Sahuarita. In 2014 we served an average of 2.2 million gallons of water per day to more than 21,000 people (approximately 104 gallons per person per day). Our service area is approximately eight square miles, located roughly between Anamax Road to the north, the Santa Cruz River to the east, Freeport-McMoran mine to the west, and Mission Twin Buttes Road to the south. We currently have two part-time and sixteen full-time employees. Their primary responsibility is to provide reliable delivery of drinking water which meets all applicable standards.

Our Water Source

Community Water Company's water source is groundwater from the Tucson Basin Aquifer. An aquifer is a saturated permeable geologic unit that can transmit groundwater. This same aquifer is the water supply source for all of Green Valley, parts of Tucson, and surrounding communities. In our region, water is withdrawn from the aquifer by private wells, municipal, agricultural and industrial users. Community Water Company pumps groundwater from the aquifer and stores the water in reservoirs. To protect against bacteriological contamination the water is chlorinated before it is delivered to the community through our water distribution system. You may receive water from any one of our wells or from a combination of wells.

Source Water Assessment Report

The Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) provides a screening level evaluation of potential contamination that could occur in specific service areas. It does not mean the contamination has or will occur. We use this information to evaluate well placement and plan for future treatment needs. Source Water Assessments are on file with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) and are available for review. To obtain a copy, contact the Arizona Source Water Coordinator at (602) 771-4641.

Ways to Protect Our Water Source

Proper disposal of household chemicals and automotive waste can help minimize the risk of groundwater contamination by reducing the potential for runoff and leaching. For more information call Pima County landfills at (520) 690-5749.

A hazardous waste collection occurs in the Green Valley/Sahuarita area, periodically each year. For more information please contact the Green Valley Council (520) 648-1936 for the date, time, and location of collections.

Water Quality and Substances Contained in Source Water

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, which uses the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards, regulates the amount of certain contaminants which may be present in water delivered by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide similar protection for public health. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by naturally occurring substances or man-made sources. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves natural minerals and radioactive materials, and can be contaminated by substances resulting from animal or human activity. Contaminants which may be present in source water include the following:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- Organic chemicals contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum productions, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and minerals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Information about bottled water can be obtained from the Food and Drug Administration at (888) 723-3366.

Health Effects Language

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.

Arsenic levels less than or equal to the MCL of 10 ppb in your drinking water meet 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.

Lead at elevated levels 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. Community Water Company 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Definitions

The following definitions are provided to help you understand the following water quality information:

- AL = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements
- MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health
- MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water
- MFL = Million Fibers per Liter
- MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
- MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
- PPM = Parts per Million or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)
- PPB = Parts per Billion or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)
- PPT = Parts per Trillion or Nanograms per Liter
- PPQ = Parts per Quadrillion or Pictograms per Liter
- MREM = Millirems per year is a measure of radiation absorbed by the body
- NA = Not Applicable, sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required
- NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of water clarity
- PCI/L = Picocuries per Liter is a measure of radioactivity in water
- TT = Treatment Technique - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Table 1 – Detected Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant/Date	MCLG	MCL	Unit Measure	Detected Measure	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Compliance testing occurs twice monthly						
Coliform 2014	Presence of coliform bacteria in no more than one (1) monthly sample			0	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants						
				Highest	Range	
Arsenic 2014	10	10	ppb	9.1	4.7 - 9.1	No Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium 2013	2.00	2.00	ppm	0.02	0.01 - 0.02	No Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride 2013	2.0	4.0	ppm	1.64	0.36 - 1.64	No Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate 2013	5.00	10.00	ppm	2.29	0.30 - 2.29	No Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium 2013	0.05	0.05	ppm	0.004	0.003-0.004	No Erosion of natural deposits and various other sources
Total Trihalomethane / Haloacetic Acids (Disinfection By- Products/DBPs)						
				Highest	Range	Next compliance testing occurs in 2015
TTHM 2014	40.0	80.0	ppb	6.1	3.8 - 6.1	No By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 2014	30.0	60.0	ppb	<2.0	<2.0	No By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radioactive Contaminants						
				Highest	Range	Next compliance testing occurs in 2016
Gross alpha 2013	0	15.1	pCi/L	5.0	5.0	No Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 2013	0	5.0	pCi/L	<0.2	<0.2	No Erosion of natural deposits
Combined uranium	None	None	µg/L	0	0	No Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants						
				Highest	Range	Tested at various times
Aluminum	None	None	ppm	.23	<.20 - .23	No Present in the environment/industry
Acidity & alkalinity	None	None	pH	7.4	6.9 - 7.4	No Scale of 0 - 14, with 7 as neutral
Chloride	None	None	ppm	50.9	10.7-50.9	No Erosion of natural deposits and various other sources
Hardness	None	None	ppm	109	62-109	No
Iron	None	None	ppm	.23	<.02 - .23	No
Magnesium	None	None	ppm	17	2 - 17	No
Sodium 2013	None	None	ppm	72	35 - 72	No
Sulfate	None	None	ppm	52.6	45.9-52.6	No Possible discharge from mine tailings; erosion of natural deposits
Total dissolved solids	None	None	ppm	440	263-440	No
Synthetic Organic Compounds 2014						
				Highest	Range	Next compliance testing occurs in 2015
Di (2ethylhexyl) Phthalate	6.0	6.0	ppb	2.0	<0.6-2.0	No A plasticizing agent used in the manufacture of plastics
Disinfectant 2014						
				Highest	Range	Next compliance testing occurs in 2015
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	ppm	0.71	0.46-0.71	No Water additive used to control microbes

