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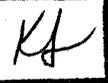
BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

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Arizona Corporation Commission
DOCKETED

MAY - 9 2005

DOCKETED BY 

IN THE MATTER OF THE FILING OF
SABROSA WATER COMPANY FOR AN
EMERGENCY INTERIM RATE INCREASE.

DOCKET NO. W-02111A-05-0167

**NOTICE OF
FILING ADDITIONAL COPIES OF
EXHIBITS**

Sabrosa Water Company, through undersigned counsel, hereby submits the attached additional copies of Exhibits A-5, A-6, A-7, A-8, A-9 and A-10. Copies of these exhibits are also being provided to Commission Staff and Intervenor Dennis Schumacher.

RESPECTFULLY submitted this 9th day of May 2005.

ROSHKA HEYMAN & DEWULF, PLC

By 

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Original and 13 copies of the foregoing filed this 9th day of May 2005, with:

Docket Control
ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION
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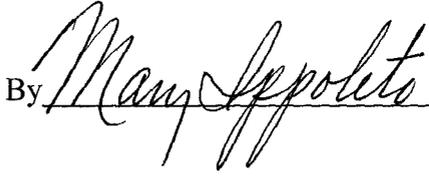
1 Copies of the foregoing hand-delivered/mailed
2 this 9th day of May 2005, to:

3 Dennis Schumacher
4 123 West Sabrosa Drive
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27
By 

EXHIBIT

A-5



EXHIBIT

A-6



EXHIBIT

A-7



EXHIBIT

A-8

**Report on the Condition and Performance
of the Sabrosa Water Company**

Global Water Resources, LLC

28 February 2005

Background

On 1 February 2005 Global Water Resources, LLC ("GWR") was assigned as the Interim Manager for the Sabrosa Water Company ("SWC"). This company had been previously operated and maintained by Arizona American Water ("AAW") on behalf of the Arizona Corporation Commission ("ACC"). This report is prepared to highlight the operational performance of the utility, and to identify shortcomings in the system.

General

GWR has established a single CSR contact for SWC customers (Leanne Izzo) in order to foster a more personal relationship. In addition, GWR has added information for SWC customers on its corporate website (www.gwresources.com), with the intent to provide SWC customers access to detailed operational information in order to allow them to become more active in the conservation requirements until a reliable source of water may be secured. In addition, customers may now make payments on-line.

GWR has yet to receive the historic data from AAW although it is expected that this data should be available in the next week. GWR has received copies of the previous invoices sent to the customers which has allowed for a baseline of information to allow for some meaningful customer service contributions, such as confirmation of meter readings and invoicing questions.

On 17 February 2005, GWR held a public meeting attended by approximately 20 residents. This meeting outlined the history of the system, its challenges, the improvements made by AAW and the potential solutions for the system's perennial problems. GWR discussed rate increases with the customers, and all agreed that properly funding the operations of the system was a critical aspect of returning SWC to stability.

Number of Customers

As of 2 February 2005, SWC had 64 active customers on the system (according to AAW).

Operational Data:

The following data indicates the performance of the individual component wells of the system:

Zorillo Well

Total Gallons pumped (2 Feb to 27 Feb):	47,196 gallons
Total Minutes of Operation:	1189.2 minutes
Average Pump Rate:	39.7 GPM

Comments:

The Zorillo Well suffered a failure on 12 February which necessitated the complete replacement of the pump, motor and control panel. The change out was completed on 14 February. Because of the failure of this unit, 17,500 gallons of water were hauled from Anthem to Sabrosa by M&C hauling (on Sunday 13 February) in order to bring the system back to an operational state. The total time of customer water outage was approximately 4 hours (1330 to 1730 on 13 February 2005).

Investigation of the failed unit indicated that it had suffered a ground fault at the motor. The motor and pump both exhibited signs of excessive heating; while the exact cause cannot be known, possible causes include, a power surge, excessive cycling of the system (due to the fact that hydropneumatic tank is too small for the application), or perhaps even a lightning strike.

