Aguila Water Services, Inc.

Serving Aguila Since 1905

Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year **2023**

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

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name
AZ04-07-003	Aguila Water Services, Inc

Contact Name and Title	Phone Number
Jamaine Berry, President	602-942-1352

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. Please plan to attend the annual meeting held in mid December. Notification of the date will be included with the November billing.

Drinking Water Sources

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 in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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.

Our water source(s):	Groundwater

Drinking Water Contaminants

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 that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming

Pesticides and Herbicides: Such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources

Organic Chemical Contaminants: Such as synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants: That can be naturally occurring 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 small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. 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.
For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and microbiological contaminants visit the EPA *Safe Drinking Water website* at www.epa.gov/sdwa.

Source Water Assessment

Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeologic settings of and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the department has given a low risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. 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. Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ.

Definitions

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria was present
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 was present
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur

Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL): The smallest measured 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
Not Applicable (NA): Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required
Not Detected (ND or <): Not detectable at reporting limit
Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of water clarity
Million fibers per liter (MFL)
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water
ppm: Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb: Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt: Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq: Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppm x 1000 = ppb
ppb x 1000 = ppt
ppt x 1000 = ppq

Lead Informational Statement:

Lead, in drinking water, is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. **Aguila Water Services, Inc.** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants

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	N/A	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Fecal Indicator (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	N	0	N/A	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Lead & Copper	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**90th Percentile**	**Number of Samples Exceeds AL**	**AL**	**ALG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	N	0.076	0	1.3	1.3	10-2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	<0.0050	0	15	0	10-2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	5.6 ± 0.5	5.6 - 5.6	15	0	05-2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	<0.6	<0.4 - <0.6	5	0	05-2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Antimony (ppb)	N	<0.001	<0.001 - <0.001	6	6	05-2022	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic[1] (ppb)	N	4.8	4.8 - 4.8	10	0	05-2022	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	N	<0.2	<0.2 - <0.2	7	7	04-2022	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.055	0.055 - 0.055	2	2	05-2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	<0.001	<0.001 - <0.001	4	4	05-2022	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	5	5	05-2022	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	31	31 - 31	100	100	05-2022	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	<0.025	<0.025 - <0.025	200	200	05-2022	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	4	4	05-2022	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	<0.0002	<0.0002 - <0.0002	2	2	05-2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nickel	N	0.05	0.05 - 0.05	N/A	N/A	05-2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate[2] (ppm)	N	3.1	3.1 - 3.1	10	10	04-2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrite (ppm)	N	<0.05	<0.05 - <0.05	1	1	04/2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005 - <0.005	50	50	05-2022	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	59	59 - 59	N/A	N/A	05-2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	N	<0.001	<0.001 - <0.001	2	2	05-2022	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. 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 costs of removing arsenic from drinking water, and continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic.

[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.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	N	<0.0001	<0.0001 - <0.0001	70	70	05-2022	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	<0.0002	<0.0002 - <0.0002	50	50	05-2022	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	N	<0.0001	<0.0001 - <0.0001	2	0	05-2022	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.00005 - <0.00005	3	3	05-2022	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	<0.00002	<0.00002 - <0.00002	200	0	05-2022	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	<0.0009	<0.0009 - <0.0009	40	40	05-2022	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	<0.0001	<0.0001 - <0.0001	2	0	05-2022	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	<0.001	<0.001 - <0.001	200	200	05-2022	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<0.0006	<0.0006 - <0.0006	400	400	05-2022	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<0.0006	<0.0006 - <0.0006	6	0	05-2022	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001 - <0.00001	200	0	05-2022	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<0.0002	<0.0002 - <0.0002	7	7	05-2022	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	<0.0004	<0.0004 - <0.0004	20	20	05-2022	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	<0.000000005	<0.000000005 - <0.000000005	30	0	05-2022	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005 - <0.005	100	100	05-2022	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001 - <0.00001	2	2	05-2022	Residue of banned insecticide

Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001 - <0.00001	50	0	05-2022	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<0.006	<0.006 - <0.006	700	700	05-2022	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001 - <0.00001	400	0	05-2022	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001 - <0.00001	200	0	05-2022	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.00005 - <0.00005	1	0	05-2022	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.00005 - <0.00005	50	50	05-2022	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001 - <0.00001	200	200	05-2022	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.00005 - <0.00005	40	40	05-2022	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<0.001	<0.001 - <0.001	200	200	05-2022	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	<0.00004	<0.00004 - <0.00004	1	0	05-2022	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	<0.0001	<0.0001 - <0.0001	500	500	05-2022	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.00005 - <0.00005	4	4	05-2022	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	3	0	05-2022	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Benzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	5	0	05-2022	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	5	0	05-2022	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	100	100	05-2022	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	600	600	05-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	75	75	05-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	5	0	05-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	7	7	05-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	70	70	05-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	100	100	05-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	5	0	05-2022	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	5	0	05-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	700	700	05-2022	Discharge from petroleum refineries

Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	100	100	05-2022	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	5	0	05-2022	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	70	70	05-2022	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	200	200	05-2022	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	5	3	05-2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	5	0	05-2022	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	1	1	05-2022	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.0003	<0.0003 - <0.0003	2	0	05-2022	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005 - <0.0005	10	10	05-2022	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

Water Quality Table – Unregulated Contaminants

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.

To learn more about this group of chemicals, we encourage you to read the ADEQ-provided "PFAS 101 Fact Sheet" and to visit the ADEQ website at https://www.azdeq.gov/pfas-resources

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	N/A*
PFHxS (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	N/A*
PFBS (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	N/A*
GenX (in parts per trillion)	ND	ND	N/A*
Calculated Hazard Index (HI)	ND		1 (no units)

ND=Not Detected

***** EPA is proposing a Hazard Index MCL to limit any mixture containing one or more of PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and/or GenX Chemicals. The Hazard Index considers the different toxicities of PFNA, GenX Chemicals, PFHxS, and PFBS. For these PFAS, water systems would use a hazard index calculation to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS in the drinking water at that system pose a potential risk and require action (Source: EPA Fact Sheet: Understanding the PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Proposal Hazard Index).

Violation Summary (for MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring & Reporting Requirement)

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR (RTCR)	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminate and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.	01/2023 - 01/2023	Samples were taken and results submitted to ADEQ in May 2023.

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.

ADEQ Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Katie Hobbs, Governor • Karen Peters, Director
azdeq.gov

FACT SHEET

Publication Number: FS-23-10

PFAS 101

What are PFAS?

PFAS stands for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. 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. This is why they are often referred to as "forever chemicals".

Scientific studies have shown that exposure to certain PFAS can be harmful to people and animals, depending on the level and duration of exposure.

Pending PFAS Regulation

PFAS are not currently regulated nationally or in Arizona. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has proposed a national regulation for PFAS in drinking water. The proposed regulation includes "Maximum Contaminant Levels" for six common PFAS, which are based on long-term, chronic exposure to low levels. EPA expects to finalize the drinking water regulation by 2024, and then water systems will be given three years to address PFAS contamination.

In addition to PFAS drinking water regulations, EPA has proposed other actions like designating some PFAS as hazardous substances, which would allow the state and federal government to hold polluters accountable. EPA also proposed aquatic life standards to help protect wildlife in our streams and rivers.

What We Are Doing to Protect Public Health:

ADEQ has conducted targeted testing since 2018 to understand the impact of PFAS in Arizona. This testing has included drinking water, groundwater, wastewater, and biosolids.

To prevent PFAS from entering the environment, we launched a pilot program to help fire departments stop using PFAS-containing aqueous film-forming foams. We have worked with 52 fire departments across Arizona to replace and safely discard almost 10,000 gallons of foam to date.

Testing Arizona's Drinking Water

EPA is requiring that public water systems serving 3,300 people or more test their drinking water for PFAS. However, most systems in Arizona serve fewer than 3,300 people. Therefore,

we are testing the smaller water systems even though the EPA does not require it. Our goal is to make sure that all regulated water systems are tested for PFAS as soon as possible.

What Happens if PFAS are Detected?

If PFAS are detected, we ask systems to follow EPA recommendations to inform customers, examine steps to limit exposure, and take more samples to assess the level, scope, and source of contamination. When a system's PFAS concentrations exceed EPA's proposed limits, we help the systems perform additional testing, begin exploring potential solutions and even apply for federal funding, if needed. We also provide systems with a PFAS Toolkit to help them meet the challenges. The toolkit includes information about funding, customer communication and next steps.

Benefits of ADEQ's Drinking Water Testing Program

ADEQ's PFAS drinking water testing program offers several benefits to small drinking water systems and their customers. It provides free PFAS testing to these systems, potentially saving them significant costs. It also offers assistance with next steps if PFAS are detected. With many systems across the country facing similar challenges, it is important that Arizona's drinking water systems begin planning to meet the new rules as soon as possible.

Want to learn more?

Visit **azdeq.gov/PFAS-Resources** to:

- Contact us
- Watch our *Intro to PFAS in Arizona* video
- Explore other resources

You can also find our PFAS Interactive Data Map at **bit.ly/myPFASmap** to see results from our testing since 2018.