How you can get more information

We would be glad to answer any water quality questions you may have about this report. Please contact John Meyer, (520) 625-8409, Monday through Friday, during business hours 8 a.m. to noon and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. We look forward to you visiting us at the Annual Meeting of Members in April. Additional information about Community Water Company of Green Valley is available at our website:

<http://www.communitywater.com>

Summary of Sampling Results

Our water met all primary federal and state standards for drinking water during 2014. We routinely monitor for contaminants in drinking water according to federal and state laws and are required to test the water for more than 100 constituents at intervals determined by the state. These intervals, or compliance periods, differ depending on the type of contaminant and the likelihood of variation in sample results from year to year. Regulated synthetic organic chemicals, volatile organic chemicals, and inorganic chemicals are sampled every three years. Samples for radiochemicals are required every six years. Samples are required for lead and copper every three years. Asbestos samples are required every nine years. Sampling for coliform bacteria occurs twice a month.

Table 1 on page 3 identifies substances that were detected during the required compliance period. Please remember the mere presence of a substance in drinking water does NOT necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. All of the substances in Table 1 were detected at levels that are within federal and state standards for drinking water. As noted in Table 1, some data is from the most recent compliance period, so the data may have been obtained from sampling that occurred before 2014. Table 1 also includes a list of unregulated inorganic contaminants detected in our water. These inorganic substances do not have an MCL and are not regulated by the EPA, but are measured voluntarily because they may affect the taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water or may have health effects under certain conditions. Most of these substances are found naturally in the soil. Most of these unregulated contaminants were detected at low levels.

Water Quality Questions

The following sections provide information on water quality issues affecting Community Water Company and its customers.

What is the hardness level of the water? Hardness is a measure of the amount of calcium and magnesium in the water. Hardness is generally reported in parts per million, see Table 1, but users of water softeners who test for hardness may be more familiar with the measure of grains per gallon. They should multiply parts per million by .0584. Water hardness delivered to our customers can range from about 4 to 7 grains per gallon.

What is the sodium content of the water? Sodium levels in 2013 ranged between 35 and 72 milligrams per liter (mg/L), which is approximately 8 to 14 milligrams of sodium in an 8-ounce glass of water. One liter is approximately equal to 33.82 ounces. To reduce sodium intake from drinking water, some of our customers with low sodium diets who also utilize water softeners have chosen to use potassium chloride as a substitute for sodium chloride in their brine tanks. The next compliance testing for sodium occurs in 2015.

Information for Those with Special Health Needs

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, persons 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

TIER 3 PUBLIC NOTICE
 IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Community Water Company

Our water system violated drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

During 2014 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for nitrates and arsenic and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year; how often we are supposed to sample and how many samples we are supposed to take; how many samples we took; when samples should have been taken; and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Arsenic	4 samples every quarter	12	4 th Quarter 2014	1 st Quarter 2015 2/11/2015
Nitrate	4 samples every year	0	2014	1 st Quarter 2015 2/11/2015

What is being done?

Subsequent samples have been taken for arsenic and nitrates and the results showed our water meets the requirements for these contaminants. Additional procedures have been put into place to avoid missing sampling requirements.

For more information, please contact John Meyer at (520) 625-8409 or come by our office at 1501 S. La Canada Dr. Green Valley, AZ 85622.