This failure cost GWR approximately \$6,500 to repair, plus the additional cost of hauling water to the site on the weekend. In addition, as an emergency call out, GWR incurred an additional cost associated with having personnel on-site from 1400 hours to 2030 hours on 13 February.

Wright Well

Total Gallons pumped (2 Feb to 27 Feb): 242,034 gallons
Total Minutes of Operation: 27,892 minutes

Average Pump Rate: 8.7 GPM

Comments:

This well represents the work-horse of the system. It runs nearly 24 hours per day.

Sabrosa Well

Total Gallons pumped (2 Feb to 27 Feb): 10,080 gallons
Total Minutes of Operation: 11,216 minutes

Average Pump Rate: 0.9 GPM

Comments:

This well is a very poor performer.

Summary

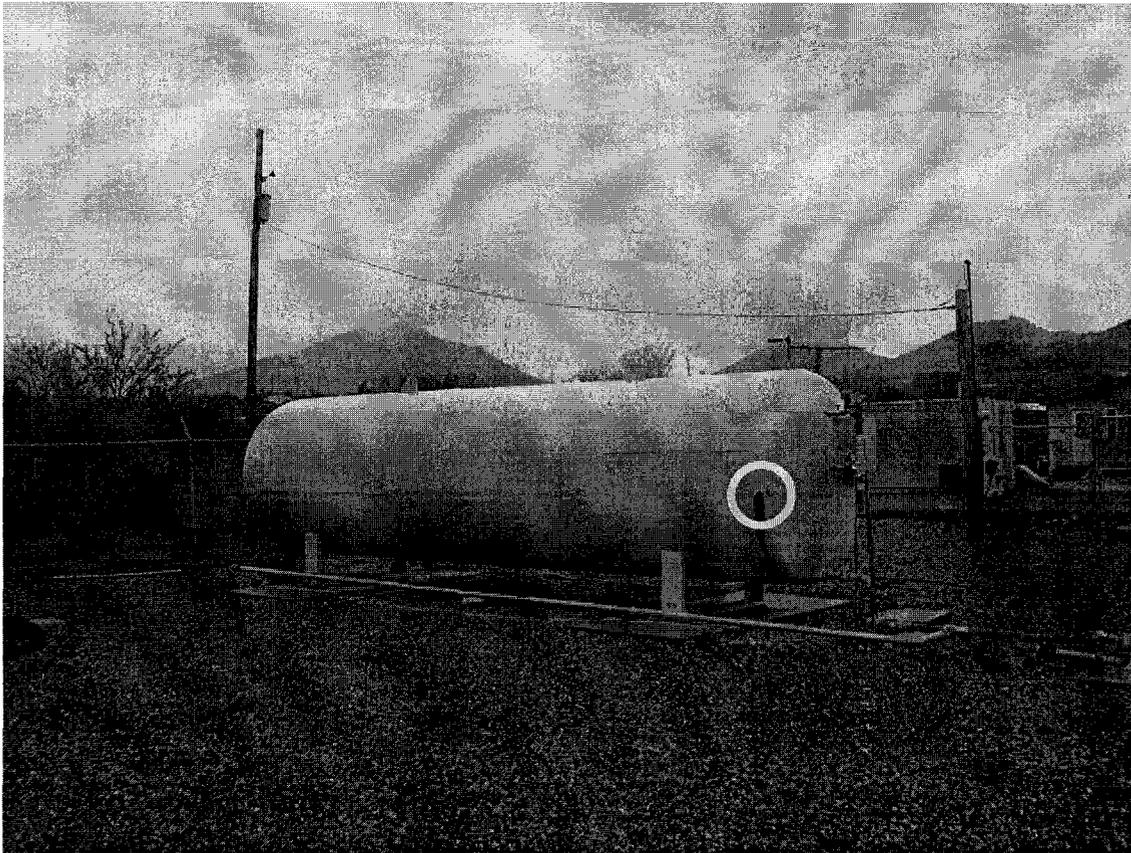
Total Water Pumped: 299,310 gallons
Water Hauled: 17,500 gallons
Total Water Delivered: 316,810 gallons
Average Daily Use: 12,672 gallons per day
198 gallons per day per DU

Comments: Water use in this area is comparable to other areas in the Phoenix region.

Operational Observations

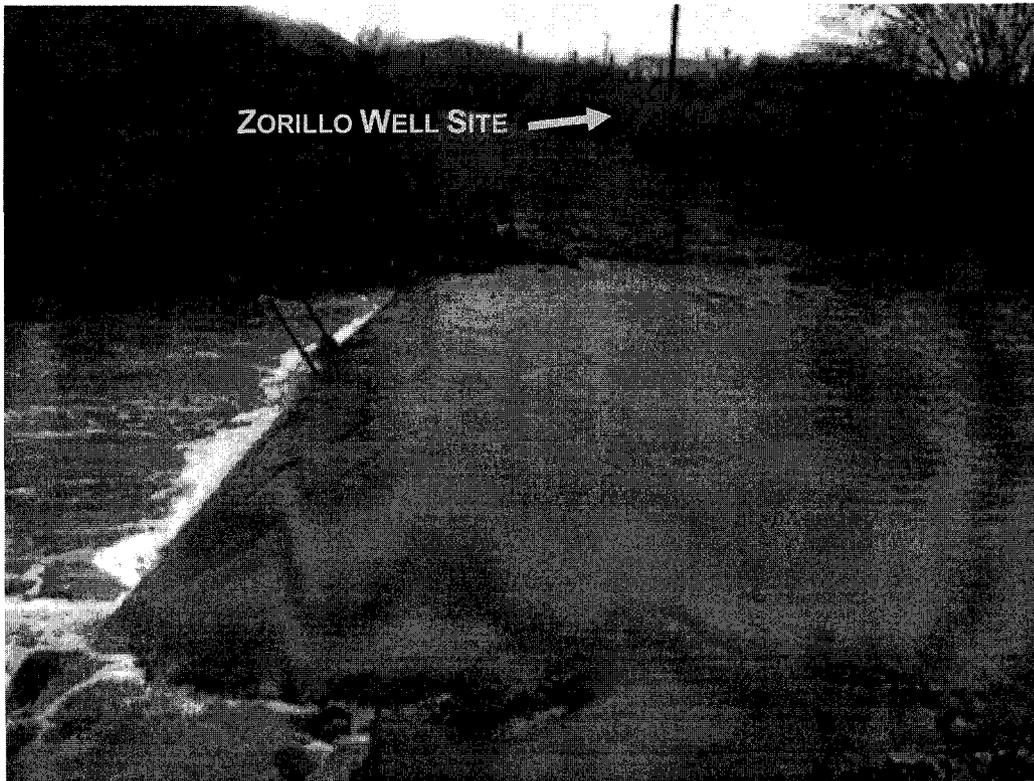
The following represents observations made by GWR personnel in the performance of the system checks and equipment repairs at the SWC sites.

