



Maricopa Mountain Domestic Water Improvement District Combined Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2025

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

Public Water System ID Number		Public Water System Name	
AZ04-11087; AZ04-11301; AZ04-11322; AZ04-11108; and AZ04-11XXX		Maricopa Mountain DWID 1/American Realty & Mortgage; Maricopa Mountain DWID 2; Maricopa Mountain DWID 3; and Maricopa Mountain DWID 4.	
Contact Name and Title		Phone Number	E-mail Address
Nancy Criswell, Administrator		(520) 424-9646	admin@mmdwid.org
We want our customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the annual drinking water quality report (CCR) or to attend any of our meetings, please contact Maricopa Mountain DWID (MMDWID) at (520) 424-9646 for additional opportunities and meeting dates and times. You may also visit our website at https://mmdwid.org/ .			

This is our annual report about your drinking water quality, also called a Consumer Confidence Report or 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 your 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 the health standards of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 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/.

For more information about these reports and what is required in them, visit EPA's website at: <https://www.epa.gov/ccr/ccr-information-consumers>

Water System Information

Well #1 (System ID # 04-11087) & #2 (System ID # 04-11322), serves *POTABLE* water to the Hidden Valley area; and Well #3 (formerly known as System ID # 04-11108) and #4 (System ID 04-11XXX) serves *NON-POTABLE* water to the Hidden Valley area. The Hacienda Acres community is served by Well #1 (System ID # 04-11087).

All well sites, potable and non-potable, are equipped with automatic chlorination systems to protect against bacteria. Additionally, Well #1 is equipped with an Arsenic Removal System (ARS). Both potable wells were tested according to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Arizona State (ADEQ) drinking water health standards and guidelines. Both non-potable wells were also tested annually.

In 2025, we tested all wells for bacteria and other contaminants; bacteria test results were clear. Potable Well #2 exceeded the Nitrate trigger of 5.0 PPM; however, it did not exceed the MCL of 10 PPM. We are now testing Well #2 quarterly for Nitrates. Potable Well #1, which supplies Fill-stations 1, 1A and Hacienda Acres, exceeded the MCL for nitrates. Well #1 also has a history of exceeding the MCL for arsenic and is currently treated to remove the arsenic. We monitored Well #1 for both arsenic and nitrates quarterly. The media in the Arsenic Removal System (ARS) and the two vessels were replaced in 2021. A new well was drilled at Site 1 that resolved the nitrates and will be in service in early 2026. Until the quality issue is resolved, drinking water is offered free of charge to active water users.

We tested the *non-potable*, irrigation only wells for contaminants. Well #3 exceeds the MCL for Nitrates. Well #4, also *non-potable*, irrigation only, is not an ADEQ approved water source. Well #4 exceeded the MCL for Fluoride and Arsenic. For these reasons, the two non-potable wells, #3 and #4, are posted as "Irrigation Use Only".

Drinking Water Sources

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.

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.

Your water source(s):

Your water comes from wells sunk into an underground source of water called an Aquifer. Well #1, currently in service, is 1000 feet deep. A replacement well for this site was drilled in 2020 to a depth of 1400 feet and will be placed in service in 2026. This replacement well will resolve the nitrate issue at this location but will still require arsenic treatment. Well #2 has two wells; one is approximately 500 feet and is not in service (too shallow); the operational well is 1000 feet in depth. Well #3 also has two wells, one is not in service and is 455 feet (also too shallow); the other is in service at 800 feet. Well #4 is approximately 850 feet in depth. An additional well, #5, was drilled in 2020 to a depth of 800'. This well will also be placed in service in 2026 to provide water to the Hacienda community and to supplement fill- station #2. This well exceeds the MCL's for Fluoride and Radionuclides and is not expected to meet the demand; a solution to the shortage and quality is underway.

MMDWID owns all the wells and the land they sit on, except for Well #4, this well is owned by MMDWID but is on leased land. MMDWID restricts any activity that could contaminate these wells and fill-sites. MMDWID was not provided water by nor was water purchased from another source. Hacienda Acres customers were provided water from Well #1, PWS # AZ04-11-087. See Tables I & II for details.

Consecutive Connection Sources

Our public water system AZ04-11301 that distributes to the Hacienda community receives all of its water from our public water system DWID 1, AZ04-11087 by means of transporting to the community distribution system. See the table of contaminants found from DWID 1 included in this report.

PWS # AZ04-11087, Maricopa Mountain DWID 1 provides the Hacienda Community's source of water.

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 high vulnerability designation for the MMDWID 1, AZ04-11087 and Hacienda, AZ04-11301 most likely due to the close proximity of a cattle dairy and feed lot and a low vulnerability designation for the MMDWID 2, AZ04-11322 for the degree to which the public water systems 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.

