

GLOBAL WATER - SANTA CRUZ 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.

Global Water - Santa Cruz Water Company – A subsidiary of Global Water Resources 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.

Where does my water come from?

SCWC is served by several high capacity wells that are 800 to 1000 feet deep. These wells are blended and sampled on a monthly basis to ensure compliance with federal and state drinking water standards.

Water from these wells is chlorinated for disinfection and stored in reservoirs. Booster pumps and hydro-pneumatic tanks maintain constant pressure throughout the distribution system and ensure adequate fire flows throughout the system. SCWC currently obtains all of its water from groundwater sources. As such, any spills or improper chemical disposal may in time end up contaminating the aquifer and have an effect on the water quality supplied to customers and can ultimately affect the cost of treatment for potable water.

Proper disposal of residual oils and greases, chemicals or cleaners is of paramount importance to ensuring the viability and integrity of our community's water supply. This also holds true for fats, oils and greases or other pollutants entering the sewer. Our community relies on recycled water produced by Global Water-Palo Verde Utilities Company to provide irrigation water for our community amenities. Chemicals or pollutants disposed of in the sewer can enter our recycled water and affect our community landscaping or our aquifers through leaching.

Water resources in Arizona are under tremendous pressure. Through the provision of recycled water from our sister utility Global Water-Palo Verde Utilities Company, the City of Maricopa has one of the lowest per-capita water uses in the state. The use of the "right water for the right use" allows recycled water to be employed for landscape irrigation, aquifer recharge, toilet water flushing and other non-potable uses. The use of recycled water reduces water demand, ensuring the long-term viability of water resources for a variety of municipal, recreational, industrial and agricultural uses.

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 1-866-940-1102 or visit our website at www.gwresources.com.

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.

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Is my water safe?

The Global Water - Santa Cruz Water Company ("SCWC"), public water system number AZ04-11-131, 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.

How can I get involved ?

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.

SCWC 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 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.

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



2017 Water Quality Data Table - Santa Cruz Water Company PWS AZ04-11-131

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 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 (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial organisms)							
Chlorine (ppm) 2017 Data (all months)	4	4	1.7	2.2	1.9	Yes	Water additives used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb) Samples from Feb, May, Aug, and Nov 2017	NA	60	2.0	11	5.14	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb) Samples from Feb, May, Aug, and Nov 2017	NA	80	6.7	54	21.24	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic (ppb) 2017 Data (all months)	0	10	6.5	8.9	7.7	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (ppb) January 2015 Data	100	100	NA	7	NA	Yes	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm) January 2015 Data	2	2	NA	0.07	NA	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural
Fluoride (ppm) 2017 Data (all months)	4	4	0.10	2.2	1.9	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) 2017 Data (all months)	10	10	4.7	7.7	NA	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural
Selenium (ppb) January 2015 Data	50	50	NA	2	NA	Yes	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Unregulated Substances							
Sodium (ppm) Samples from Jan, May, July, and October, 2017	NA	NA	160	190	170	Yes	Naturally occurring mineral
Radionuclides							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) January 2015 Data	0	15	N/A	10.8 ± 0.7	N/A	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L) Jan 2015 Data	0	5	N/A	<0.7	N/A	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb) 2017 Data (all months)	0	30	12.0	23.0	17.0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) August 2015 Data	Action Level		Your Water		Compliance Achieved	Typical Source	
	90% of homes tested must have copper level less than 1.3 ppm		90% of the homes tested had copper levels less than 0.046 ppm		Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) August 2015 Data	Action Level		Your Water		Compliance Achieved	Typical Source	
	90% of homes tested must have lead levels less than 15 ppb		90% of the homes tested had lead levels below the detectable limit (<1.0 ug/L)		Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	

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. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and microbiological contaminants call the 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 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 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. SCWC 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants 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 total coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. If coliform is found, then the system is responsible to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution.

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.

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

- As a Global Water-Santa Cruz 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.

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

Important drinking water definitions

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

For more information please contact:

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