1. The SWC system relies heavily on the Wright Well to pull the majority of duty. This is driven by the pressure settings and the hydraulic dynamics of the system. Ideally, the system would draw on the Zorillo Well (operating at 39 GPM) as the primary source; however, the current configuration precludes that. The Zorillo Well is set to come on only by pressure. As a result, and because of its volumetric capacity, the pump runs only for a few minutes as it brings the pressure from 65 to 72 psi. The well does not respond to tank levels, and as such contributes very little to the overall demand, and is run as a pressure regulator.
2. The SWC distribution system is chlorinated at all points of entry. Each well pump has associated with it a chlorine injection pump to add chlorine to the distribution system. The Wright Well chlorine injection system was observed as being non-functional (the injection system check valves were encrusted with salts, precluding flow from reaching the injection point.) While the residual chlorine level in the distribution system proper remained acceptable (and in fact, groundwater-based systems are not required to be disinfected in Arizona) the set-up of these systems and their continued manual intervention requires considerable operator attention.
3. At the beginning of the GWR tenure, the chlorine injection pump foot valves at all three well sites were in the precipitated salts at the bottom of the tanks. The foot valves were relocated to higher levels in the tanks.
4. The Sabrosa Well pumps only sporadically -- while the motor is running, the flow meter only moves for a gallon or two every 5 minutes. This well is either out of water or the pump is air locked or the submersible impeller/clearances are worn to the point of being non-functional. The recent rains have not helped the performance of this well. Some repair options include the replacement of this well; or the deepening of the existing structure.
5. The Zorillo Well system has a large amount of dissolved air. The air release mechanism is not functioning.
6. Both hydropneumatic tanks (one at the Sabrosa Well site and one at the Wright Well site) are water logged, and therefore do not supply any buffering capacity in the pressure system. In addition, the hydropneumatic tank at the Sabrosa Well has a leak, which will need to be repaired prior to re-introducing air into the tank. All three wells discharge directly to the distribution system, hence these hydropneumatic tanks provide pressure regulation and are a vital component to the longevity of the well pumps. Water logged hydropneumatic tanks cause short-cycling of pump strokes, accelerating wear by causing large pressure transients and potentially overheating of pump components (due to the lack of cooling water flow during the initial start.



7. The Webber Group, a well installation, servicing and inspection company sounded the Sabrosa Well on 11 February 2005. The pump and the water level are both at 360 feet which does not allow for any drawdown of the water table, as the cone of depression immediately impacts the water availability for the pump. The well also does not recover significantly when the pump is turned off. It is suspected that because the pump is located at the top of the aquifer, and the recovery is non-existent, the pump runs itself dry and then has to wait as the water trickles back in. In essence, the utility is paying electrical bills for no benefit from this well. Because of the system configuration however, this well needs to remain operational as it drives the "fill from the distribution system" solenoid valve.
8. The system is designed to fill from the distribution system whenever the Sabrosa Well is activated. This was an attempt at achieving some capacity while spending very little money. The Sabrosa Well runs off of Warrick controllers in the tank: when the tank level is less than 13 feet, the Sabrosa Well is activated, which also energizes a solenoid valve to open the distribution system to the tank. Unfortunately, when the booster pumps turn on, they take a suction from the tank, and discharge to the distribution system, which then goes directly back to the tank. Therefore, the booster pumps run longer than they need, and the fill cycle takes significantly longer than necessary. The solution would be to provide a separate storage tank into which the wells discharge, and from which the booster pumps draw. Ideally, each well site would be equipped with its own storage tank.
9. The check valve downstream of the Sabrosa well meter is leaking-by.

10. Customer meters are old, and many are completely buried to the level of their dials. Shut-off cocks are inoperable or inaccessible.
11. The water storage tank at the Sabrosa Well site fills from the bottom, requiring substantial head to be created before filling can be achieved, and decreasing the flow to the tank.
12. Access to the Zorillo Well is severely limited during rain events:



Compliance Activities

GWR has collected baseline well samples for all three wells, and the results are expected in March 2005. In addition, the sampling schedule below has been instituted:

SABROSA 04-07-052 DV Code 731	POE 001 (Wright well)	POE 002 (Zorillo Well)	POE 003	DISTRIBUTION
1Q2005	MAP VOC,SOC,IOC	MAP VOC,SOC,IOC	Nitrate MAP VOC,SOC,IOC	1 bacti/month
2Q2005	Nitrate Diquat	Nitrate	Nitrate	1 bacti/month
3Q2005			Nitrate	1 bacti/month 1 TTHMs/HAA5s
4Q2005	Hardness/pH (P)	Hardness/pH (P)	Nitrate Hardness/pH (P)	1 bacti/month

Triennial monitoring years: 2002, 2005, 2008 MAP to take IOC, VOC, SOC, Radiochems as annual sample
Lead/copper years: 2003 (Annual), 2004 (Triennial)

Future Activities

GWR will complete the following activities over the next quarter:

- Pull, video and inspect the Sabrosa Well (\$3,000); and
- Install Sixnet PLCs, tank level and pressure monitoring and chatterboxes for alarm notifications (\$7,500).

