Water Quality Report 2025

(ISSUED 2026)

Presented By

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Apache Junction Water District

The Apache Junction Water District (AJWD) is pleased to present the annual drinking water quality report (Consumer Confidence Report) for calendar year 2025. This report contains important information about the quality of your drinking water.

Este informe contiene información muy important sobre el agua usted bebe. Debe traducirlo o hablar con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Why Provide a Water Quality Report?

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States 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.

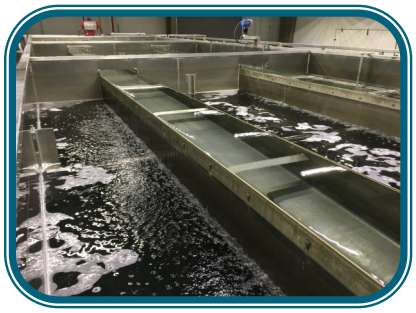
We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality and its health effects.

If you would like to learn more about our system, how to help protect your drinking water sources, attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, or any details presented in this report, please contact our office at (480) 982-6030. The Apache Junction Water District Board meets at 6:00 p.m. the third Tuesday in Council Chambers, located at 300 E. Superstition Blvd, Apache Junction, AZ 85119, unless otherwise noted. For a complete meeting schedule, visit https://apachejunction.legistar.com/Calendar.aspx

Where Does AJWD Water Come From?

AJWD supplies well water (groundwater) pumped from the Eastern Salt River Sub-Basin Aquifer which flows southwesterly under Apache Junction and its surrounding areas. The groundwater is treated for arsenic removal where necessary, disinfected with chlorine, pumped into storage tanks and blended with Colorado River (surface) water. The surface water is transported through the Central Arizona Project (CAP) canal system and filtered and purified at the Superstition Area Water Plant before being introduced into the distribution system.

AJWD can also receive treated CAP water from the City of Mesa through an interconnect for a backup supply of water, if needed.



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 on the hydrogeology and land uses around the drinking water source(s) of this public water system available in 2004, the ADEQ gave us a low vulnerability designation. This 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.

What Could Be in 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 pickup 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**, 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 also may 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.

Should I Take Special Precautions for My Health?

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 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.

Additional Health Information on Contaminants of Concern

- **Nitrate**: 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.
- **Arsenic:** 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. EPA continues to research the 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.
- **Lead:** If present, elevated levels of 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 in plumbing. AJWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in residential plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can reduce the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.
  To address lead in drinking water, public water system were required to develop and maintain and inventory of service line material by October 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 water. The lead service inventory may be view online at: www.ajwaterdistrict.org. Please contact us if you would like mor information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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.

LEARN ABOUT WATER CONSERVATION

Visit the following sites for more information on water conservation:

https://www.epa.gov/watersense
https://www.smarthomewaterguide.org/
https://smartscape.org/smartscape-professionals-directory/
https://www.amwua.org/plants

ONE WATER
OUR WATER

https://onewateraj.com

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for AJWD

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours. We will announce any emergencies on local television and radio stations. We will also post this information on our website at www.ajwaterdistrict.org.

What is being done?

AJWD has since taken the subsequent samples during the required timeframe. The results of those samples showed AJWD is still meeting all drinking water standards. For more information, please contact AJWD at 480-982-6030 or webmailwater@apachejunctionaz.gov

2,4-D

Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2,4-d well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine Monitor	01/01/2025	12/31/2027	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.

CHLORITE

Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	7/01/2025	7/31/2025	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

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

Total organic carbon has not health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL my lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	5/01/2025	5/31/2025	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.
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	6/01/2025	6/30/2025	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.
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	11/01/25	11/30/25	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.

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and my have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRRA	4/01/2025	6/30/2025	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above the standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

Definitions and Acronyms

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

Action Level Goal (ALG)

Average (Avg)

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results samples taken at a specific monitoring location during the previous 4 calendar quarters.

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.

Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of water clarity.

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

Not Detected (ND)

Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L).

Parts Per Billion (ppb): ppm x 1000

Pico Curies per Liter (pCi/L)

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

Regulated Drinking Water Contaminants

All Following Results Meet Regulatory Standards

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	N/A	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**	**3.48**	**2.84-3.48**	TT	**2025**	Naturally Present in the Environment
Turbidity[2] (NTU)	**N**	**0.4**	**0.0-0.4**	TT	**2025**	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**	**0.93**	**0.82-0.93**	4	4	**2025**	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine dioxide (ppm)	**N**	**N/A**	**<0.02-0.70**	0.02	0	**2025**	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**	**21**	**14 - 28.9**	60	N/A	**2025**	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	**N**	**75**	**31.1 - 97.2**	80	N/A	**2025**	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (ppm)	**N**	**0.98**	**<0.02-0.98**	1	0.8	**2025**	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

[1] **Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)** Trihalomethanes are a group of chemicals that can form when organic matter in water is treated with disinfectants such as chlorine. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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**	**0.12**	**0**	1.3	1.3	**9/2023**	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**
Antimony (ppb)	**N**	**0.5**	**0 – 0.5**	6	6	**2025**	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic[1] (ppb)	**N**	**2.9**	**1.4 -2.9**	10	0	**2025**	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	**N**	**0.16**	**0.14 – 0.16**	2	2	**2025**	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate[2] (ppm)	**N**	**0.48**	**0 – 0.48**	10	10	**2025**	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	**N**	**2.3**	**0 – 2.3**	50	50	**2025**	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	**N**	**110**	**100 - 110**	N/A	N/A	**2025**	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	**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**
2,4-D (ppb)	**N**	**0.28**	**0 – 0.28**	70	70	**2025**	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops