

# San Xavier West Annual Water Quality Report

Public Water System #090400035

Calendar Year 2025

This report is a snapshot of your water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

## Do I need to take special precautions?

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. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from 3 ground water sources. One ground water source is purchased from Public Water System #AZ0410112.

## Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's 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, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity including:

- microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- inorganic contaminants, 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;
- 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 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

# WATER QUALITY TABLE

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

| Contaminants | MRDLG | MRDL | Your Water | Range |      | Sample Date | MRDL Exceeded | Typical Source |
|--------------|-------|------|------------|-------|------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
|              |       |      |            | Low   | High |             |               |                |

## Disinfectants

|   |   |   |        |      |      |      |    |   |
|---|---|---|--------|------|------|------|----|---|
| Chlorine<br>Units: Chlorine residual, ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.7312 | 0.25 | 1.89 | 2025 | No | Drinking water additive used for disinfection |
|---|---|---|--------|------|------|------|----|---|

| Contaminants | MCLG | MCL | Your Water | Range |      | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--------------|------|-----|------------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
|              |      |     |            | Low   | High |             |           |                |

## Disinfection By-Products

|   |     |    |     |     |     |      |    |   |
|---|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|---|
| Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)<br>Units: ppb  | N/A | 60 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 2022 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)<br>Units: ppb | N/A | 80 | 4.1 | ND  | 4.1 | 2022 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Contaminants | MCLG | MCL | Your Water | Range |      | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--------------|------|-----|------------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
|              |      |     |            | Low   | High |             |           |                |

**Inorganic Contaminants**

|  |     |     |     |     |     |      |    |  |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|--|
| Arsenic<br>Units: ppb                        | 0   | 10  | 9.6 | 6.7 | 11  | 2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes               |
| Chromium<br>Units: ppb                       | 100 | 100 | 2   | 1.6 | 2   | 2025 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits                      |
| Nitrate [reported as Nitrogen]<br>Units: ppm | 10  | 10  | 2.2 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 2025 | No | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium<br>Units: ppm                         | N/A | N/A | 65  | N/A | N/A | 2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion  |

| Contaminants | MCLG | Action Level | Your Water | Range |      | Sample Date | A.L. Exceeded | Typical Source |
|--------------|------|--------------|------------|-------|------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
|              |      |              |            | Low   | High |             |               |                |

**Lead and Copper Rule**

|  |     |     |       |                           |      |      |    |  |
|--|-----|-----|-------|---------------------------|------|------|----|--|
| Copper<br>Units: ppm - 90th Percentile | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.084 | 0.003                     | 0.12 | 2024 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives               |
|  |     |     |       | 0 sites over Action Level |      |      |    |  |
| Lead<br>Units: ppb - 90th Percentile   | 0   | 15  | 0.88  | ND                        | 1.3  | 2024 | No | Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
|  |     |     |       | 0 sites over Action Level |      |      |    |  |

| Contaminants | MCLG | MCL | Your Water | Range |      | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|--------------|------|-----|------------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
|              |      |     |            | Low   | High |             |           |                |

### Radiological Contaminants

|  |   |    |     |     |     |      |    |                             |
|--|---|----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|-----------------------------|
| Adjusted Alpha (Excl. Radon & U)<br>Units: pCi/L | 0 | 15 | 2   | 0.6 | 2   | 2023 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (combined)<br>Units: ppb                 | 0 | 30 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 2023 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

### Special Statements

#### Educational Statement for Lead

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. The San Xavier West Water System 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your water utility. 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>.

#### Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets the EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The 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.

#### Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Monitoring

In April 2024, EPA announced a final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for six PFAS compounds. Under the rule, we are required to conduct initial monitoring by 2027 and comply with maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) by 2029. Last year, our water system evaluated for the presence of twenty-five PFAS compounds, including the six compounds involved in the new rule. No PFAS compounds were detected in your drinking water. PFAS are a group of thousands of synthetic chemicals that have been in use since the 1940s. PFAS have been found in a wide array of consumer and industrial products and as an ingredient in firefighting foam. Current scientific research has shown links between exposure to some PFAS chemicals and adverse health outcomes. Drinking water may be impacted in communities where these chemicals have contaminated the water supply. You can find more information about EPA's actions to address PFAS in drinking water and links to informational resources here: [www.epa.gov/pfas](http://www.epa.gov/pfas)

#### Service Line Inventory for Systems with All Non-Lead

The San Xavier West Water System was required to complete an inventory of service line materials to determine whether any service lines connected to the distribution system are made of lead material. We determined that all service lines in the San Xavier West Water System are made of non-lead materials. The service line inventory is available upon request, please contact us for more information.

