

EAGLETAIL WATER COMPANY 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.

Eagletail Water Company is a subsidiary of Global Water Resources, Tel: (866) 940-1102

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 Eagletail Water Company, Public Water System No. AZ04-07-032, 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 and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provide 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.

How can I get involved?

Eagletail 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 groundwater source that provides water to our community) and attendance at public meetings to ensure that the community's

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. Please visit our website at www.gwresources.com for additional information on water conservation practices.

need for safe drinking water is considered in making decisions about land use. All consumers can do their part to conserve water. Global Water is regulated by the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC). Concerns or comments may be directed to the ACC at (602) 542-4251. 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.

Where does my water come from?

The Eagletail Water Company service area acquires all of its water supply from a single groundwater well located within the service area. The well is approximately 1140 feet deep.

The water produced from the well is chlorinated and blended into a common storage and pressure facility. Two booster pumps and a hydropneumatic tank maintain pressure throughout the distribution system. Proper spacing of septic facilities from the well and 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 by industrial, agricultural, and commercial activities remains a constant threat.

Source water assessment, and its availability

In 2002 the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) completed a Source Water Assessment for the well used by the Eagletail 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, 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 assessment determined 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 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 Street, in 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 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about these contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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Eagletail Water Company - Public Water System No. AZ04-07-032 2018 Water Quality Data

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 Level	Running Annual Average	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine (ppm) 2018 data (all months)	4	4	0.1	1.9	1.0	Yes	Water additives used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb) August 2017 data	NA	60	NA	7.5	NA	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb) August 2017 data	NA	80	NA	74	NA	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic (ppb) Sept 2016 data	0	10	NA	5.2	NA	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (ppb) Sept 2014 data	100	100	NA	11	NA	Yes	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm) Sept 2014 data	2	2	NA	0.0062	NA	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) Nov 2016 data	4	4	NA	3.3	NA	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) May 2018 data	10	10	NA	3.6	NA	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) Aug 2017 data	0	15	NA	6.5 ± 0.42	NA	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper							
Lead and Copper	Action Level		Your Water		Compliance Achieved	Typical Source	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Aug 2017 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 0.74 ppm		Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Aug 2017 data	90% of homes tested must have lead levels less than 15 ppb		90% of the 5 homes tested had lead levels less than 0.5 ppb		Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	

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 contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural 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 from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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;
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of 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 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.

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. Eagletail 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 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.

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). Eagletail water has a level of 3.3 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 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 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.

There are a number of ways to save water and they all start with you!

Indoor Water Saving Tips

- Check faucets and pipes for leaks; repair or replace as necessary.
- Time your shower to keep it under 5 minutes. You'll save up to 1000 gallons a month.
- Make sure your toilet flapper doesn't stick open after flushing.

Outdoor Water Saving Tips

- Install covers on pools and spas and check for leaks around your pumps.
- Plant during the spring or fall when the water requirements are lower.
- Minimize evaporation by watering during the early morning hours, when temperatures are cooler and winds are lighter.
- Use a hose nozzle and turn off the water while you wash your car and save more than 100 gallons.

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

Unit descriptions

MFL:	Million fibers per liter
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 in water)
Positive samples/month:	number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA:	not applicable; sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required
ND:	not detected

Important drinking water definitions

MCL:	Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG:	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
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.
MRDL:	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
MRDLG:	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur.

Other information:

Global Water owns and operates water and wastewater utilities in Arizona and is staffed with dedicated 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 please contact Global Water Resources at (866) 940-1102 or visit our website at www.gwresources.com.

For more information please contact:

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