WATER UTILITY OF GREATER TONOPAH - GARDEN CITY SYSTEM

2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT

This report contains information about 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 water service to you.

Water Utility of Greater Tonopah is a subsidiary of Global Water Resources, Tel: (866) 940-1102

Spanish (Español)
Este informe contiene information muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua para beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

In 2018, your drinking water met all State and Federal drinking water standards.

The Garden City water system, Public Water System #AZ04-07-037, part of the Water Utility of Greater Tonopah, is dedicated to providing customers with water that meets all Federal and State drinking water standards. Extensive tests have been conducted on your water to ensure your tap water is safe to drink. 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 individuals such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, or who have undergone organ transplants, or those 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/Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provides guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial organisms. This information is available from the Federal Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 and on the CDC website at www.cdc.gov.

Where does my water come from?

The Garden City system is served by a well located within its service area. The well depth is approximately 940 feet deep.

Water from the well is chlorinated for disinfection, and stored in two covered storage tanks with a combined capacity of 23,500 gallons. A booster pump and a hydropneumatic tank maintain constant pressure throughout the distribution system.

Source water assessment, and its availability

In 2004 the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) completed a Source Water Assessment for the well used by the Garden City 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, 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 well had a high risk of contamination due to adjacent land use. A designation of high risk indicates there may be additional source water protection measures which can be implemented at the local level. **This designation does not imply that the source water is contaminated nor does it**
(*continued on page 2)*

Water Quality Data Table

Unless otherwise indicated, the table below lists all of the contaminants that we detected in the drinking water during the 2018 calendar year. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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.

Substance	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Lowest Level	Highest	Running Annual Average	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine [as Cl2] (ppm) 2018 Data (all months)	4	4	0.7	2.2	1.2	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb) Sep 2018 Data	NA	60	NA	3.3	NA	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb) Sep 2018 Data	NA	80	NA	11	NA	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic (ppb) Feb 2016 Data	0	10	NA	6.4	NA	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm) Feb 2016 Data	2	2	NA	0.0063	NA	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb) Feb 2016 Data	100	100	NA	58	NA	Yes	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) Feb 2016 Data	4	4	NA	2.2	NA	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) May 2018 data	10	10	NA	3.2	NA	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Compounds							
Xylenes, Total (ppm) Feb 2016 Data	10	10	NA	0.00084	NA	Yes	Discharge from petroleum factories or chemical factories
Radionuclides							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) Feb 2016 Data	0	15	NA	6.6 ± 0 .6	NA	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Action level	Your Water	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) June and Aug 2016 Data	90% of homes tested must have copper levels less than 1.3 ppm	90% of the 5 homes tested had copper levels less than 0.04 ppm	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) June and Aug 2016 Data	90% of homes tested must have lead levels less than 15 ppb	90% of the 5 homes tested had lead levels less than 0.28 ppb	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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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. The system is routinely monitored for potential contamination. **To date, no contamination has been discovered.** The water is protected by well construction and system operations and management. Residents can help protect the water by taking hazardous household chemicals to hazardous material collection days and limiting pesticide and fertilizer use. The complete assessment is available for inspection at ADEQ, 1110 W. Washington St., Phoenix, Arizona, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Electronic copies are available from ADEQ. For more information, call ADEQ's Source Water Assessment and Protection Unit at (602) 771-4597 or visit their website at www.azdeq.gov.

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 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 water poses a health risk. More information about these contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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

- Microbial organisms including viruses, bacteria or parasites (such as Cryptosporidium or Giardia), which may come from agricultural or livestock operations and wildlife;
- Inorganic chemicals 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 which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses;
- Organic chemicals including synthetic and volatile organic compounds, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic tanks;
- Radioactive chemicals which occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

Additional information about arsenic

If arsenic is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA's standards balance 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, 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.

Additional information about 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). Garden City water has a level of 2.2 ppm.

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 then 4 ppm of fluoride (the EPA'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 the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 ppm.

For additional information, please contact us at (866) 940-1102 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 (800) NSF-MARK.

Additional information about lead

If present, elevated levels of lead 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. Water Utility of Greater Tonopah 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, your 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additional information about 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 because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

WATER CONSERVATION

Did you know you can receive a rebate just for conserving water? As a customer of Water Utility of Greater Tonopah, you are given the opportunity to receive a 50% rebate on the commodity charge when you use less than 7,401 gallons monthly. Check your water meter and bill to track your water usage each month. Visit www.gwresources.com for additional information.

How can I get involved?

Garden City customers may get involved in their water system through such activities as wellhead protection (activities around wells to prevent 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 Arizona are under extreme pressure from development and drought and must be conserved to ensure adequate supplies for the future. Avoiding water waste, 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. 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.

Unit descriptions

ppm:	parts per million; milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb:	parts per billion; micrograms per liter (ug/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

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.
MCL:	Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
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.
MRDLG:	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MRDL:	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

For over a hundred ways to save water, visit: www.wateruseitwisely.com

For more information please contact:
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GWR Global Water Resources

WATER USE IT WISELY