

CP WATER COMPANY

2017 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.

CP Water Company is a Subsidiary of Global Water Resources 866-940-1102

Is my water safe?

The CP Water Company system, public water system number AZ04-11-151, 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.

In 2017, your drinking water met all State and Federal drinking water standards.

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.

Water Quality Data Table for CP Water Company Public Water System No. AZ04-11-151

Unless otherwise indicated, the table below lists all of the contaminants that we detected in the drinking water during the 2017 calendar year. The presence of these 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. A similar report supplied by Arizona Water Company for the Pinal Valley PWS AZ04-11-009 (source water for CP Water Company) is appended to this report.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as those with cancer under-going 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.

Where does my water come from?

The CP Water Company receives all of its water from Arizona Water Company's, Pinal Valley Water System, PWS AZ04-11-009. The water is distributed through an interconnect between the two water systems and protected by a backflow prevention assembly.

In 2010, CP Water Company was established as a community water system (CWS) by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. Once a water system is established as a CWS, the system is required to meet the regulatory requirements of the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act through required monitoring as a consecutive system.

Substance	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Lowest	Highest	Running Annual Average	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine [as Cl ₂] (ppm) Sampled in 2017 (all months)	4	4	0.6	1.8	1.1	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb) Sampled August, 2017	NA	60	NA	7.4	NA	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb) Sampled August, 2017	NA	80	NA	50	NA	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead* and Copper	Action Level	Your Water	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source			
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Jun, Jul 2017 data	90% of homes tested must have copper levels less than 1.3 ppm	90% of the homes tested had copper levels less than 0.0091 ppm	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits			
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Jun, Jul 2017 data	90% of the homes tested must have lead levels less than 15 ppb	90% of the homes tested had lead levels below the detectable limit of 1.6 ppb	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits			

*This year the system did not mail every customer their analytical lead results within 30 days after receiving the results from the system's Arizona-licensed lab as required by rule. The five customer samples that were analyzed received results below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for lead as documented in this report; all final results were mailed to each customer.



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 additional information on water conservation practices.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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.

Did you know that you can receive a rebate just for conserving water?

- As a CP Water Company customer, you are given the opportunity to receive a 60% rebate on the commodity charge when you use less than 6,001 gallons monthly.
- Check your water meter and bill to track your water usage each month!

For more information on the rebate and for more ways to save water, visit www.gwresources.com.

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.
- Run your washing machine and dishwasher only when they have a full load or adjust water levels for smaller loads.
- Time your shower to keep it under 5 minutes. You'll save up to 1000 gallons a month.
- Don't use running water to thaw food.
- 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 100 ways to save water, visit

www.wateruseitwisely.com



For more information please contact:

CP Water Company, PWS AZ04-11-151

Address: 21410 N. 19th Ave., Suite 220, Phoenix, AZ 85027

P: 866-940-1102 F: 480-360-7775

www.gwresources.com



ARIZONA WATER COMPANY

– 2017 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR PINAL VALLEY, ARIZONA, PWSID NO. 11-009 –

This report contains important information about your drinking water.
Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Arizona Water Company provides groundwater to its Pinal Valley customers from wells located throughout the Casa Grande and Coolidge areas.

All water samples are collected by state-certified employees of Arizona Water Company. Samples are analyzed by state-certified independent laboratories and the results are forwarded to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality ("ADEQ"). The following report provides detailed information about the quality of the water delivered to customers. The water supplied by Arizona Water Company complies with all state and federal safe drinking water standards and regulations.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENTS - GROUNDWATER