In addition, GWR will continue to review opportunities for efficiency at the utility, including the installation of radio read systems for meters (note that this will likely require meter change outs). Such a system would allow for more accurate meter reads, and save considerable time in the meter reading process, as the majority of the meters are placed in awkward locations.

Costs to Date

To date, GWR has estimated the following on expenditures on SWC:

Operations and Management	\$5,000
Emergency Call-outs	\$ 400
Emergency Repairs	\$6,500
Emergency Water	\$1,000
Total	\$12,900

It should be noted that the entire annual revenue generated from this system is only expected to be \$28,000, and that GWR has not yet had the benefit of any revenue from the system.

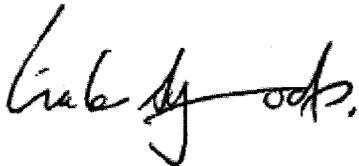
Conclusions

The following conclusions can be reached based on the operational experience with the Sabrosa Water Company system:

1. This is an unstable system – system performance is dependent on all equipment running correctly at all times;
2. There is no fault tolerance or redundancy available in the system;
3. There is inadequate storage to deal with system failures;
4. The system infrastructure is weak and will require continuous repair and upgrade;
5. The Sabrosa Well needs to be closely examined to determine the reason for its poor performance;
6. The Sabrosa hydropneumatic tank requires repair/replacement;
7. The Wright hydropneumatic tank requires installation of a control system to maintain a water/air interface;
8. The system needs to be completely re-tuned to allow the Zorillo Well to contribute more to the system demand;
9. The Zorillo Well system needs a larger hydropneumatic tank, and preferably would discharge into an on-site storage tank and be boosted to the distribution system;
10. Substantial capital improvements are required to bring the system to an acceptable standard from an operational perspective; and
11. To date, GWR has invested \$12,900 in the first month of operations. This represents the almost one-half of the total annual revenue for SWC.

Each of these system deficiencies needs to be evaluated in terms of total costs, although they are expected to be considerable. This further underscores the necessity for an emergency rate proceeding.

GLOBAL WATER RESOURCES, LLC



Graham Symmonds, P.Eng.

EXHIBIT

A-9

**Report on the Condition and Performance
of the Sabrosa Water Company**

Global Water Resources, LLC

31 March 2005

BACKGROUND

On 1 February 2005 Global Water Resources, LLC ("GWR") was assigned as the Interim Manager for the Sabrosa Water Company ("SWC"). This report is prepared to highlight the operational performance of the utility, and to identify any shortcomings in the system. It is supplementary to previous operational reports.

GENERAL

GWR received the historic data from Arizona American allowing for full integration to GWR's billing system. Meters were read 1 – 2 March 2005.

On 8 March 2005, Sabrosa submitted an application for emergency rate relief. On 22 March 2005, a supplement was filed detailing the nitrate exceedances, further emphasizing the need for capital and operational improvements. A procedural order was issued 25 March, incorporating the following dates:

4 April 2005	Public Notice Deadline
22 April 2005	Staff Recommendations Due
29 April 2005	Deadline for Intervention
6 May 2005	Hearing

Public notice of this action will be included in the March invoices to Sabrosa customers.

NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS

As of 28 March 2005, SWC had 64 active customers on the system.

OPERATIONAL DATA

The following data indicates the performance of the individual component wells of the system:

Zorillo Well

Total Gallons pumped (27 Feb to 28 Mar):	200,930 gallons
Total Minutes of Operation:	5,111.7 minutes

Average Pump Rate: 39.3 GPM

Comments:

As a result of the nitrate levels in the Wright Well, the Zorillo Well has been placed into primary operation. This well has the physical capacity to maintain the system at present. Nitrate data from this well has shown values ranging from 5.1 to 9.8 mg/L. Close attention will be required to ensure water is maintained below the MCL.

