

VALENCIA WATER COMPANY - GREATER BUCKEYE DIVISION - SWEETWATER II SYSTEM

2007 WATER QUALITY REPORT

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 - Greater Buckeye Division - A subsidiary of Global Water (623) 518-4000

Spanish (Español)

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

In 2008, the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) authorized the Water Utility of Greater Buckeye to be administratively combined with the Valencia Water Company to form the Valencia Water Company-Greater Buckeye Division. This action was to allow for greater flexibility and efficiency within the utility. Please note all rates and tariffs remain the same.

Is my water safe?

The Sweetwater II water system, public water system identification AZ04-07-129, which is part of the Valencia Water Company- Greater Buckeye Division is dedicated to providing customers with water that meets or exceeds 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. 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 2007, your drinking water met or surpassed all State and Federal drinking water standards unless otherwise noted in the Important Water System Information section of the report.

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 and Prevention (CDC) provides guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants. This information is available from the Federal Safe Drinking Water Hotline

(800-426-4791) and on the CDC website at www.cdc.gov.

Where does my water come from?

Water from the well is chlorinated for disinfection and stored in four storage tanks with a combined storage capacity of 44 thousand gallons. Two booster pumps and a hydropneumatic tank maintain constant pressure throughout the distribution system and ensure fire flows of approximately 240 GPM. In early 2007, an interconnection with the City of Goodyear and the Sweetwater II system was established to create a consecutive system. This interconnect was installed to allow greater reliability in capacity and to provide a source of water for blending for Nitrate. The blending plan involves blending water from the City of Goodyear with the Sweetwater II well to deliver drinking water to levels below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Nitrate.

Sweetwater II water is produced from a well located within its service area. The well is approximately 240 feet deep with a total production capacity of 45 gallons per minute (GPM).

* continued on next page

Water quality data table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. 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 2007. With the exception of the Lead and Copper results for 2006, the data reflected in this table is City of Goodyear water. 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 change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low, High	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.)							
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.23	0.02 1.23	2007	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6.7	1.0 6.7	2007	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	40	3.0 40	2007	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	9.2	1.0 9.2	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)*	7	7	ND	- -	2007	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.77	0.036 0.77	2007	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	14.0	3.1 14.0	2007	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.59	0.15 0.59	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen](ppm)	10	10	8.7	3.6 8.7	2007	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen](ppm)	10	10	12	8.2 12*	2007	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
*See "Important Water System Information" for more information on Nitrate							
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	1	0 1	2007	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	5.1	2.1 5.1	2002	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.5	0.3 0.5	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	6	1.9 6	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)							
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	ND	- -	2007	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.91	ND 0.91	2007	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Contaminants	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source		
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	90% of homes tested must have copper levels less than 1.3 ppm	90% of the homes tested had copper levels less than 0.12 ppm	2006	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	90% of homes tested must have lead levels less than 15 ppb	90% of the homes tested had lead levels less than 2.0 ppb	2006	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		

Source water assessment and its availability

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

In 2002 the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) completed a Source Water Assessment for the well used

by the Sweetwater II water system. 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, waste water 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 well had a low risk of contamination due to adjacent land use.

The water is currently protected by well construction and system operations and management. Residents can help protect the well by taking hazardous household chemicals to hazardous material collection sites and limiting pesticide and fertilizer use.

The complete Assessment is available for inspection at ADEQ, 1110 W. Washington St., 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/viron/water/dw/swap.html](http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/swap.html).

General information about drinking water

To ensure your tap water is safe to drink, the EPA issues regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for substances 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 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).

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, reservoirs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials, and can pick up

substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

- Microbial contaminants including viruses, bacteria or parasites (such as Cryptosporidium or Giardia), which may come from agricultural or livestock operations and wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic compounds, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic tanks;
- Radiochemical contaminants which occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

How can I get involved?

Sweetwater II 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) and attendance at public meetings to ensure that the community's need for safe drinking water is considered in making decisions about land use.

Water resources throughout the state are under extreme pressure from development and drought 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. All consumers can do their part to conserve water and to dispose properly of household chemicals.

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 by dialing 911.

Other information

Global Water owns and operates water and wastewater utilities in Arizona and is staffed with dedicated and professional operators, engineers, planners, customer service representatives and other personnel to ensure safe, compliant operations at all times. If you have any questions or concerns about your water quality do not hesitate to contact Global Water Resources at 623-518-4000 or on the web at www.gwresources.com.

In February 2008, the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) approved the merger of the Water Utility of Greater Buckeye (WUGB) into Valencia Water Company (Valencia), both subsidiaries of Global Water. Customers will soon note a revision to the billing name to Valencia Water Company-Greater Buckeye Division.

Important water system information

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]

Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome. Nitrate is an inorganic substance that is monitored due to runoff from fertilizer use. Nitrate in drinking water at levels greater than 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. In January 2007, Sweetwater II system exceeded the MCL. A public notice was issued to all customers notifying them of the high nitrate result. Immediate remedial actions taken to lower the Nitrate concentration levels included an interconnect with the City of Goodyear to supply potable water. All samples taken after this exceedance have been below the MCL.

Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time due to rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should seek advice from your health care provider.

Unit descriptions

ppm:	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb:	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μ g/L)
pCi/L:	picrocuries 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

For more information please contact:

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