

Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2024

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua usted bebe.
Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

<https://espanol.epa.gov/espanol/recursos-e-informacion-sobre-el-ccr-para-los-consumidores>

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name	
AZ04-11097	Maricopa Consolidated / Papago Butte DWID	
Contact Name and Title	Phone Number	E-mail Address
Matthew Willford, Administrative Contact	520-568-2239	mdwid85239@hotmail.com
We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more about public participation or to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please contact Matthew Willford at 520-568-2239 for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times. You may also visit our website at https://www.maricopadwid.org/ .		

This is our annual report about your drinking water quality, also called a Consumer Confidence Report or CCR. Having clean, safe water is one of the most important services we provide, and we want you to be as informed as possible about your drinking water.

This report provides you with information about where your water comes from, results of sampling that we have performed, and any issues or violations that happened over the previous year. This water quality report includes a table with the most recent water testing results within the last 5 years. The table shows if different germs and chemicals were in a safe range and met EPA's health standards. Look for the column in the table called "TT or MCL violation," to see if your utility found unsafe levels of any germs or chemicals.

You may also find real-time information about our water system at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) *Drinking Water Watch* website at https://azsdwis.azdeq.gov/DWW_EXT/

Drinking Water Sources

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, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Our water source(s):	One groundwater well in the Maricopa-Stanfield sub-basin of the Santa Cruz River watershed.
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Source Water Assessment

Making the water safe to drink starts by protecting the place it comes from. We work with state scientists at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) to examine water at its source to look for possible pollutants. This is called a Source Water Assessment (SWA).

Based on the information available at the time of the assessment on the hydrogeology and land uses around the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has given a **low vulnerability** designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected.

A low vulnerability designation indicates that most source water protection measures are either already implemented, or the hydrogeology is such that the source water protection measures will have little impact on protection. Further source water assessment information can be found on ADEQ's website: <https://azdeq.gov/source-water-protection> or email at sourcewaterprotection@azdeq.gov

Drinking Water 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, or 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: 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.

Vulnerable Population

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which 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.

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.

More information about contaminants, their potential health effects, and the appropriate means to lessen the risk can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

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 which a water system must follow.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: 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 contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Lead Informational Statement

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.

Papago Butte DWID 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. We submitted our inventory late on 12/2/2024, and it contained 156 unknown service lines. As we have not yet identified the material of all the service lines, there is a very low risk that there may be lead in the service lines.

Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. 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 Papago Butte DWID at 520-568-2239. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Notice of unknown service line material

Papago Butte DWID is focused on protecting the health of every household in our community. This notice contains important information about your drinking water. Please share this information with anyone who drinks and/or cooks using water at this property. In addition to people directly served at this property, this can include people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, businesses, as well as parents served by childcare at this

Papago Butte DWID is working to identify service line materials throughout the water system and has determined that **the water pipe (called a service line) that connects your home, building, or other structure to the water main is made from unknown material but may be lead**. Because your service line material is unknown, there is a very low potential that some or all of the service line could be made of lead or galvanized pipe that was previously connected to lead. People living in homes with a lead or galvanized pipe previously connected to a lead service line have an increased risk of exposure to lead from their drinking water.

Identifying service line material

To help determine the material of your service line, please contact Papago Butte DWID via phone, email and/or visit our website. EPA has developed an online step-by-step guide to help people identify lead pipes in their homes called Protect Your Tap: A Quick Check for Lead. It is available at: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/protect-your-tap-quick-check-lead>.

Health effects of lead

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Steps you can take to reduce lead in drinking water.

Below are recommended actions that you may take, separately or in combination, if you are concerned about lead in your drinking water. The list also includes where you may find more information and is not intended to be a complete list or to imply that all actions equally reduce lead in drinking water.

Use filters properly. Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, it should be certified to remove lead. Read any directions provided with the filter to learn how to properly install, maintain, and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot

water through the filter. For more information on facts and advice on home water filtration systems, see EPA's <https://www.epa.gov/water-research/consumer-tool-identifying-point-use-and-pitcher-filters-certified-reduce-lead>.

Clean your aerator. Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.

Use cold water. Do not use hot water from the tap for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula as lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.

Run your water. The more time water has been sitting in pipes providing water to your home, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, as well as the length and diameter of the service line and the amount of plumbing in your home. [Include tailored flushing information, if appropriate, or add following language] Residents may contact us at [phone number and/or email address] for recommendations about flushing times in their community.



For more information about these reports and what is required in them, visit EPA's website at: <https://www.epa.gov/ccr/ccr-information-consumers>

Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants

The following are terms related to water quality data presented in this table:

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

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

Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL): The smallest concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method.

Millirems per year (MREM): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measure of water clarity.

Million fibers per liter (MFL): Measure of asbestos fibers.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

ppm: Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L), equal to 1/1000 of a gram.

ppb: Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L), equal to 1000 ppm.

ppt: Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L), equal to 1000 ppb.

ppq: Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L), equal to 1000 ppt.