A designation of high vulnerability indicates there may be additional source water protection measures which can be implemented on the local level. This does not imply that the source water is contaminated nor does it mean that contamination is imminent. Rather, it simply states that land use activities or hydrogeologic conditions exist that make the source water susceptible to possible future contamination. Further source water assessment information can be found on ADEQ's website: <https://azdeq.gov/source-water-protection> or email at sourcewaterprotection@azdeq.gov

Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminants are any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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 can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may 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.

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. 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, 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater.

Water Conservation Tips, Facts and Resources:

Facts	- According to the EPA, the average household loses more than 10,000 gallons of water each year through leaks, enough water needed to wash 280 loads of laundry, take 600 showers or meet the average family's water needs for a month. - A leaking toilet can waste over 6,000 gallons of water per month; that adds up to as much as 72,000 gallons per year.
Money-Saving Tips	- Check your water hauling equipment for leaks and needed repair. See Equipment Resources below. - Perform a dye test to detect a leaky toilet: - Lift the tank cover. - Place a few drops of food coloring into the tank. - Wait 15 minutes. DO NOT USE THE TOILET DURING THIS TEST. - If the color appears in the toilet bowl, you have a leak. - Replace your toilet flapper every 3-5 years, as they are prone to warping and leaking.
Resources	- Smart Home Water Guide – https://www.smarthomewaterguide.org/ - Arizona Desert Landscape guides - https://www.amwua.org/what-you-can-do/landscape-and-garden - For additional water conservation information, visit www.azwater.gov/conservation - Standpipe Equipment Resources: (Water tanks, hoses, fittings) - AG Spray Equipment (480) 705-8047 NAPA in Stanfield (520) 424-3321

Definitions

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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): The level of a contaminant that has not exceeded the MCL but exceeded a level requiring public awareness and possible action.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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 have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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.

Maricopa Mountain DWID 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 for our potable systems may be viewed online for MMDWID 1 at https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/Maricopa-Mountain-DWID-1_AZ, MMDWID 2 at https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/Maricopa-Mountain-DWID-2_AZ and for Hacienda Acres, known as ARMC at https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/ARMC-Maricopa-Mountain-DWID_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 Maricopa Mountain DWID at (520) 424-9646.

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>.

The following are terms related to water quality data presented in the following water quality tables:

Not Applicable (NA): Sampling was not completed because it was not required by regulation.

Not Detected (ND or <): Not detectable at reporting limit.

Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL): The smallest 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.

Million fibers per liter (MFL): Measure of asbestos fibers.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

ppm: Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L), equal to 1/1000 of a gram.

ppb: Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L), equal to 1000 ppm.

ppt: Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L), equal to 1000 ppb.

ppq: Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L), equal to 1000 ppt.

Table I: **Potable** Fill-Sites: Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants

			Maricopa Mountain DWID 1 (MMDWID1) Site 1: Hwy 347 & Carefree Place Site 1A: 727 N Amarillo Valley Rd PWS # AZ04-11-087 Also delivered to: Hacienda Acres (PWS # AZ04-11301)			Maricopa Mountain DWID 2 (MMDWID2) Site 2: Miller Rd & Sage St PWS # AZ04-11-322			
Microbiological	MCL	MCLG	Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples		Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples		Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria ¹ (System takes 1 monthly sample per site)	0	0	N	1		N	0		Naturally Present in Environment
E. Coli ²	0	0	N	1		N	0		Fecal waste
¹ Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. If coliform is found, then the system is responsible to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, the water system is required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.									
² E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. If E. coli bacteria is found, the water system is required to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.									
Disinfectants	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	N	0.46	0.1 – 1.34	N	0.82	0.04 –1.95	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By- Products 2023 Data: MMDWID1 2024 Data: MMDWID2	MCL	MCLG	Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	NA	N	ND	ND	N	ND	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	NA	N	7.9	7.9	N	5.1	5.1	
Lead & Copper 2024 Data	AL	ALG	Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile <u>AND</u> Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile <u>AND</u> Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	N	ND, 0	ND	N	ND, 0	ND	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	15	0	N	ND, 0	ND	N	ND, 0	ND	

Radionuclides 2024 Data: MMDWID1 2018 Data: MMDWID2	MCL	MCLG	Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	N	0.88	0.88	N	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters Excl Radon (pCi/L)	15	0	N	8.72	8.72	N	14.00	14.00	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC) 2024 Data: MMDWID1 2021 Data: MMDWID2	MCL	MCLG	Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic³ (ppb)	10	0	N	ND	ND	N	7.3	7.3	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	N	.02	.02	N	0.084	0.084	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	N	15	15	N	8.0	8.0	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	N	2.4	2.4	N	0.81	0.81 - 0.86	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate⁴ (ppm) 2025 Data	10	10	Y	22.6	16.3 – 22.6	N	5	5.1 - 5.42	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	N	7.7	7.7	N	ND	ND	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm) 2024 Data	NA	NA	N	300	300	N	82	82	Erosion of natural deposits

³ **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. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does 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.

