ARIZONA WATER COMPANY

– 2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR PINAL VALLEY, ARIZONA, PWSID AZ0411009 –

This report contains important information about your drinking water.
Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Arizona Water Company provides groundwater to its Pinal Valley customers from wells located throughout the Casa Grande and Coolidge areas.

All water samples are collected by state-certified employees of Arizona Water Company. Samples are analyzed by state-certified independent laboratories and the results are forwarded to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality ("ADEQ"). The following report provides detailed information about the quality of the water delivered to customers. You may also find real-time information about our water system at the ADEQ Drinking Water Watch website at https://azsdwis.azdeq.gov/DWW_EXT. The water supplied by Arizona Water Company complies with all state and federal safe drinking water standards and regulations.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY CONTAMINANTS - GROUNDWATER

Primary Standards

Water Quality Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range of Levels Detected (Highest-Lowest)	Sample Month/Year	Typical Source of Detected Contaminants
Inorganics						
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	1.3 – 9.1 HLRAA - 7.2 (Q2)	Quarterly 2025	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	ND – 0.06	5/2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total	ppb	100	100	ND	5/2025	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.92 - 2.47	5/2025 10/2025	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	1.09 – 9.37	Quarterly 2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	50	ND	5/2025	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	170 - 290	5/2025 10/2025	Natural leaching from rocks and soil, and human activities like water treatment
Radiological						
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	0	15	0.7 – 9.0	1/2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	pCi/L	0	5	ND – 0.8	1/2025 9/2025 6/2025	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant / Disinfection Byproducts

Water Quality Contaminants	Units	MCLG (MRDLG)	MCL (MRDL)	HLRAA (Average Level Detected)	Range of Levels Detected (Lowest-Highest)	Sample Month/Year	Typical Source of Detected Contaminants
Chlorine Residual	ppm	(4)	(4)	(1.4)	0.44 – 2.09	Monthly 2025	Drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	NA	60	4 (Q4)	ND – 5.6	Quarterly 2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	NA	80	38	1.4 – 44.7	Quarterly 2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

PFAS

Water Quality Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	Average Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected (Lowest-Highest)	Sample Month/Year	Typical Source of Detected Contaminants
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	0	4	0 *	ND	8/2024, 2/2025	Man-made substance used in surface coatings and protectant formulations. Discharge of runoff from fire training/response sites, industrial sites, landfills and wastewater treatment plants.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ppt	NS	NS	18.84 *	ND - 91	8/2024, 2/2025	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ppt	10	10	1 *	ND - 6.1	8/2024, 2/2025	
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	ppt	NS	NS	4 *	ND - 19.9	8/2024, 2/2025	
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ppt	NS	NS	2 *	ND - 9.4	8/2024, 2/2025	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ppt	NS	NS	4 *	ND - 18.6	8/2024, 2/2025	
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ppt	NS	NS	4 *	ND - 20.8	8/2024, 2/2025	
Calculated Hazard Index (HI)	NA	1	1	-	0 - 1	2024, 2025	

Additional Contaminants (Unregulated)

Lithium	ppb	NS	NS	224 *	38 - 353	2/2025	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial processes; discharge from battery production; leaching from septic tanks, sewage

Lead and Copper Monitoring

Water Quality Contaminants	Units	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile of Sample Results	Number of Samples That Exceeded the Action Level	Sample Month/Year	Typical Source of Detected Contaminants
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.099	0	7/2025 8/2025	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	0	15	ND	0	7/2025 8/2025	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positives	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Sample Month/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive.	0.9 % (1 routine sample out of 120)	0	0	N	Monthly 2025	Naturally present in the environment

* Average of samples collected for regulatory purposes. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.

Your drinking water complies with the United States Environmental Protection Agency's ("USEPA") safe drinking water standard for arsenic, though it contains low levels of arsenic. USEPA's safe drinking water standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. USEPA 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.