Wright Well

Total Gallons pumped (27 Feb to 28 Mar): 169,226 gallons
Total Minutes of Operation: 12,108 minutes

Average Pump Rate: 14 GPM

Comments:

During this reporting period, sample analysis from the Wright Well indicated that the nitrate levels exceeded the maximum contaminant level (10 mg/L). As a result of this, the well was isolated from the distribution system. The nitrate level is suspected to have increase as a result of the proximity of the well to animal husbandry operations and the general leaching of nitrate from septic tanks in the area. The fact that the well performance was improved from February (from 8.7 to 14 GPM) indicates that there is likely a rapid infiltration of water from the surface to the aquifer. Unfortunately, this does not allow far sufficient contact with the soil matrix to allow for absorption of contaminants.

This well will remain isolated from the system until nitrate levels can be achieved that are below the MCL.

Sabrosa Well

Total Gallons pumped (27 Feb to 28 Feb): 153 gallons
Total Minutes of Operation: 13 minutes

Average Pump Rate: 11.8 GPM

Comments:

This well is only called for when the tank levels drop to below 12 feet. During this month, with the Zorillo Well taking the lead, there has been very little draw on the Sabrosa Well.

Summary

Total Water Pumped: 370,309 gallons
Water Hauled: 0 gallons
Total Water Delivered: 370,309 gallons
Average Daily Use: 12,679 gallons per day
200 gallons per day per DU

Comments: Water use between February and March was almost exactly the same (12,670 GPD).

NITRATE EXCEEDANCE

Routine nitrate analysis at the Sabrosa Water Company indicated that the Wright Well water exceeded the maximum contaminant level ("MCL") for nitrate (NO₃-N). The MCL for nitrate is 10 mg/L. Water tested Wright Well showed the following:

Date Analysis Received	NO ₃ -N
10 March 2005	11 mg/L
16 March 2005	12 mg/L

By the Safe Drinking Water Act, on exceeding an MCL, a contingency plan is implemented which allows for a check sample to be taken. The original sample and the check sample are then averaged to determine the reportable level. In this case, the average of the two samples (11.5 mg/L) still exceeded the MCL.

Levels from the Zorillo Well initially showed a nitrate level of 9.8 mg/L, but the check sample returned at 5.1 mg/L. This makes the reportable value 7.5 mg/L. This is below the MCL. However, due to the fact the value exceeds the Reporting Level (5.0 mg/L), Sabrosa will continue to require quarterly sampling for nitrate at the POEs.

The Sabrosa Well was not running during the sampling period.

Immediate Action

On notification of the first sample results, GWM staff isolated the Wright Well from service. Water from the Zorillo Well meets all MCLs, allowing the Sabrosa customers to continue to be served. Additional samples from the distribution system indicate that the water in the distribution system ranges from 3.6 to 5.2 mg/L.

A second sample was taken from the Wright Well to confirm the results. On notification that the check sample confirmed the original sample, on 17 March 2005 GWM contacted:

1. Jenny Young, Maricopa County Environmental Services Department; and
2. John Calkin, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.

An exceedance of an MCL for nitrate requires initiation of an acute reporting protocol (24 hour public notice). This notice was mailed by first class mail to each Sabrosa Water Customer on 17 March 2005. In addition, the notice was placed on the GWR web-site (www.gwresources.com).

Health Effects of Nitrate

Nitrate is a regulated primary contaminant under the Safe Drinking Water Act due to its potential for causing serious health problems. The following health effects language is taken from the USEPA web-site:

Short-term: Excessive levels of nitrate in drinking water have caused serious illness and sometimes death. The serious illness in infants is due to the conversion of nitrate to nitrite by the body, which can interfere with the oxygen-carrying capacity of the child's blood.

This can be an acute condition in which health deteriorates rapidly over a period of days. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.