Please share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Community Water Company of Green Valley
 Arizona State Water System ID#: 04-10004
 Date of distribution: 6/30/2015

Safe • Local • Sustainable

Figure 8, 2014 Water Quality Report (Communitywater.com, 2015)

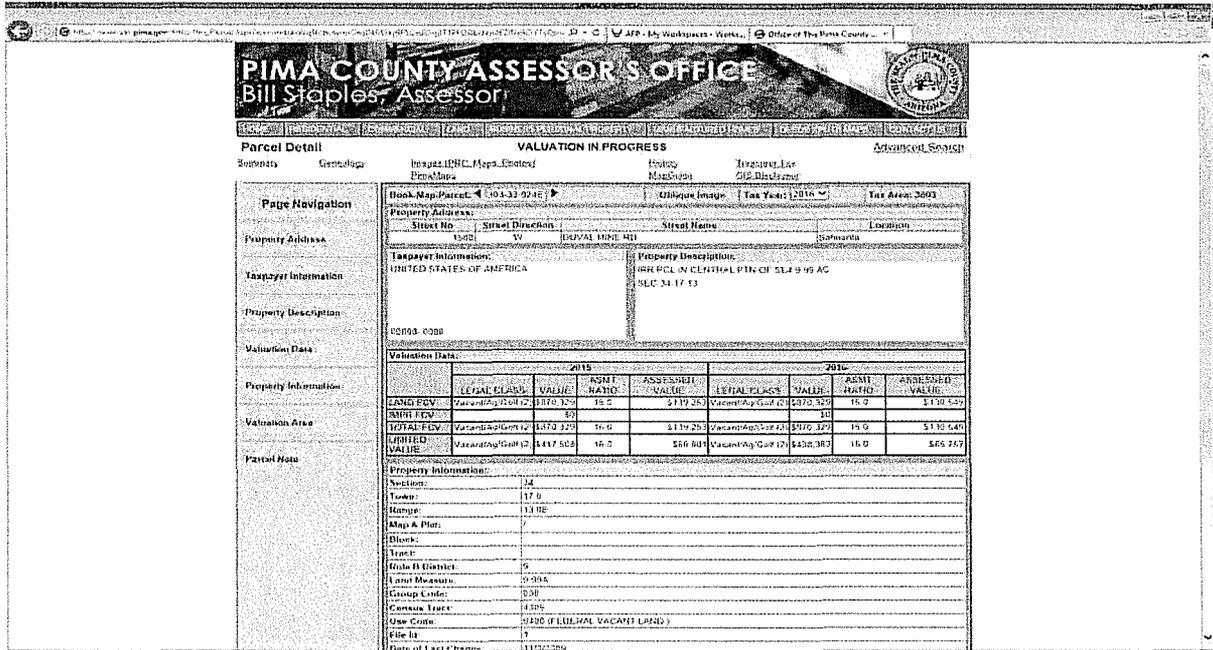


Figure 9, Screen Shot Pima County Assessor's Office, 10/6/2015 (Public Land Survey System Search, 2008)

