Global Water Resources is pleased to present the annual drinking water quality report (Consumer Confidence Report) for calendar year 2022. This report contains important information about the quality and safety of your water.

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

Customer Resources

Global Water's customer assistance program provides assistance to customers for the following purposes:

- Low-Income Assistance
- Deployed Service Member Assistance
- Disabled Veteran Assistance
- Furloughed Worker Assistance
- Medical Hardship Assistance

If you are a Global Water customer who is in need of assistance, you can find more information about our Customer Assistance Program at: https://www.gwresources.com/customer-assistance or you can call us at 866-940-1102.

To sign up for the Customer Portal, go to gwresources.com/access-your-account.

- View and pay your bill on-line or on your smart phone.
- Set up automatic payments.
- View monthly reads.
- Manage multiple accounts.
- Provide account access to multiple people.

What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)?

The purpose of a CCR is to improve public health protection by providing educational material that allows consumers to make educated decisions regarding any potential health risks pertaining to the quality, treatment, and management of their drinking water supply. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish equivalent limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. This report provides a summary of the water quality tests and measurements taken in 2022 for this Public Water System.

To learn more about how to help protect your drinking water sources, any details provided in this report, or to attend a scheduled public meeting please contact Jon Corwin or Tyler Moody at the GWR office at (866) 940 - 1102 or visit our website at www.gwresources.com. For more information about drinking water contaminants, their regulations and potential health effects, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Water Source and Distribution System

The water source for Global Water – Belmont Water Company - Dixie is groundwater. Currently, Dixie uses one well. Groundwater from this well is pumped into two storage tanks, also called reservoirs. Reservoirs are also used for continuous supply and to guarantee adequate water flows. Water distribution is achieved with one booster station and water main ranging in size from 2" to 6". Water mains distribute potable water at pressures between 40 to 55 pounds per square inch. Global Water – Belmont Water Company - Dixie water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite, which when added to water reacts with Total Organic Carbon (TOC) to form disinfection byproducts. Due to groundwater in Arizona being low in TOC, the byproduct level is also low in potable water originating from groundwater. Drinking water is monitored from the source, entry point into the distribution system, and in some cases from the taps of individual homes.

Backflow and Cross-Connection

To protect consumers from contamination caused by backflow through unprotected cross connections, Global Water requires installation and periodic testing of backflow prevention assemblies. Water pressure in drinking water pipes both commercial or residential can suddenly drop during high water use in homes or in the distribution system (firefighting, water main break etc.) The Global Water Backflow/Cross Connection Control Program assures that these assemblies are tested and maintained as needed.

Source Water Assessment (SWA)

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases radioactive material and can pick up substance resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. In 2004 the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) completed a Source Water Assessment for the well used by the Dixie 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. The assessment determined that the wells had a low risk of contamination due to adjacent land uses. The complete assessment is available for inspection at ADEQ.

Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, 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**, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, such as synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Potential Contaminants of Concern

- **Arsenic:** If arsenic is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. 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 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:** 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, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

- **Lead:** Lead, in drinking water, is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Dixie Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in residential plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can reduce the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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 Health Information

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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

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. 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.

Key Definitions

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

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

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.

Not Detected (ND or <): Not detectable at reporting limit.

Not Applicable (NA): Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of water clarity.
ppm: Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb: Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L: Measure of the radioactivity in water.

WATER QUALITY TABLES

2022 Water Quality Data Tables – GW – Belmont Water Co. – Dixie

Primary Contaminants

Analyte	Unit	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Range (Avg)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants					
Arsenic 2020	ppb	10	0	7.6	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride 2020	ppm	4	4	1.4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0-9.6 (8.6)	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium 2020	ppb	100	100	8.2	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Antimony 2020	ppb	6	6	1.3	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Barium 2020	ppm	2	2	0.1	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclide Contaminants					
Combined Radium 2020	pCi/L	0	5	<1	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters 2020	pCi/L	0	15	<3	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants

Analyte (2020)	Unit	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Range (Avg)	Likely Source of Contamination
Hardness as CaCo3	ppm	NA	NA	120	Naturally present in the environment
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	7.8	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	72	Naturally present in the environment
Sulfate	ppm	NA	NA	28	Naturally present in the environment
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	35	Naturally present in the environment
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	110	Naturally present in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	NA	NA	370	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products (DBPs)

Analyte	Unit	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Range (Avg)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.4-1.9 (1.11)	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	NA	1.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	<2	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

Analyte	Unit	AL	Sampling	90th Percentile	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper 2020	ppm	1.3	5 Samples from consumer's tap	0.074	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead 2020	ppb	15	5 Samples from consumer's tap	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) - Microbiological

Microbiological	MCL/ MCLG	Number of Positive Samples	Number of Negative Samples	Violation Y or N	Likely Source of Contamination
E. Coli	0	0	12	N	Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicator (From GWR source)	0	0	12	N	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	12	N	Naturally present in the environment

2022 Violations - Chlorine

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	Corrective Action
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	10/1/2022	12/31/2022	**Fourth Quarter 2022 reports for Chlorine were submitted past the ADEQ due date.**	**Implemented a review/reporting process to ensure reports are submitted on time**