⁴ **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.

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC) 2024 Data	MCL	MCLG	Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes (ppm) 2024 Data	10	10	N	0.00051	0.00051	N	ND	ND	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories

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 MMDWID 1: 2024 & MMDWID 2: 2024): 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, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate), PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, Toxaphene

Volatile Organic Compounds (Last tested MMDWID 1: 2024 & MMDWID 2: 2024): 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

Inorganic Chemicals (Last tested MMDWID 1: 2024 & MMDWID 2: 2021): Antimony, Asbestos, Beryllium, Cadmium, Cyanide, Mercury, Thallium

Table II: Potable Fill-Sites: Water Quality Data – Unregulated Contaminants

Your drinking water for MMDWID 1 & 2 were sampled between April 2023 and September 2024 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 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 video on YouTube at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t44kSh0uKXE>

Unregulated 2024 Data	MCL	Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Sample s (L-H)	Likely Source of Contamination
PFOA (ppt)	NA	N	ND	ND	N	ND	ND	Runoff from fire training facilities, military areas, airports, manufacturing facilities, and some waste disposal sites.
PFOS (ppt)	NA	N	ND	ND	N	ND	ND	
PFNA (ppt)	NA	N	ND	ND	N	ND	ND	
PFHxS (ppt)	NA	N	ND	ND	N	ND	ND	
PFBS (ppt)	NA	N	ND	ND	N	ND	ND	
GenX (ppt)	NA	N	ND	ND	N	ND	ND	

Table III: **Potable** Hacienda Acres / American Realty & Mortgage: Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants

			American Realty & Mortgage (Hacienda Acres) PWS AZ04-11301 Water provided from MMDWID 1 PWS # AZ04-11-087			
Microbiological	MCL	MCLG	Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples	Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Coliform Bacteria ¹ (System takes 1 monthly sample per site)	0	0	N	0	Naturally Present in Environment	
E. Coli ²	0	0	N	0	Fecal waste	
¹ Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. If coliform is found, then the system is responsible to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, the water system is required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.						
² E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. If E. coli bacteria is found, the water system is required to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.						
Disinfectants	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L- H)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	N	0.86	0.12 – 1.79	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By- Products 2024 Data	MCL	MCLG	Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	NA	N	ND	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	NA	N	0.8	0.8	
Lead & Copper 2024 Data	AL	ALG	Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile AND Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L- H)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	N	0.049, 0	0.010 – 0.070	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	15	0	N	ND, 0	ND	

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

Volatile Organic Compounds (Last tested 2021): 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

Table IV: Non-Potable, Irrigation Use Only Fill-Site Water Quality Data: System ID #'s AZ04-11-108; PWS # AZ04-11-XXX.

			Maricopa Mountain DWID 3: Wildwood & Warren Road PWS # AZ04-11-108 <i>NON-POTABLE</i>			Maricopa Mountain DWID 4: Arabian Rd., South of Organ Pipe Rd. PWS # AZ04-11-033 <i>NOT an ADEQ APPROVED WELL NON-POTABLE</i>			
Microbiological (System takes 1 annual sample)	MCL	MCLG	Exceeds MCL Y or N		Number of Positive Samples	Exceeds MCL Y or N		Number of Positive Samples	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	N		0	N		0	Naturally Present in Environment
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL	MCLG	Exceeds MCL Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	Exceeds MCL Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	N	3.6	3.6	Y	25	25	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	N	3.06	3.06	Y	8.56	8.56	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	Y	13.4	13.4	N	8.12	8.12	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Violation Summary &/or ADEQ Consent Orders

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Well # 1, System ID # AZ04-11-087, exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level for nitrates.	Violation: Jan. 01, 2025 – Dec. 31, 2025.	We drilled a new well to be in service in 2026. An alternative drinking water source is offered.
We failed to notify properly of Well # 1, System ID # AZ04-11-087, exceeding the MCL for nitrates.	Violation: Apr 01, 2025 & Sep 27, 2025	We posted notifications.

Maricopa Mountain DWID Fill-Station Locations



Fill-Station Locations:

- 1A: 727 North Amarillo Valley Road
1: 44792 West Carefree Place
2: 55826 West Miller Road
3: 15 South Warren Road
4: 4098 North Arabian Road