ARIZONA WATER COMPANY

– 2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR STANFIELD, ARIZONA, PWSID NO. AZ0411012 –

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 Stanfield customers from wells located in Stanfield.

All water samples are collected by state-certified employees of Arizona Water Company or by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality ("ADEQ"). Samples are analyzed by state-certified independent laboratories and the results are forwarded to 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. 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 Contaminant	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range of Levels Detected (Lowest-Highest)	Sample Month/Year	Typical Source of Detected Contaminant
Inorganics						
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	7.3 – 7.7 HLRAA - 7.5	Quarterly 2025	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.02	7/2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total	ppb	100	100	12.0	7/2021	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.3	7/2021	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	6.67 – 7.42 HLRAA – 6.89	Quarterly 2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	190	8/2024	Natural leaching from rocks and soil, and human activities like water treatment.

Disinfectant / Disinfection Byproducts

Water Quality Contaminant	Units	MCLG (MRDLG)	MCL (MRDL)	HLRAA (Average Level Detected)	Range of Levels Detected (Lowest-Highest)	Sample Month/Year	Typical Source of Detected Contaminant
Chlorine Residual	ppm	(4)	(4)	(1.4)	1.00 – 1.72	Monthly 2025	Drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	NA	80	5.2	3.9 – 6.4	8/2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper Monitoring

Water Quality Contaminant	Units	MCLG	Action Level	90^{th} Percentile of Sample Results	Number of Samples That Exceeded the Action Level	Sample Month/Year	Typical Source of Detected Contaminant
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.028	0	8/2025 9/2025	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	0	15	ND	0	8/2025 9/2025	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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.

The Lead Service Line Inventory for this system has been prepared and can be viewed online via an interactive map at: https://lead-service-line-inventory-4-azwaterco.hub.arcgis.com/.

Note: In addition to the contaminants listed in this report, Arizona Water Company and ADEQ 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 herein, 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.

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, 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, 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.*

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 done. If 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 a contaminant 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
MCL	=	Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant 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 a contaminant 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