

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Calendar Year: January 1 – December 31, 2025

Public Water System (PWS): PIMA UTILITY COMPANY PWS #: AZ04 07-120

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

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

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/

General Information About Drinking Water

All 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. 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 of 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 call the EPA *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791.

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **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** that 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

- **Radioactive contaminants** that 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, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Our Water Source(s)

The system's sources of water are listed below.

Pima Utility Company uses 6 deep wells to pump groundwater from the East Salt River Valley Alluvial Aquifer which is located in the East Salt River sub-basin of the Phoenix Active Management Area. Chlorine is added to each well discharge as a disinfectant.

If we used purchased water, this report is required to include water quality data for the purchased water with this report.

Potential sources of contamination in our source water area comes from: Agricultural and farming activities.

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>

Please contact: Justin Hanson or Juan Castaneda at: 888-712-1120, Pima Utility Emergency/Service Office to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the annual drinking water quality report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Terms and Abbreviations

To help you understand the terms and abbreviations used in this report, we have provided the following definitions:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L):** one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L):** one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L):** one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- **Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L):** one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** picocuries per liter are a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Action Level Goal (ALG):** The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The ALG allows for a margin of safety.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in

drinking water.

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The "Goal" is 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The "Maximum Allowed" is 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 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.
- **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.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA):** An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.

Water Quality Data

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The State of Arizona requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	AL	ALG	Units	90 th Percentile	Number of Sites over AL	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	1.3	1.3	ppm	0.17	0	No	09/2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	15	0	ppb	0	0	No	09/2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants

Contaminant	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Level Detected & Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date/Year	Source
Chlorine	4	4	ppm	1-1	No	Monthly 2025	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range	Highest RAA	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	ppb	3.9-3.9	n/a	No	07/2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Level Detected & Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	10	0	ppb	3-7.9	No	03/2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2	2	ppm	.021-.076	No	03/2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	ppb	7.5-11	No	03/2023	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0-0.86	No	03/2023	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	10	10	Ppm	0.85-5.24	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Level Detected & Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	15	0	pCi/L	4.4-4.4	No	09/2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	5	0	pCi/L	1.1-1.1	No	03/2023	Erosion of natural deposits

Health Effects Information About the Above Tables

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.

If **arsenic** is less than the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA’s standards, but may contain low levels of arsenic. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs 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.

Sodium is a naturally-occurring mineral in all drinking water in Sun Lakes. While sodium is not regulated as a contaminant in drinking water, it may have an effect on the consumer’s health. Please consult your health professional if you have any concerns.

Lead Informational Statement

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.

Pima Utility 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://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/PimaUtilities-AZ>

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 Pima Utility at 888-712-1120 Ext 2, and Ext 1. 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>.

Violations

Violation Type	Health Effects	Explanation	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	Failure to provide timely notification of lead and copper sampling results may limit a customer’s awareness of potential exposure risks associated with elevated lead or copper levels in drinking water. Please see above Lead Informational Statement for more information.	All required sampling sites, except for one location, were tested and the analytical results were within allowable limits. Due to the missed sample at the remaining site, the sampling will be repeated during this year’s compliance period.	10/2025-12/2025	To prevent future incidents, we’ve reinforced our internal processes with greater emphasis on attention to detail and accountability
MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITIONAL	Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.	Additional samples were not collected during this period however, since the initial occurrence, no subsequent issues or system concerns have been observed, and chlorine residuals have consistently remained within acceptable operating ranges.	8/2024-08/2024	To prevent future incidents, we’ve reinforced our internal processes with greater emphasis on attention to detail and accountability