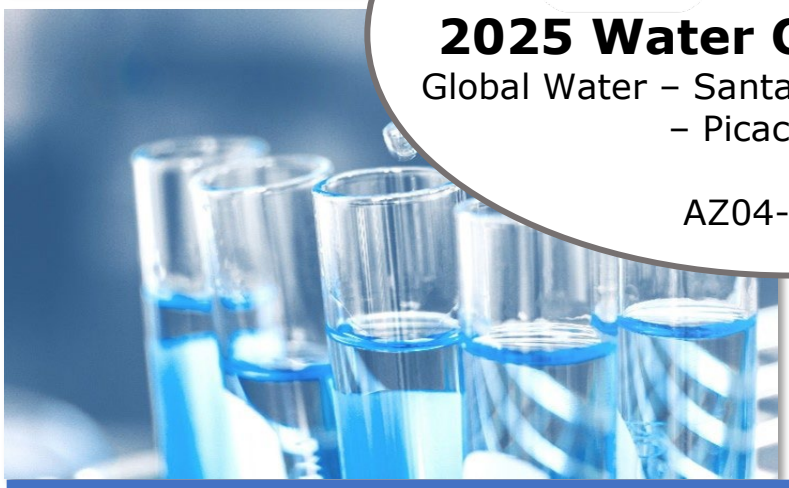
2025 Water Quality Report

Global Water – Santa Cruz Water Company – Picacho Cove

AZ04-11-747



Global Water Resources is pleased to present the annual drinking water quality report. (Consumer Confidence Report) for calendar year 2025. This report contains important information about the quality and safety of your water.

Spanish (Español)
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tendrás que traducir la información o pedirle a alguien que la traduzca.

Customer Resources

Global Water Resources (GWR) customer assistance program provides the following types of assistance to eligible customers of GWR utilities:

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

If you are a GWR 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 toll free at 1-866-940-1102.

GWR Customer Portal: https://gwresources.watersmart.com/index.php/welcome

- 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.

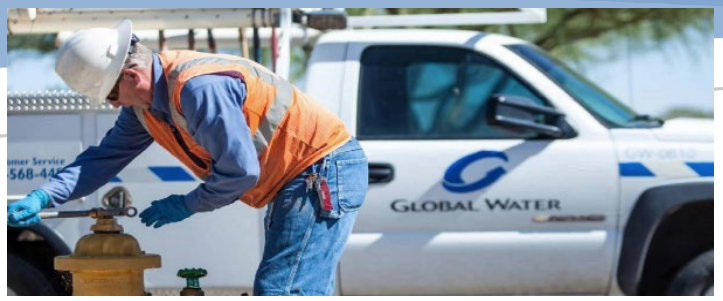
Important Information You Will Find in This Report

Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, the quality of your water and how it compares to drinking water standards set by regulatory agencies**. Unless otherwise indicated, this report includes water quality data collected in 2025. Some contaminants are required to be monitored less than once a year. Data from the most recent test is provided with the year the monitoring was completed. Contaminants for which monitoring is required, and the most recent result was non-detect, are not included in this report.** This report complies with state and federal drinking water regulations.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations limiting the concentration of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. To ensure bottled water is safe to drink, U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

As your water provider, we are committed to ensuring the quality and safety of your drinking water and we are committed to providing you with information about your drinking water. This annual report is part of that commitment. To learn more about how to help protect your drinking water sources or any details provided in this report, please contact Global Water Resources Customer Care at (866) 940 - 1102 or visit our website at www.gwresources.com.

Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method.



Where Your Water Comes From

Global Water – Santa Cruz Water Company – Picacho Cove (GW-Picacho Cove) is served by one primary well located within its service area. Groundwater from this well is treated to remove nitrate, chlorinated for disinfection, and stored in three tanks with a storage capacity of ~40,000 gallons. Three booster pumps and a hydropneumatic tank maintain constant pressure throughout the distribution system.

For short periods in 2025, maintenance of the groundwater well required water to be supplied from an alternative source. During these periods, water was hauled from the Global Water – Santa Cruz Water Company – Red Rock PWS (AZ04-11-160). Please note that this report includes information from both the GW-Picacho Cove and GW-Red Rock systems.

GW-Picacho Cove monitors drinking water from the source, from the entry point into the distribution system, and in some cases from the taps of individual homes.

Special 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 mean that water poses a health risk.

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.

EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or on EPA's website at epa.gov/safewater.

Backflow and Cross-connection

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

Source Water Assessment (SWA)

In 2025, The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) completed a Source Water Assessment for the well which supplies water to the GW-Picacho Cove 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 determined that the well had a **high risk** of contamination due to adjacent lands with agriculture, parking lots, manufacturing, and septic systems. This high risk designation does not imply that the source water is contaminated, nor does it mean that contamination is imminent. Rather, it simply states that land use activities or hydrogeologic conditions could exist that make the source water susceptible to possible future contamination. The complete assessment is available for inspection at ADEQ.

