BIG PARK WATER COMPANY
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.

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name	
AZ04-13012	BIG PARK WATER COMPANY	
Contact Name and Title	**Phone Number**	**E-mail Address**
NICHOLAS GUDOVIC – Operations Manager	**928-284-2298**	**Service@bigparkwater.com**

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by Big Park Water Company to provide safe drinking water. If you would like more information on our water treatment methods and process, please contact our office.

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 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.

Our water source(s):	Big Park Water Company's water source is groundwater drawn from wells at depths over 400 feet. The aquifer lies within the sandstone of the Supai formation and underlying Redwall and Martin Limestones. We have five active wells throughout the Village of Oak Creek. We vigilantly safeguard and monitor these water supplies and once again are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe. We are also pleased to let you know **that we do not add any chemicals to our water** (i.e. chlorine) for two basic reasons: (1) the quality of our water is excellent and (2) we strive to keep our water distribution system in a clean condition free of any mineral sediment or coliform bacteria.

Drinking Water Contaminants for Which We Test

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

Source Water Assessment

In 2005, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality completed a Source Water Assessment for the seven wells owned by Big Park Water Company. The Assessment reviewed the adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to the water sources. The risks include, but are not limited to, gas stations, landfills, dry cleaners, agriculture fields, waste water treatment plants, and mining facilities. Once ADEQ identified the adjacent land uses, they were ranked as to their potential to affect the water source. The result of the assessment was five wells had no adjacent land uses, while two wells had adjacent land uses that posed low risk.

All of the Company's wells are protected by system operations and management. Residents can help protect sources by properly disposing of hazardous household chemicals and limiting pesticide and fertilizer use.

The complete Assessment is available for inspection at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), 1110 West Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007, between the hours of 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday. Electronic copies are available from ADEQ at dml@azdeq.gov. For more information, call Big Park Water Company at 928-284-2298, or visit the ADEQ's Source Water Assessment and Protection Unit website at www.azdeq.gov/environ/dw/swap.html.

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. Big Park Water Company 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.

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. 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 Big Park Water Company for a list of certified laboratories. 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

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	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	0.15	0	1.3	1.3	August 2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	0	0	15	0	August 2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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
Arsenic[1] (ppb)	N	11 RAA	ND-26	10	0	Quarterly 2024	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.14	0.029 – 0.14	2	2	April 2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	3.9	2.5 – 3.9	100	100	April 2024	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.15	0.11 – 0.15	4	4	April 2024	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	2.5	0.074 – 2.5	10	10	April/Oct. 2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	12	8.1-12			April 2024	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.

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
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	2.7	0 – 2.7	5	0	Dec 2024	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners

All contaminates listed below where NOT found in our water and are considered Non-Detect or not present during the most recent testing:

Radionuclides: Alpha Emitters (pCi/L), Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L).

Inorganic Chemicals (IOC): Antimony (ppb), Asbestos (MFL), Beryllium (ppb), Cadmium (ppb), Cyanide (ppb), Mercury (ppb), Nitrite[2] (ppm), Selenium (ppb), Thallium (ppb).

Volatile Organic Compounds: 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, Styrene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethylene, Toluene, Vinyl Chloride, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes.

Synthetic Organic Compounds: 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, Ethylene dibromide, Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, Toxaphene.

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

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
Missed monitoring – VOC	In 3rd quarter one sites failed to submit compliance samples for Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC).	3rd Quarter	Sample was taken in the 4th quarter.
Arsenic - Exceedance	In 2nd through 4th quarter annual running average exceeded at two well sites	2nd – 4th quarter	Change filter media in 2nd quarter
Arsenic – Exceedance Notice	In 3tnd and 4th quarter arsenic annual running average exceeded.	2nd Quarter	Public Notice issued late.

Assessments for the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

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.

- During the past year, we were required to conduct **0** Level 1 assessment(s). **0** Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take **0** corrective actions and we completed **0** of these actions.
- During the past year, we were required to conduct **0** Level 2 assessment(s). **0** Level 2 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take **0** corrective actions and we completed **0** of these actions.

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 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

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples	Proposed MCL
PFOA (in parts per trillion)	0.021	0.021	4.0 ppt
PFOS (in parts per trillion)	0.0041	0.0041	4.0 ppt
PFNA (in parts per trillion)	ND		10 ppt
PFHxS (in parts per trillion)	0.0033	0.0033	10 ppt
PFBS (in parts per trillion)	0.28	0.0041-0.28	N/A*
GenX (in parts per trillion)	ND		10 ppt

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

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)	Y		0.0041-0.028	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)	Y		0.0039-.0046	3	EPA 533
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	Y		0.0033	3	EPA 533
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	Y		.0039-.0046	3	EPA 533
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	N			4	EPA 533
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	Y		0.0041	4	EPA 533
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	Y		0.021	4	EPA 533
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	N			4	EPA 533
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	Y		0.0046	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)	Y	22.0	11-28	9 µg/L	EPA 200.7, SM 3120 B, ASTM D1976–20

Statement From Big Park Water Company:

Big Park Water Company's service area uses 5 wells, each has arsenic treatment equipment. Arsenic samples are gathered each quarter from each site to compute the annual running average; the highest one is listed in the table.

Additionally, we would like to note that in the preceding 3rd and 4th quarter sample results where under the limit for arsenic but the quarterly average remained in exceedance. We had brought our treatment equipment back into compliance within the 2nd quarter after discovery of the exceedance in that quarter.

Lastly, with the increase awareness for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS as they are commonly known as), we want to provide additional detail. Testing for PFAS can be very tricky as clothes, deodorant, pens, etc. can contaminate a sample set. While it was our first time working with the new EPA specific testing protocols, we believe the samples were contaminated during collection. In follow up testing, through a partnership with ADEQ, there collection expert gathered samples from our wells. The results of those samples came back negative for PFAS(collectively). Therefore, we believe that PFAS do not exist in our water source. Unfortunately, our sample results from our collection efforts must be listed above.