Long-term: Nitrates and nitrites have the potential to cause the following effects from a lifetime exposure at levels above the MCL: diuresis, increased starchy deposits and hemorrhaging of the spleen.

Suspected Route of Entry

The Sabrosa Water Company system is rural-based. Many residents maintain livestock activity in the area. The significant amount of rain received in the area in January and February has likely caused an increase in the water reaching the water table. *This run-off water will carry nitrate from the surface or from septic tanks to the groundwater.* The other wells in the area may also be susceptible to nitrate contamination, although the Wright Well in particular is situated in direct contact with animal husbandry activities.

Follow-on Activity

GWM will continue to monitor the nitrate levels at Sabrosa. Operations staff have undertaken the following activities:

1. The Wright Well will remain isolated from the distribution system;
2. Staff are incrementally changing the water in the water storage tank by dropping approximately 2.5 feet every two days, and allowing the tank to be filled from the Zorillo Well to ensure that the distribution system water meets the MCLs; and
3. Increased routine monitoring of nitrate at the POE's is being undertaken.

OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS

During this reporting period, GWR installed alarm sensing systems (cellular based) to alert the operators of a loss of pressure in the system or a low level in the storage tank. Sensors have been installed at all well sites and includes PLC based systems that can be expanded to effect a more effective control of the system over time. This installation was completed by Custom Automation and will allow for advance notice of failures of supply (such as the failure of the Zorillo Well in February 2005).

Air was re-introduced to the hydropneumatic tanks, allowing for a more robust pressure response for the system.

COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Compliance activities were focused on the nitrate exceedance. Monthly bacteriological tests were completed and showed no contamination.

COSTS TO DATE

To date, GWR has estimated the following on expenditures on Sabrosa Water Company:

Costs to Date (Feb – Mar 2005)

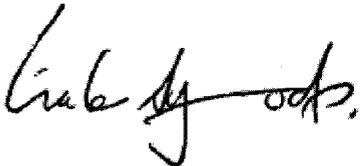
Operations and Management	\$10,000
Emergency Call-outs	\$ 400
Emergency Repairs	\$ 6,500
Emergency Water	\$ 1,000
Laboratory Costs	\$ 750
Alarm System	\$11,500
Total	\$30,150

CONCLUSIONS

The isolation of the Wright Well due to nitrate contamination represents a loss of one quarter of the production capacity of the Sabrosa Water Company. In addition, this highlights the susceptibility of the wells to contamination, and likely explains the bacteriological hits associated with the system prior to the installation of the chlorination system under Arizona American Water's term as interim manager. As the company moves into the summer season, water supply will become critical. An alternative supply for this system will be a requirement in the near future.

To date, GWR has invested \$30,150 thus far in the operation of the system. Under the present rate structure, only \$28,000 in revenue is expected. A rate adjustment is imperative.

GLOBAL WATER RESOURCES, LLC



Graham Symmonds, P.Eng.

EXHIBIT

A-10

**Report on the Condition and Performance
of the Sabrosa Water Company**

Global Water Resources, LLC

5 May 2005

BACKGROUND

On 1 February 2005 Global Water Resources, LLC ("GWR") was assigned as the Interim Manager for the Sabrosa Water Company ("SWC"). This report is prepared to highlight the operational performance of the utility, and to identify any shortcomings in the system. It is supplementary to previous operational reports.

GENERAL

This month saw the operation of the Sabrosa Water System pass with no major failures or problems. A leaking service line was discovered, and temporarily repaired. Replacement of this line will be required.

NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS

As of 5 May 2005, SWC had 62 active customers on the system.

OPERATIONAL DATA

The following data indicates the performance of the individual component wells of the system:

Zorillo Well

Total Gallons pumped (28 Mar to 29 Apr):	556,724 gallons
Total Minutes of Operation:	14,279.9 minutes

Average Pump Rate: 39.0 GPM

Comments:

As a result of the nitrate levels in the Wright Well, the Zorillo Well remains the primary service well for SWC.