General Information About Drinking Water

Both tap water and bottled water come from sources including 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. The water can also pick up and transport substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These substances are also called contaminants.

Contaminants are any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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 occur naturally or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Additional Health Information

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. In 2024, the highest concentration of nitrate detected was 6.17 ppm.

Lead: 2023 was the most recent year testing was performed for lead and copper at five customer homes with the cooperation of our customers. **No concentrations of lead were detected in all five homes sampled.** The EPA standard for lead requires that 90% of homes tested must have lead levels below the alert level. If your home was included in the sampling, you should have received your individual results.

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.

GW is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.

Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by Oct 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be viewed online at: https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/GWSCWCInc-PicachoCove. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Global Water Resources Customer Care at (866) 940 - 1102. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additional Health Information on Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

Your drinking water was sampled for the presence and concentration of 29 different per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). On April 10th, 2024, the EPA announced the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for PFAS compounds. The EPA is evaluating the current regulation as it is published, and these regulatory limits may become effective by April 26th, 2029.

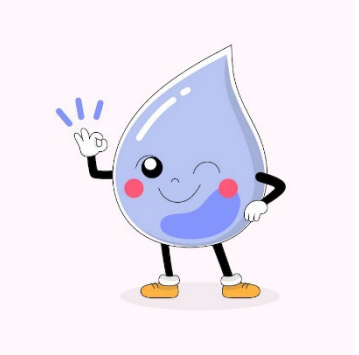
Compound	Final MCL (enforceable levels) parts per trillion (ppt) (also expressed as ng/L)
PFOA	4.0
PFOS	4.0
PFHxS	10.0
PFNA	10.0
Gen X Chemicals	10.0
Calculated Hazard Index (HI)*	1 (unitless)

PFAS are man-made chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. They have been used since the 1940s to manufacture various consumer products, including fire-fighting foam and stain resistant, water-resistant, and nonstick items. Many PFAS do not break down easily and can build up in people, animals, and the environment over time. Scientific studies have shown that exposure to certain PFAS can be harmful to people and animals, depending on the level and duration of exposure.

To learn more about this group of chemicals, we encourage you to visit the ADEQ website at https://www.azdeq.gov/pfas-resources and watch the "Introduction to PFAS in Arizona" video at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t44kSh0uKXE.

* **Hazard Index or HI**: The Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A Hazard Index greater than 1 requires a system to take action in accordance with the rule.

Your Role in Water Safety



Customers can play a vital role in safeguarding our community's water system. Participating in wellhead protection efforts, such as preventing contamination of the groundwater source near local wells, and attending public meetings helps ensure safe drinking water remains a top priority in local land-use decisions.

Everyone can contribute by using water wisely, properly disposing of household chemicals, and staying alert. If you see unauthorized access or suspicious activity near well sites, booster stations, or water tanks, please report it immediately by calling 911. Your vigilance helps keep our community water system safe and secure.

Across the state, water resources face growing pressure from rapid development and persistent drought. Conservation is essential to maintaining a sustainable water supply. Smart water use, avoiding waste, and reducing daily consumption are especially important in desert regions like ours.

Key Definitions

- **Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
- **Average:** Is the annual average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the current calendar year.
- **Entry Point to Distribution System (EPDS)**: The location where treated water enters the distribution system and is sampled to ensure it meets all drinking water standards before delivery to consumers
- **Highest Running Annual Average (HRAA):** Is the highest average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular Entry Point to the Distribution System monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. (Can include data from previous calendar year)
- **Highest Locational Running Annual Average (HLRAA):** Is the highest average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location in the distribution system during the previous four calendar quarters. (Can include data from previous calendar year)
- **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 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 (N/A):** Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required
- **ppm:** Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- **ppb:** Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- **ppt:** Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L)
- **pCi/L**: Measure of the radioactivity in water
- **Running Annual Average (RAA):** Is the average of sample analytical results during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL):** A non-enforceable, aesthetic guideline for drinking water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **90th Percentile:** A statistical measure used to determine compliance for lead and copper results. 90% of the lead and copper samples collected must be below the action level for lead (10 ppb) and copper (1.3 ppm).

2025 Water Quality Tables

AZ04-11-747 GW-Santa Cruz Water Company - Picacho Cove

Substance	Unit	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Lowest Level	Highest Level	Average	Compliance Achieved	Sources of Contaminant in Drinking Water
Inorganic Chemicals								
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	N/A	1.8	N/A	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	N/A	0.065	N/A	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	3.55	6.17	N/A	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	50	N/A	3.4	N/A	Yes	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts								
Chlorine (as Cl2)	ppm	4	4	0.06	1.65	0.84	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	ppb	N/A	60	N/A	6.1	N/A	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	N/A	80	N/A	18.6	N/A	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Microbiological								
Total Coliforms (positive samples/month)	Present or Absent	Zero	TT	Zero	Zero	N/A	Yes	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment
Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)								
PFHxS	ppt	10	10	ND	2.15	N/A	Yes	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Unregulated/Secondary Substances			**SMCL**					
Alkalinity (2024 Data)	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	130	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Calcium (2024 Data)	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	39	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Hardness as CaCo3 (2024 Data)	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	110	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Magnesium (2024 Data)	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.4	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Nickel	ppb	N/A	MNR[1]	N/A	0.0031	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (2024 Data)	ppm	N/A	MNR[1]	N/A	47	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Sulfate (2024 Data)	ppm	N/A	250[2]	N/A	47	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (2024 Data)	ppm	N/A	500[2]	N/A	270	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

