Ajo Domestic Water Improvement District
PWS ID# AZ0410-153
2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que 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

As the owner and operator of this drinking water system, Ajo Domestic Water Improvement District (ADWID) is committed to providing a safe supply of drinking water to our customers. We issue this report by July 1st of every year describing the quality of your drinking water to comply with state and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations. Much of the language used is mandated by regulations. This report provides valuable information about your drinking water, including information about its source and quality. We are pleased to report that ADWID's water meets or exceeds all drinking water standards set by the state and federal government for 2025.

If you would like more information on the quality of your drinking water, have questions regarding this report, or require additional copies please contact ADWID, at (928) 210-8632. AWID recommends that customers serving more than one housing unit post a copy of this report in a conspicuous place. 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 Lee Ivey at (928) 210-8632 for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.

Information About Your Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals, human activity, or radioactive material.

ADWID's water source is ground water that is obtained from Ajo Improvement Company (AIC), PWS# AZ0410-001, from the Childs Well Field located six miles to the north of Ajo, Arizona.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain constituents in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for constituents in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

- 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 may occur naturally or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Disinfectants such as chlorine, added to water to control microbes, and Disinfection By-products formed by interactions between disinfectants and natural organic materials in water.
- 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants which may occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Vulnerable Population

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visiting the website at: epa.gov/safewater.

Source Water Assessment

The Source Water Assessment (SWA) Program, developed and implemented by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) under EPA guidance, was created to promote community awareness of water quality issues and to encourage the protection of drinking water sources at the community level. ADEQ gathers information on drinking water sources including wells, surface water intakes, and springs and evaluates the extent to which the water source is vulnerable to natural or man-made contamination from sources such as gas stations, landfills, dry cleaners, agriculture fields, wastewater treatment plants, and mining activities.

ADEQ has evaluated the source water areas in Pima County including the source water for AIC's drinking water system. The SWA for the AIC drinking water system has been designated as low risk. This designation is based on the information currently available on the hydrogeologic settings of and adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the AIC source waters. A low-risk 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.

The complete SWA report is available for inspection at the ADEQ, 1110 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, between the hours of 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ Records Center at: http://azdeq.gov/sourcewaterprotection.

Information about Lead in Drinking Water

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. ADWID 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. 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. 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 learn about testing your water, please contact us. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is also available at:

http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Violations

ADWID received no violations within the year 2025.

Water Quality Data

Data presented in the attached tables are from the most recent testing done in accordance with applicable regulations. Some constituents are monitored less frequently than once per 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.

The data in the attached tables are from water samples that have been analyzed by independent laboratories certified by the Arizona Department of Health Services. Please note that we have included a listing after the attached tables of constituents that were not detected in your drinking water.

Definitions

Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Inorganic	Substances of mineral origin, such as lead and copper.
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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Microbial	Very small organisms, such as bacteria, algae, plankton and fungi.
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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.
Not Available (N/A)	Not available or applicable.
Not Detected (ND or<)	Non detectable at the reporting limit of the EPA method used by testing labs.
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l).
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l).

Constituents	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected or Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range Detected or 90th Percentile	Violation Y / N	Sample Month/Year	Typical Source of Constituents
Chlorine	(ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Average = 0.87	0.62 – 1.11	N	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	(ppb)	60	N/A	7.9	Single sample	N	8/2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	(ppb)	80	N/A	69.5	Single sample	N	8/2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Copper	(ppm)	AL = 1.3	N/A	Range = ND to 0.0097	90th Percentile = 0.0096	No samples above the AL	8/2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	(ppb)	AL = 15	N/A	Range = ND to 2.6	90th Percentile = 2.0	No samples above the AL	8/2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Constituents	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected or Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range Detected or 90th Percentile	Violation Y / N	Sample Month/Year	Typical Source of Constituents
Arsenic	(ppb)	10	0	RAA = 3.8	1.1 to 8.7	N	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium	(ppb)	100	100	11	Single sample	N	8/2024	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	(ppm)	4	4	0.51	Single sample	N	8/2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	(ppm)	10	10	3.6	Single sample	N	7/2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	(ppb)	50	50	10	Single sample	N	8/2024	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium	(ppm)	N/A	N/A	190	Single sample	N	8/2024	Erosion of natural deposits

Health Effects Language

If **arsenic** is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost 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.

Undetected Constituents

No coliform bacteria, radionuclides, synthetic organic compounds, or volatile organic compounds were detected in your drinking water. No asbestos, beryllium, cadmium, cyanide, mercury, nitrite, or thallium (inorganic chemicals) were detected in your drinking water.

PFAS Testing

In 2024, your drinking water was sampled 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.

No PFAS were detected in your water.

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 on YouTube at:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t44kSh0uKXE.