

maintain constant pressure throughout the distribution system and ensure adequate fire flows throughout the system. In order to meet the demands of future populations, Valencia Water Company, is in the process of bringing on additional wells, storage, booster pumps, and hydropneumatic tanks.

Source water assessment, protection, and its availability

In 2003 the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality completed a source water assessment for the wells used by Valencia Water Company. The Assessment reviewed the hydrogeologic conditions and adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to the water sources. These risks include, but are not limited to, gas stations, landfills, dry cleaners, agriculture fields, wastewater treatment plants, and mining activities. Once ADEQ identified the adjacent land uses, they were ranked as to their potential to affect the water sources. The results of the assessment were that the wells had a high risk of contamination due to adjacent land use. This does not imply that the source water is contaminated nor does it mean that contamination is imminent. Rather, it simply states that land use activities or hydrogeologic conditions exist that make the source water susceptible to possible future contamination. A designation of high risk indicates there may be additional source water protection measures which can be implemented on the local level. The water produced by the wells meets or exceeds State and Federal drinking water standards and is monitored closely at the local, state and federal level.

The water is currently protected by well construction standards and system operations and management. Residents can help protect the well by taking hazardous household chemicals to hazardous material collection days and limiting pesticide and fertilizer use. In addition, reporting unauthorized entry or access to the well sites or booster stations is a critical component to ensuring continued safety and security of our community water sources. Should you notice any unusual activity in or around wells or tank sites, please contact law enforcement officials at 911.

Water conservation is everyone's responsibility. You can directly impact the availability of water in your community through judicious use of water: irrigating at night, employing timers for irrigation systems, maximizing xeriscape, fixing leaky faucets, etc.

The complete Source Water Assessment is available for inspection at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, 1110 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Electronic copies are available from ADEQ at dml@azdeq.gov. For more information, call ADEQ's Source Water Assessment and Protection Unit at 602-771-4644 or visit their website www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/swap.html.

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

(EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

How can I get involved?

Valencia Water Company customers may get involved in their water system through such activities as well-head protection (activities around wells to prevent the contamination of the ground water source that provides water to our community) attendance at public meetings to ensure that the community's need for safe drinking water is considered in making decisions about land use and finally, all consumers can do their part to conserve water and to dispose properly of household chemicals.

Water resources throughout the state are under extreme pressure from development and must be conserved to ensure adequate supplies for the future. Avoiding wasting water, employing smart water-use practices and reducing consumption are key elements of life in the desert.

Other information

Global Water owns and operates water and wastewater utilities in Arizona and is staffed with dedicated, professional compliance, operations, engineering, planning, customer service and other personnel to ensure safe, compliant operations at all times.

The Valencia Water Company was acquired by Global Water Resources in July 2006.

System Enhancements:

In anticipation of growth and future needs, Valencia Water Company has been in the process of developing and deploying projects to expand the treatment capacity and enhance the treatment capabilities of the current system. This includes:

- Design and construction of Arsenic Treatment Systems;
- Design and construction of additional water distribution centers;
- Design, construction and deployment of Operations Control systems;
- Installation of security mechanisms to ensure the protection of the potable water supply; and
- Rehabilitation of wells to ensure a lasting potable water supply.

If you have any questions or concerns about your water quality do not hesitate to contact Global Water at 623-580-9600 or on the web at www.gwresources.com

Unit descriptions

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
 ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
 pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
 positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
 NA: not applicable
 ND: Not detected
 NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important drinking water definitions

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: 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: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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: 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: Monitored Not Regulated

MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Water quality data table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that have been detected in your water. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year, 2006. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of some contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or PFDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Year	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	N/A	60	7.5	0	7.5	2006	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	N/A	80	9.8	1.2	9.8	2006	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	29	15	29	2006	No +	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.24	0.1	0.24	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	38	24	38	2006	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	3.8	1.7	3.8	2006	No +	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)(ppm)	10	10	8.9	1.4	8.9	2006	No +	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	5.9	NA	NA	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mine
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/months)	0	1	0	NA	NA	2006	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	3.7	3.3	3.7	2003	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	3	NA	NA	2006	No +	Discharge from near and chemical factories
Contaminants								
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Year	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.14	2006	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	9.1	2006	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

+ see Additional Information section

Additional Information

Arsenic

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. The historical arsenic level in the local groundwater exceeds the maximum contaminant level. The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and Maricopa County Environmental Services Department have issued compliance guidelines for arsenic. These guidelines require that compliance with the new federal standard be demonstrated by 31 December 2007. Valencia Water Company is presently installing arsenic treatment systems throughout its various water distribution centers.

Nitrate

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, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. Your water does not contain nitrate levels above the MCL, but it exceeds 5 ppm, the value at which we are required to inform our customers.

Synthetic Organic Compounds

Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. This contaminant has been detected sporadically in the water supply at levels less than the MCL. Continued efforts towards source water evaluation including land use activities, hydrogeologic conditions, and laboratory sampling are being conducted in order to determine sources of the contaminant.

Fluoride

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 ppm of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The Valencia Water Company had a fluoride concentration of 3.8ppm at one of the well sites and so we are required to include this information on our report. Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 ppm of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 ppm of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 ppm because of this cosmetic dental problem. For additional information, please contact us at 623-580-9600 or visit us on our website at www.gwresources.com. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

For more information please contact:

Global Water – Water Quality
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Phoenix, AZ 85027
(623)580-9600
(623)580-9659
www.gwresources.com



VALENCIA WATER COMPANY - 2006 WATER QUALITY REPORT



Working for your children's children.

This report concerns the drinking water our utility provides to your home. Please take a moment to review this information and call us if you have any questions about our service to you.

Valencia Water Company
Operated by Global Water
(623) 580-9600



Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

The Valencia Water Company is dedicated to providing customers with water that meets State and Federal drinking water standards. Extensive tests of contaminants have been conducted on your water to ensure your tap water is safe to drink. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issues regulations which are promulgated by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ). Unless otherwise indicated, this report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issues regulations which are promulgated by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) and in 2006, your drinking water met or surpassed all State and Federal drinking water standards.

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?

Water from our wells is chlorinated for disinfection and stored in several storage tanks with a combined storage capacity of over a million gallons. Booster pumps and hydro-pneumatic tanks

The Valencia Water Company's water is produced from groundwater wells located at sites within its service area. These wells range in depth from approximately 300 ft to 1000 ft deep with a total production capacity of approximately 1200 gallons per minute (GPM).