Substance	Unit	MCLG	Action Level	Number (#) of Samples	90th Percentile	# of Samples Above Action Level	Compliance Achieved	Typical Sources
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	5	0.24	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	0	10	5	ND	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

[1]Monitored Not Regulated

[2]Arizona does not enforce the SMCL.

*Contaminants for which monitoring is required are omitted from this report if the most recent result was non-detect.

2025 Water Quality Tables

AZ04-11-160 GW-Santa Cruz Water Company - Red Rock

Substance	Unit	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Lowest Level	Highest Level	Average	Compliance Achieved	Sources of Contaminant in Drinking Water
Inorganic Chemicals								
Arsenic (2024 Data)	ppb	0	10	N/A	3.5	N/A	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (2024 Data)	ppm	2	2	N/A	0.09	N/A	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (total) (2024 Data)	ppb	100	100	N/A	1.4	N/A	Yes	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (2024 Data)	ppm	4	4	N/A	0.49	N/A	Yes	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	N/A	2.8	N/A	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides								
Alpha particles (2024 Data)	pCi/L	0	15	N/A	2.60 ± 0.948	N/A	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Radium 226 and Radium 228 (combined) (2024 Data)	pCi/L	0	5	N/A	0.907 ± 0.41	N/A	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts								
Chlorine (as Cl2)	ppm	4	4	0.81	1.76	1.37	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	N/A	80	14.1	26.6	N/A	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	ppb	N/A	60	ND	2.1	N/A	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Microbiological								
Total Coliforms (positive samples/month)	Present or Absent	Zero	TT	Zero	Zero	N/A	Yes	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment
Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)								
PFHxS	ppt	10	10	N/A	2.08	N/A	Yes	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Unregulated/Secondary Substances			**SMCL**					
Alkalinity (2024 Data)	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	130	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Calcium (2024 Data)	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	40	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Hardness as CaCo3 (2024 Data)	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	120	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Magnesium (2024 Data)	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.5	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium (2024 Data)	ppm	N/A	MNR[1]	N/A	52	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Sulfate (2024 Data)	ppm	N/A	250[2]	N/A	46	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (2024 Data)	ppm	N/A	500[2]	N/A	290	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

Substance	Unit	MCLG	Action Level	Number (#) of Samples	90th Percentile	# of Samples Above Action Level	Compliance Achieved	Typical Sources
Copper (2023 Data)	ppm	1.3	1.3	13	0.028	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (2023 Data)	ppb	0	10	13	ND	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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CONSERVATION AND WATER STEWARDSHIP

Community-driven water stewardship for lasting impact!

19.3 Billion Total Gallons of Water Recycled and Counting...

At Global Water, being a Water Steward means caring for our communities by protecting our most precious resource, water. Living in the Desert Southwest, we understand just how vital water is, and we are committed to making sure it is used sustainably. That's why we've built our work around Total Water Management, a comprehensive approach that focuses on conservation, recycling, and matching the right type of water to the right need. We're not just a water utility, we're resource managers, working to ensure a reliable water future for all of us. Thanks to this commitment, we've helped save over 19.3 billion gallons of water here in Arizona! Together, we are making a difference one drop at a time.

Water Consumption Data

Global Water empowers customers with their water data to make smarter water decisions. Using WaterSmart, customers can know their water use to stay informed about their households water usage. WaterSmart features help save water by:

- Tips and Tricks for water conservation living in the desert.
- Tracking monthly water consumption to check for abnormalities.
- Visual understanding of how and when they use the most water, customized to specific property size.

Adjust for the Seasons

Global Water believes small changes make a big difference. Customers are informed to optimize irrigation schedule based on the time of year and local rainfall. This significantly helps to conserve water by:

- Reduce water waste caused by evaporation during hotter months.
- Prevent water runoff.
- Prevent overwatering after rainstorms.
- Ensure landscapes only get what they need.
- Decrease annual landscape consumption.

Community Conservation in Action

At Global Water, we are building a culture for water wise living. We believe through education, outreach, and innovative tools, we can help schools, neighborhoods and community groups protect our water. Global Water does this by offering:

- Free water conservation presentations for all ages.
- Free conservation literature and materials on our website, available upon request.
- Free resources to schools and community leaders.

For water conservation resources and to learn more about our conservation program, please visit www.gwresources.com/conservation-education. **To access the WaterSmart Customer Portal, please go to www.gwresources.watersmart.com.**