Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2024

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

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name	
AZ04-04024	Bonita Creek Water Company	
Contact Name and Title	**Phone Number**	**E-mail Address**
Jack Helzer – Water Director	4802725016	jhelzer112@gmail.com

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 _Dieter Armbuster - President_____ at _dieter@asu.edu__ for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times. You may also visit our website at https://bonitacreekwatercompany.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 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/

Drinking Water Sources

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.

Our water source(s):	Bonita Creek surface water

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: 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

The Bonita Creek Water Co. 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/BonitaCreekWaterCompany-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 the Bonita Creek Water Co via email: contact@bonitacreekwatercompany.org. 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.

Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants

The following are terms related to water quality data presented in this table:

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measure of water clarity.

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.

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	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Surface Water Treatment Rule	**TT Violation Y or N**	**Highest Level Detected**	**% Range (Low-High)**	**TT**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Total Organic Carbon[1] (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	TT	N/A	Naturally Present in the Environment
Turbidity[2] (NTU)	N	**0.3**	**0.108-0.3**	TT	01/24-12/24	Soil runoff

[1] **Total organic carbon (TOC**) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

[2] **Turbidity** is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the quality of water. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Disinfectants	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	N	0.7	0.35-1.44	4	4	1-12/2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	**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**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	19	0-37	60	N/A	8/2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	29	2-56	80	N/A	8/2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**90th Percentile**	**Number of Samples Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**ALG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	N	0.36 ppm	0	1.3	1.3	8/2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	1 ppb	0	15	0	8/2024	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	5.7	5.7-5.7	15	0	02/2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA) OR**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**

		Highest Level Detected					
Barium (ppm)	N	0.039 ppm	0.039-0.039	2	2	8/2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.1 ppm	0.057-0.057	4	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N	3.9 ppm		N/A	N/A	8/2024	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 02/2024): 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, Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate), PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, Toxaphene

Volatile Organic Compounds (Last tested 02/2024): 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, Xylenes

Inorganic Chemicals (Last tested 8/2024): Antimony, Arsenic (last tested **8/2024**), Asbestos, Barium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Fluoride, Mercury, Nitrite (last tested **02/2022**), Selenium, Thallium

Water Quality Table – Unregulated Contaminants

Your drinking water was sampled in **02/2024** 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

All results were Non-Detect for 29 different per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Water Quality Table - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (Required Reporting)

All results were Non-Detect for the following:

Twenty-nine 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
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	N			5	EPA 533
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	N			5	EPA 533
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	N			3	EPA 533
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	N			5	EPA 533
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	N			3	EPA 533

9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	N			2	EPA 533
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX)	N			5	EPA 533
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	N			20	EPA 533
perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	N			3	EPA 533
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	N			3	EPA 533
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	N			4	EPA 533
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	N			3	EPA 533
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	N			5	EPA 533
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	N			3	EPA 533
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	N			3	EPA 533
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	N			3	EPA 533
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	N			3	EPA 533
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	N			3	EPA 533
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	N			3	EPA 533
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	N			4	EPA 533
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	N			4	EPA 533
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	N			4	EPA 533
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	N			4	EPA 533
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	N			3	EPA 533
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	N			2	EPA 533
n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	N			5	EPA 537.1
n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	N			6	EPA 537.1
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	N			8	EPA 537.1
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	N			7	EPA 537.1
One Metal	**Detected (Y/N)**	**Average**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MRL (ppb)**	**Analytical Methods**
Lithium (ppb)	N			9 µg/L	EPA 200.7, SM 3120 B, ASTM D1976–20

Violation Summary

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.	Annual – sample in August.	Sample in August 2025
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.	Annual – sample in August.	Sample in August 2025
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.			

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