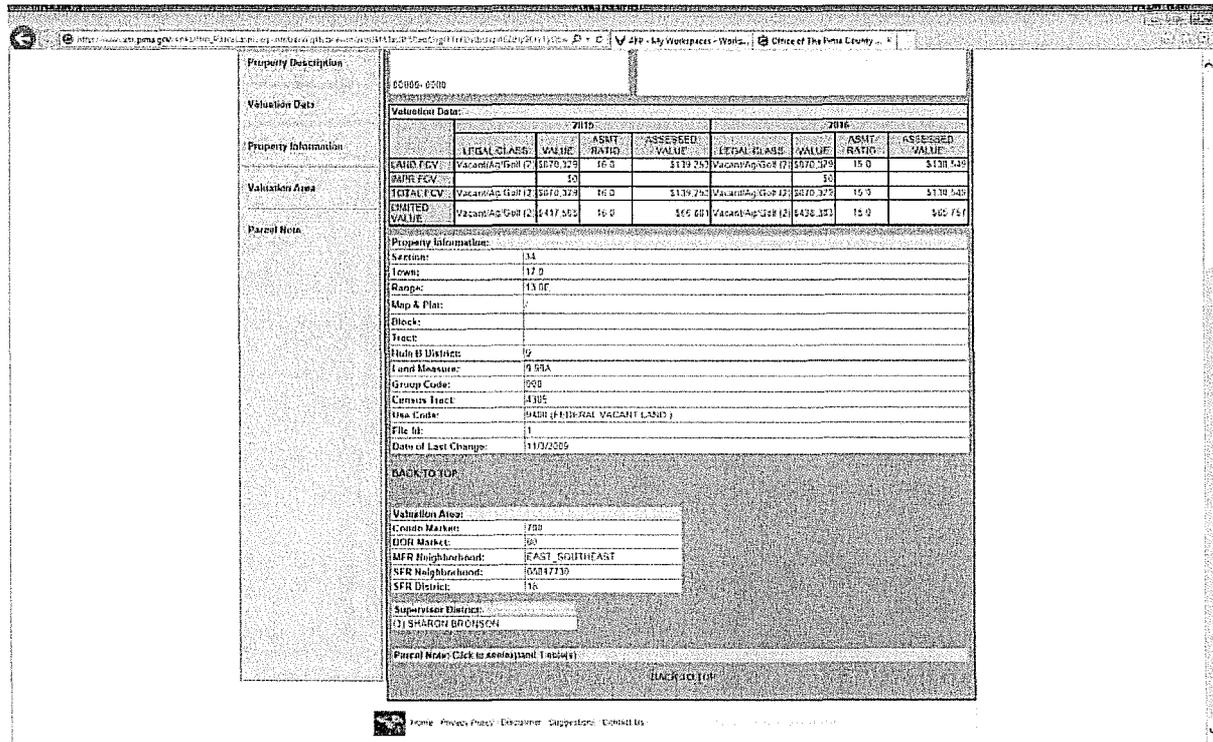


Figure 10, Screen Shot Pima County Assessor's Office, 10/6/2015 (Public Land Survey System Search, 2008)

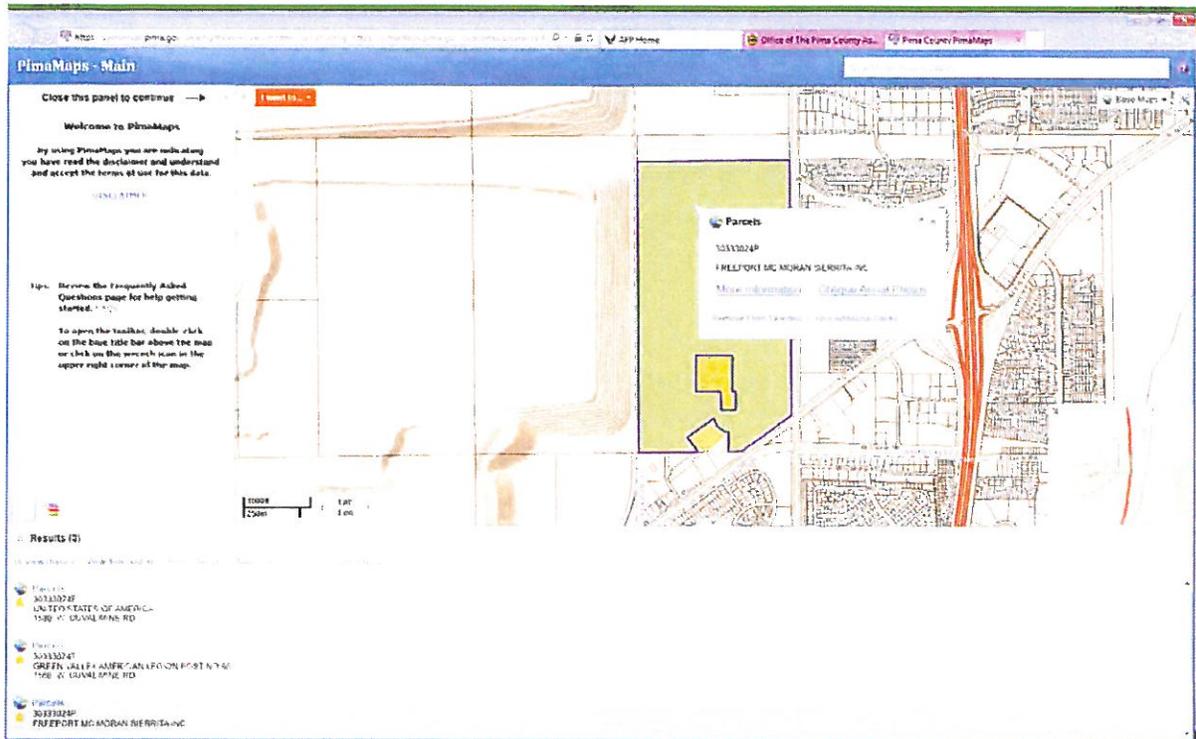


Figure 11, Pima County Recorder Map Showing Land ownership Around the Museum, 10/6/2015
(Public Land Survey System Search, 2008)