Primary Standards							
Water Quality Constituent	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range of Levels Detected	Sample Year	Typical Source of Detected Constituent	
Microbiological							
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	0	5	0 - 1	2017	Naturally present in the environment	
Inorganics							
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	ND - 8	2014, 2017	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
				Highest Running Annual Average - 7			
Barium	ppm	2	2	ND - 0.1	2014, 2017	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium, Total	ppb	100	100	ND - 33	2014, 2017	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.1 - 3	2014, 2017	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	1 - 9	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium	ppb	50	50	3 - 12	2014, 2017	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	
Radiological							
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	0	15	ND - 8	2014, 2017	Erosion of natural deposits	
Combined Radium	pCi/L	0	5	ND - 1	2014, 2017	Erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfectant / Disinfection Byproducts							
Water Quality Constituent	Units	MCLG (MRDLG)	MCL (MRDL)	Average Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Sample Year	Typical Source of Detected Constituent
Chlorine Residual	ppm	(4)	(4)	1.3	0.5 - 1.8	2017	Drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five)	ppb	NA	60	6	ND - 9	2017	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	NA	80	47	9 - 53	2017	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Additional Constituents (Unregulated)							
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	154	26 - 211	2014, 2017	Unknown
Chlorate	ppb	NS	NS	170	ND - 480	2013, 2014	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	NS	NS	6	0 - 37	2013, 2014	Naturally-occurring metal; used in making steel and other alloys
Molybdenum	ppb	NS	NS	3	ND - 9	2013, 2014	Naturally-occurring metal found in ores and present in plants, animals, and bacteria
Strontium	ppb	NS	NS	1444	5 - 3600	2013, 2014	Naturally-occurring metal
Vanadium	ppb	NS	NS	8	0.4 - 14	2013, 2014	Naturally-occurring metal
Lead and Copper Monitoring							
Water Quality Constituent	Units	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile of Sample Results	Number of Samples That Exceeded the Action Level	Sample Year	Typical Source of Detected Constituent
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.1	0	2016	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	0	15	1	1	2016	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Your drinking water complies with the United States Environmental Protection Agency's ("USEPA") safe drinking water standard for arsenic, though it contains low levels of arsenic. USEPA's safe drinking water standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. USEPA 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.

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 advice from your health care provider.

Note: In addition to the constituents listed in this report, Arizona Water Company conducted monitoring for over 90 additional constituents and the results show none of those constituents were detected in the water. Data presented are from the most recent testing done in accordance with applicable regulations. Some constituents are monitored less frequently than once a year because either their concentrations do not change frequently or they are not likely to be detected. Therefore, some of the water quality testing data contained in this report, although representative, may be more than one year old. If you have questions about this water quality report, please contact Regina Lynde, Environmental Compliance Manager, Arizona Water Company, P.O. Box 29006, Phoenix, Arizona 85038-9006; telephone (602) 240-6860 or email mail@azwater.com.

In 2003 and 2004, ADEQ completed a Source Water Assessment of the water sources used by Arizona Water Company's Pinal Valley water system. ADEQ reviewed the adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to the water sources. The result of the Assessment was a low risk to the water sources.

The complete Assessment is available for inspection at ADEQ, 1110 West Washington Street, 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 visit ADEQ's Source Water Assessment and Protection Unit website at: www.azdeq.gov/envirom/water/dw/swap.html.

The USEPA and ADEQ require Arizona Water Company to provide the following information:

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 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system has a fluoride level ranging from 0.1 to 3 mg/l.

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 mg/l of fluoride (the USEPA's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water **does not contain more than 4 mg/l of fluoride**, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/l because of this cosmetic problem.*

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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The presence of constituents does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about constituents and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to constituents 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. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial constituents are available from the 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, radiological material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Constituents that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbials, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.*
- *Inorganics, 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.*
- *Organics, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.*
- *Radiological material, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.*

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain constituents in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for constituents in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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. Arizona 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 is available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

DEFINITIONS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS:

Action Level	=	The concentration of a constituent which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
CDC	=	United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
FDA	=	United States Food and Drug Administration
MCL	=	Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a constituent that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs using the best available treatment technology as is economically and technologically feasible.
MCLG	=	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a constituent in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MRDL	=	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level, the highest level of a drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water
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 constituents.
NA	=	None adopted
ND	=	None detected
NS	=	No standard
pCi/L	=	Picocuries per liter
ppb	=	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
ppm	=	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
PWSID	=	Public Water System Identification