## Microbiological Testing

We are required to test your water regularly for signs of microbial contamination. Positive test results could lead to follow-up investigations called assessments and potentially the issuance of public health advisories. Assessments could lead to required corrective actions. The information below summarizes the results of those tests.

| Calendar Year | Sampling Requirements | Sampling Conducted<br>(months) | Total E.coli Positive | Assessment Triggers | Assessments Conducted |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 2025          | 2 Samples due monthly | 12 out of 12                   | 0                     | 0                   | 0                     |

## Significant Deficiencies

*Sanitary deficiencies are defects in a water system's infrastructure, design, operation, maintenance, or management that cause, or may cause interruptions to the "multiple barrier" protection system and adversely affect the system's ability to produce safe and reliable drinking water in adequate quantities.*

*The following is a listing of significant deficiencies that have yet to be corrected. Your public water system is still working to correct these deficiencies and interim milestones are shown, as applicable.*

### Deficiency Title: The Interior And Exterior Roof Of The Tank As Well As The Ladder And Internal Support Beams Have Significant Rust.

Date Identified: 9/25/2023 Overall Due Date: 12/31/2026

Deficiency Description: The Interior of the tank has significant rust on the ladder and the roof support beams and the exterior roof is not painted.

Corrective Action Plan: The system should consult with an engineer or tank manufacturer to repair the rust, replace the ladder and paint the exterior roof.

## Public Notice for Monitoring/Reporting and Other Violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the period covered by this report, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for the contaminants listed below, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Violations which have not been returned to compliance will be repeated annually. The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for or other violations during the report period.

| Contaminant Name             | Type of Violation   | Begin/End Date         | Steps Taken to Correct the Violation         | Return to Compliance | Return Date | Action Comment                              |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------|---|
| Arsenic                      | Major monitoring/reporting violation for routine chemical monitoring.         | 8/1/2025 - 8/31/2025   | Reporting monitoring results as required.    | Yes                  | 9/29/2025   | Subsequent reporting of required results.   |
| Arsenic                      | Major monitoring/reporting violation for routine chemical monitoring.         | 11/1/2025 - 11/30/2025 | Reporting monitoring results as required.    | Yes                  | 12/29/2025  | Subsequent 5 reporting of required results. |
| Arsenic                      | Major monitoring/reporting violation for routine chemical monitoring.         | 10/1/2025 - 10/31/2025 | Reporting monitoring results as required.    | Yes                  | 12/29/2025  | Subsequent 5 reporting of required results. |
| Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | Failure to submit DBPR results for Stage 1 or 2 Disinfection By-Products Rule | 1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025  | Submission of subsequent monitoring results. |                      |             |   |

| Contaminant Name  | Type of Violation   | Begin/End Date        | Steps Taken to Correct the Violation         | Return to Compliance | Return Date | Action Comment |
|---|---|-----------------------|--|----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)   | Failure to submit DBPR results for Stage 1 or 2 Disinfection By-Products Rule | 1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025 | Submission of subsequent monitoring results. |                      |             |                |
| <p>What should I do, as a consumer?<br/>There is nothing you need to do at this time.</p>   |   |                       |  |                      |             |                |
| <p>What is being done by the utility?<br/>We will work with our regulatory official to conduct all required contaminant monitoring as directed.</p> |   |                       |  |                      |             |                |

## Definitions

| Term                     | Definition   |
|--------------------------|--|
| ppm                      | parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)  |
| ppb                      | parts per billion, or microgram per liter (ug/L)   |
| positive samples         | the number of positive samples taken that year   |
| % positive samples/month | % of samples taken monthly that were positive  |
| pCi/L                    | picocuries per liter   |
| ND                       | Not detected   |
| N/A                      | Not applicable   |
| 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.                     |
| MCL                      | Maximum Contaminant Level: 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. |
| MRDL                     | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level  |
| MRDLG                    | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal   |
| TT                       | Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.   |
| AL                       | Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.   |
| 90th Percentile          | Statistical value used to determine if Action Level is exceeded. Determined by calculating the value at which 90% of the samples tested were below that value.                                 |

### How can I get involved?

Please feel free to contact the number provided below for more information or for a translated copy of the report if you need it in another language.

\*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.\*

#### For more information please contact:

Ross Schroeder, Manager, P.O. Box 816, Sells, AZ 85634

**Phone:** (520) 383-5897

**Fax:** (520) 383-1838