Microbiological (RTCR)	TT Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample(s) Month & Year	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	
E. Coli	N	0	NA	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Disinfectants	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	N	0.57	0.01 – 1.93	4	4	Monthly	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	ND	ND	60	N/A	8/2024	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	1.5	1.5	80	N/A	8/2024	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	MCL Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeding AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.046	0	1.3	1.3	9/2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	0.64	0	15	0	9/2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	2.2	2.2	15	0	4/2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	0.51	0.51	5	0	4/2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic ¹ (ppb)	N	6.1	4.1 - 6.1	10	0	Quarterly	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.052	0.052	2	2	4/2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	16	16	100	100	4/2024	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	2.1	2.1	4	4	4/2024	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate ² (ppm)	Y	29.1	26.4 - 29.1	10	10	Quarterly	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Selenium (ppb)	N	8.3	8.4	50	50	4/2024	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	NA	190	190	N/A	N/A	4/2024	Erosion of natural deposits

¹ **Arsenic** is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. 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 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.

² **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.

All contaminants listed below were tested for and were NOT found in our water. These contaminants are considered Non-Detect or not present:

Synthetic Organic Compounds (Last tested 4/2024): 2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex), Acrylamide, Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH), Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Dibromochloropropane, Dinoseb, Diquat, Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD], Endothall, Endrin, Epichlorohydrin, Ethylene dibromide, Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate), PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, Toxaphene

Volatile Organic Compounds (Last tested 4/2024): Benzene, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, o-Dichlorobenzene, p-Dichlorobenzene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Dichloromethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Ethylbenzene, Styrene, Tetrachloroethylene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethylene, Toluene, Vinyl Chloride, Xylenes

Inorganic Chemicals (Last tested 4/2024): Antimony, Asbestos (last tested 7/2021), Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Fluoride, Mercury, Nickel, Nitrite, Selenium, Thallium

Water Quality Table – Unregulated Contaminants

Your drinking water was sampled between May 2023 and May 2024 for the presence and concentration of 29 different per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, some known by the acronyms PFAS, PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX, a group of contaminants in the final stages of becoming regulated by the EPA. 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>. You may also read the ADEQ-provided "PFAS 101 Fact Sheet" or view ADEQ's Introduction to PFAS video on YouTube at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t44kSh0uKXE>

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples	Proposed MCL
PFOA (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	4.0 ppt
PFOS (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	4.0 ppt
PFNA (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	10 ppt
PFHxS (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	10 ppt
PFBS (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	N/A*
GenX (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	10 ppt
Calculated Hazard Index (HI)	NA		1 (no units)

* **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.

DRINKING WATER WARNING

Papago Domestic Water Improvement District has high levels of nitrate

DO NOT GIVE THE WATER TO INFANTS UNDER 6 MONTHS OLD OR USE IT TO MAKE INFANT FORMULA

Water sample results collected 1/8/2025 showed nitrate levels of 27.1 mg/L. This is above the nitrate standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), of 10 mg/L. Our system has been exceeding the nitrate standard since December 2018. Nitrate in drinking water is a serious health concern for infants less than six months old.

Nitrate in drinking water can come from natural, industrial, or agricultural sources (including septic systems and run-off). Levels of nitrate in drinking water can vary throughout the year.

What should I do? What does this mean?

- **DO NOT GIVE THE WATER TO INFANTS.** *Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.* Blue baby syndrome is indicated by blueness of the skin. Symptoms in infants can develop rapidly, with health deteriorating over a period of days. If symptoms occur, seek medical attention immediately.
- Water, juice, and formula for children under six months of age should not be prepared with tap water. Bottled water or other water low in nitrates should be used for infants until further notice.
- **DO NOT BOIL THE WATER.** Boiling, freezing, filtering, or letting water stand does not reduce the nitrate level. Excessive boiling can make the nitrates more concentrated, because nitrates remain behind when the water evaporates.
- Adults and children older than six months can drink the tap water (nitrate is a concern for infants because they can't process nitrates in the same way adults can). However, if you are pregnant or have specific health concerns, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What is being done?

Papago Butte DWID has applied and been approved for grant funding to lower the nitrate levels in the water being served to customers. Resolution of this issue is to construct a new treatment system. The District is in the engineering and planning stages and has been approved for funding for a new treatment system.

For more information, please contact Matthew Williford at 520-251-2355.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Violation Summary

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Nitrate concentrations are exceeding the MCL.	2024	A treatment system is being constructed.
Monitoring	Disinfection by-product (DBP) samples were taken in August instead of September as required.	September 2024	Samples will be taken in September 2025.
Treatment technique and reporting	The lead service line inventory was submitted after the due date of 10/16/2024.	October 2024	Inventory submitted to ADEQ on 12/2/2024.
Public notice	Public notices required for nitrate MCL violation were not distributed on time or were not submitted to ADEQ on time.	2024	Notices were completed and submitted to ADEQ.
Please share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.			

Unresolved significant deficiencies identified by ADEQ

Date identified	Description	Status
February 2019	Nitrate concentrations are exceeding the maximum contaminant level.	On-going. See public notice above.