

WATER UTILITY OF NORTHERN SCOTTSDALE

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.

Water Utility of Northern Scottsdale - A subsidiary of Global Water (623) 518-4000

Spanish (Español)

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

Is my water safe?

The Water Utility of Northern Scottsdale, public water system identification AZ04-07-179, is dedicated to providing customers with water that meets or exceeds all Federal and State drinking water standards. Unless otherwise indicated, this report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included in this report 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.

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?

The water produced from the wells is blended into a common storage and pressure facility. Water from the two wells is chlorinated for disinfection and stored in a 250,000 gallon storage tank. Three booster pumps and a hydropneumatic tank maintain constant pressure throughout the distribution system and ensure fire flows in excess of 1500 GPM.

The Water Utility of Northern Scottsdale's water is produced from two wells located within its service area. The wells are approximately 1000 feet deep with a total production capacity of 160 gallons per minute (GPM) when both wells are on line.

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, by employing timers for irrigation systems, maximizing xeriscape, fixing leaky faucets, etc.

The Water Utility of Northern Scottsdale obtains all its water from groundwater wells. Proper spacing of septic facilities from the wells is especially important. In addition to septic issues the proper disposal of residual oils and greases, chemicals

or cleaners is of paramount importance to ensuring the viability and integrity of our community water supply. As with all water sources, contamination of industrial, agricultural and commercial activities remains a constant threat.

For additional information on water related issues, please contact us at 623-518-4000 or visit us on our website at www.gwresources.com.

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. 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* <small>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)</small>								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.3	0.4	1.3	2007	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.1	ND	1.1	2007	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	4.2	ND	4.2	2007	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	5	-	-	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.049	-	-	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.7	-	-	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	2.5	-	-	2007	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	1	0	1	2007	No	Naturally present in the environment
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	.0018	-	-	2007	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical 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 0.013 ppm	2005	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 2.7 ppb	2005	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits			
Contaminants								
	Secondary Standard	Your Water	Explanation and Comment					
Additional Contaminants <small>Secondary inorganic substances do not have an MCL and are measured voluntarily because these substances primarily relate to the taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water. These inorganic substances are found naturally in soil.</small>								
Sodium (ppm)	NR	35	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching					
Hardness (ppm)	NA	150	Ground water, and to a certain extent surface water, in Arizona is expected to be "hard". This is the result of the natural formation of the aquifers in the state, and the geological history of the area. Hardness is essentially the amount of calcium and magnesium carbonates in the water. Hardness is not a health concern. Hardness does not have a MCL and is measured voluntarily in order to inform customers and track changes in the drinking water.					

* continued on next page

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?

Water Utility of Northern Scottsdale customers may get involved in their water system through such activities as well-head protection (activities around wells to prevent contamination of the water) 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.

Additional information for arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. 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.

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.
Variations 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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