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, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Arizona Water Company is publishing this notice to inform its customers about the presence of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances ("PFAS") in drinking water. The test dates and test results are shown in the table above. Water systems have until 2029 to comply with PFAS chemical MCLs.

Note: In addition to the contaminants listed in this report, Arizona Water Company conducted monitoring for over 80 additional contaminants and the results show none of those contaminants were detected in the water. Data presented are from the most recent testing done in accordance with applicable regulations. Some contaminants are monitored less frequently than once a year because either their concentrations do not change frequently, or they are not likely to be detected. Therefore, some of the water quality testing data contained in this report, although representative, may be more than one year old. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more about public participation, please contact Ryan Cavalier, Environmental Compliance Manager, Arizona Water Company, P.O. Box 29006, Phoenix, Arizona 85038-9006; telephone (602) 240-6860; email mail@azwater.com or visit our website www.azwater.com.

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). This water system did not receive a SWA because the system was either inactive at the time or the system did not exist. Further source water assessment information can be found on ADEQ's website: https://azdeq.gov/source-water-protection. For more information visit ADEQ's Source Water Assessment and Protection Unit website at: www.azdeq.gov/node/735.

The USEPA and ADEQ require Arizona Water Company to provide the following 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. 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.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

Arizona Water Company is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis to comply with safe drinking water standards. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your water meets health standards. In the second quarter of 2025, Arizona Water Company was required to monitor or test for arsenic at EPDS019. The required sample was collected within the second quarter but was not submitted to the laboratory prior to the end-of-quarter deadline, resulting in a missed monitoring violation. The late sample result was well below the arsenic MCL and all other quarterly samples were collected on time and showed similar low levels. The system had returned to compliance when the sample result was received on July 16, 2025. Procedures have been reinforced to ensure timely sample submission. It was not necessary for us to obtain alternative water supplies during this time.

Arizona Water Company Pinal Valley failed to collect Triggered Ground Water samples in August 2025, resulting in the system receiving a groundwater rule missed monitoring violation. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During August 2025 we did not monitor or test for Triggered Total Coliform Bacteria (& E. Coli) at our system's Groundwater Wells and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours by a public notification. We performed a Level 2 assessment and collected source samples from all of our active groundwater wells in December 2025 resolving this violation. The sample results all meet health standards and the Level 2 assessment resulted in improvements to our sampling and review process. Please share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by posting it in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. For more information, please contact Ryan Cavalier, Environmental Compliance Manager, Arizona Water Company, P.O. Box 29006, Phoenix, Arizona 85038-9006; telephone (602) 240-6860; email mail@azwater.com or visit our website www.azwater.com.

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system has a fluoride level of 2.47 mg/l.

Dental fluorosis in its moderate or severe forms may result in a brown staining and or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/l of fluoride (the USEPA's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water **does not contain more than 4 mg/l of fluoride**, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/l because of this cosmetic problem.

Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminantss. The presence of contaminantss does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminantss and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. USEPA/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).

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, radiological 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:

- Microbials, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganics, 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, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organics, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radiological material, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Arizona Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. 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://lead-service-line-inventory-4-azwaterco.hub.arcgis.com/. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been doneIf you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Arizona Water Company, P.O. Box 29006, Phoenix, Arizona 85038-9006; telephone (602) 240-6860 or email mail@azwater.com. 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.

DEFINITIONS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS:

Action Level	=	The concentration of contaminants which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
CDC	=	United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
EPDS	=	Entry Point to the Distribution System
FDA	=	United States Food and Drug Administration
HI	=	The Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water
HLRAA	=	Highest Locational Running Annual Average
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.
MCL	=	Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of contaminants that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs using the best available treatment technology as is economically and technologically feasible.
MCLG	=	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MRDL	=	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level, the highest level of a drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	=	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal, 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.
NA	=	None adopted
ND	=	None detected
NS	=	No standard
pCi/L	=	Picocuries per liter
ppb	=	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm	=	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppt	=	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
PWSID	=	Public Water System Identification