Wright Well

Total Gallons pumped (28 Mar to 29 Apr):	2,000 gallons
Total Minutes of Operation:	58 minutes

Average Pump Rate: 34.4 GPM – this number is not considered an accurate reflection of well capacity as it represents the well pumping against zero head.

Comments:

This well will remains isolated from the system. Recent data suggests that the nitrate level in the well may be below the MCL. GWR staff is developing a plan to re-connect the well to the system with Maricopa County Environmental Services Department (MCESD).

Sabrosa Well

Total Gallons pumped (28 Mar to 29 Apr): 16 gallons
Total Minutes of Operation: 39 minutes

Average Pump Rate: 0.41 GPM

Comments:

This well is only called for when the tank levels drop to below 12 feet. During this month, with the Zorillo Well taking the lead, there has been very little draw on the Sabrosa Well.

Summary

Total Water Pumped: 558,740 gallons
Water Hauled: 0 gallons
Total Water Delivered: 558,740 gallons
Average Daily Use: 17,461 gallons per day
281.6 gallons per day per DU

Comments: As expected, water usage is increasing as the summer months approach.

NITRATE EXCEEDANCE

As detailed in the March 2005 report, SWC exceeded the MCL for nitrate which necessitated a public notification and isolation of the Wright Well from the distribution system.

Global Water has continued to monitor nitrate levels, and the following data was collected in April:

Wright Well 6.7 mg/L
Zorillo Well 5.4 mg/L
Sabrosa Well 4.7 mg/L

This indicates that potentially the source of high nitrate water has decreased, which further demonstrates the wells' susceptibility to surface water infiltration.

GWR is developing an action plan to re-introduce the well into the potable inventory as follows:

1. GWR will take daily samples with a portable water test kit;
2. If a sample is indicated as exceeding the MCL (> 10 mg/L), the well will be isolated;
3. A sample will be drawn from both the POE and the Distribution System for analysis by a certified laboratory on a rush basis;
4. If the POE exceeds the MCL, the well remains isolated from the system;
5. If the distribution system sample exceeds the MCL, GWR will begin flushing the system and take the required confirmation sample;
6. If the confirmation sample in the distribution system exceeds the MCL (or the average of the original and confirmation samples exceeds the MCL) a public notification will take place pursuant to R18-4-105;
7. If the lab sample shows the POE to be less than the MCL then the Wright Well may be re-introduced to the system.

OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS

During this reporting period, GWR began the remedy of items identified in the MCESD Sanitary Survey completed in March 2005. This included the removal of threaded hose-bibs at the well sites and the sealing of cracks in the Sabrosa Well slab. Further action is still required, including the repair/replacement of the Sabrosa Well hydropneumatic tank. It is expected that the costs of replacing this tank will be approximately \$45,000.

COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Compliance activities remained active on the nitrate exceedance. Monthly bacteriological tests were completed and showed no contamination.

COSTS TO DATE

To date, GWR has estimated the following on expenditures on Sabrosa Water Company:

Costs to Date (Feb – Apr 2005)

Operations and Management	\$15,000
Emergency Call-outs	\$ 500
Emergency Repairs	\$ 6,500
Emergency Water	\$ 1,000
Laboratory Costs	\$ 1,000
Alarm System	\$11,500
Total	\$35,500

LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS

GWR has begun the formal investigation of the establishment of a long-term solution for Sabrosa Water Company by way of a pipeline from Cave Creek Water Company (a Global Water utility). It is expected that this evaluation will be completed shortly, and the design and acquisition of necessary easements and rights-of-way may begin.

This will allow a permanent supply of water to be delivered, and allow for the well system to be retained as a redundant source only.

CONCLUSIONS

The isolation of the Wright Well due to nitrate contamination continues to impact the system. Activity to re-introduce the well will be critical to meet the increasing demand.

GWR continues to heavily subsidize operations and capital improvements at SWC.

GLOBAL WATER RESOURCES, LLC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Graham Symmonds". The signature is written in a cursive, somewhat stylized font.

Graham Symmonds, P.Eng.