# Lago Del Oro Water Company
# Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2025

Este informe contiene informactión muy importante sobre el aqua 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

PWS: AZ0411117

## INTRODUCTION

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), which is administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), governs the quality of the water we drink. Lago Del Oro Water Company owns and operates the drinking water system that provides water service to you, and is responsible for complying with the drinking water standards set by these regulatory agencies so that the water you receive at your tap meets ADEQ standards. Lago Del Oro Water Company meets all requirements of the SDWA.

## PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

A provision of the SDWA requires all community water systems to deliver to their customers an annual water quality report, which is referred to as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Having clean, safe water is one of the most important services we provide, and we want you to be as informed as possible about your drinking water.

This report provides you with information about where you water comes from, results of sampling that we have performed, and any issues or violations that happened over the previous year. This water quality report includes a table with the most recent water testing results within the last 5 years. The table shows if different germs and chemicals were in a safe range and met EPA's health standards. Look for the column in the table called "TT or MCL violation," to see if your utility found unsafe levels of any germs or chemicals.

You may also find real-time information about our water system at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) *Drinking Water Watch* website at https://azsdwis.azdeq.gov/DWW_EXT/

## TYPE AND SOURCE OF WATER

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. The source of your drinking water is groundwater that is delivered from 17 deep wells. The water comes from the Alluvial Aquiver of the Upper San Cruz, which is located in the sub-basin of the Tucson Active Management Area.

## CONTACT PERSON

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 Mr. Ed MacMeans at (520) 825-3423 for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times. Mr. MacMeans is a Grade 4 certified water operator in the state of Arizona. The time period covered by this report is January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025.

## DEFINITIONS

MAXIMUM CONTAMINENT LEVEL (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG (defined below) as feasible using best available treatment technology.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINENT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

ACTION LEVEL – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

A/P – Absent or Present
ppm – One part per million
ppb – One part per billion
mfl – million fibers per liter
pCi/L – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water. A Picocurie is $10^{-12}$ curies and is the quantity of radioactive material producing 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute.

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT**

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). Based on the information available at the time of the assessment on the hydrogeology and land uses around the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has given a low vulnerability designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A low vulnerability 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 information can be found on ADEQ's website: https://azdeq.gov/source-water-protection.

**VIOLATIONS**

**Combined Radium 226/228**

Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

| Violation Type | Explanation, Health Effects | Time Period | Corrective Actions |
|---|---|---|---|
| MONITORING/ REPORTING, ROUTINE MAJOR | We failed to submit our drinking water results to ADEQ for the contaminant during the period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. | 7/1/2025-9/30/2025 | We submitted sample data to ADEQ late, resolving this violation. All samples results meet health standards for this contaminant. |

Continued..

**Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium**

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

| Violation Type | Explanation, Health Effects | Time Period | Corrective Actions |
|---|---|---|---|
| MONITORING/ REPORTING, ROUTINE MAJOR | We failed to submit our drinking water results to ADEQ for the contaminant during the period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. | 7/1/2025-9/30/2025 | We submitted sample data to ADEQ late, resolving this violation. All samples results meet health standards for this contaminant. |

**Uranium**

Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL (30 ug/L) over many years may have increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

| Violation Type | Explanation, Health Effects | Time Period | Corrective Actions |
|---|---|---|---|
| MONITORING/ REPORTING, ROUTINE MAJOR | We failed to submit our drinking water results to ADEQ for the contaminant during the period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. | 7/1/2025-9/30/2025 | We submitted sample data to ADEQ late, resolving this violation. All samples results meet health standards for this contaminant. |

*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.

**DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

The following contaminants were detected in the drinking water from tests conducted during 2025 (unless otherwise noted, then the information is the most recent per the testing requirements). Note that the quantities detected are below the MCL, and that a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. It is therefore important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

**Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants**

| Radionuclides | Date (Month & Year) | Highest Level | Range of Levels Detected | MCL | MCLG | Units | Potential Sources Could Include: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gross Alpha including Radon and Uranium | April, September, & December 2025 | 2.8 | 0.7-2.8 | 15 | 0 | pCi/L | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Combined Uranium | 11/2021 | 10.4 | 1.3-10.4 | 30 | 0 | µg/L | Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Lead and Copper | Date (Month & Year) | Highest Level | Lowest Level | AL | MCLG | Units | Potential Sources Could Include: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead | August 2024 | 8.1 | No Detect | 15 | 0 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | August 2024 | 0.40 | 0.25 90th% | 1.3 | 1.3 | ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |

| Disinfectants | Date (Month & Year) | Running Annual Average | Range of Samples (Low-High) | MCL | MCLG | Units | Potential Sources Could Include: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine | 2025 | 1 | 1 | MRDL 4.0 | MRDLG 4.0 | ppm | Water additive used to control microbes |

| Disinfection Byproducts | Date (Month & Year) | Highest Level | Lowest Level | MCL | MCLG | Units | Potential Sources Could Include: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TTHM's | 07/2025 | 10.1 | No Detect | 80 | 0 | ppb | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| HAA5 | 07/2025 | 2 | No Detect | 60 | 0 | ppb | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Inorganic Contaminants | Date (Month & Year) | Highest Level | Lowest Level | MCL | MCLG | Units | Potential Sources Could Include: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nitrate | February, April, & September 2025 | 3.92 | 0.46 | 10 | 10 | ppm | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tank, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Barium | April and September 2025 | 0.033 | 0.029 | 2 | 2 | ppm | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Sodium | April & September 2025 | 13 | 16 | NA | NA | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |

All contaminants listed below were tested for and were NOT found in our water. These contaminants are considered Non-Detect or not present:

**Synthetic Organic Compounds (Last tested 12/01/2025):** 2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex), Acrylamide, Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH), Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Dibromochloropropane, Dinoseb, Diquat, Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD], Endothall, Endrin, Epichlorohydrin, Ethylene dibromide, Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate), PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, Toxaphene

**Volatile Organic Compounds (Last tested 12/01/2025):** Benzene, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, o-Dichlorobenzene, p-Dichlorobenzene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Dichloromethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Ethylbenzene, Styrene, Tetrachloroethylene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethylene, Toluene, Vinyl Chloride, Xylenes

**Inorganic Chemicals (Last tested 09/22/2025):** Antimony, Arsenic (last tested **09/22/2025**), Asbestos, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Fluoride, Mercury, Nitrite, Selenium, Thallium

**ADEQ PFAS Monitoring**

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.

Your drinking water was tested in 2025. While there were no regulated PFAS-related contaminants detected in the samples, there were two unregulated contaminants detected – see table below.

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 (In parts per trillion) | Detected (Y/N) | Average of Results (ppt) | Range of All Samples (Low-High) | Minimum Reporting Level (ppt) | Analytical Methods |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) | Y | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3 | EPA 533 |
| Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS) | Y | 6 | 6 | 4 | EPA 533 |

**EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION**

The sources of drinking 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.

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

1. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may be from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;
2. 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;
3. Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;
4. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and
5. Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The United States Food and Drug Administration regulation establish limits for contaminants in bottled 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 the 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. Information on bottled water can be obtained from the United States Food and Drug Administration.

## ADDITIONAL HEALTH 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 people, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

## 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.

Lago Del Oro Water Company 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.

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://sdwis.epa.gov/ords/sfdw_pub/r/sfdw/sdwis_fed_reports_public/service-line-inventory** or available upon request. 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 Lago Del Oro Water Company at 520-825-3423]. 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.