ADEQ Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2025

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

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name	
AZ04-13-041	Oak Creek Water District	
Contact Name and Title	**Phone Number**	**E-mail Address**
Doug Bowen – Chairman / General Manager	928-282-3404	info@oakcreekwater.com

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more about public participation or attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please contact Oak Creek Water District at 928-282-3404 for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times.

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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts 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):	**Groundwater wells**

Drinking Water Contaminants

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 are naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater 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, or could 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 some small amount contaminant. 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 people such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 individuals 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

Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeologic settings and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has given a high risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A designation of high risk 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.

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:

Oak Creek Water District 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. 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 learn more about water testing options, contact us using the information provided at the beginning of this report. 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	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Fecal Indicator (coliphage, enterococci and/or E. coli)	N	0	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	0.12	0	1.3	1.3	7-2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead (ppb)	N	< 5 ppb	0	15	0	7-2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Run Annual Ave (RAA) or Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	1.56 +/- 1.34	1.56	15	0	2-2025	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	RAA = 6	4.8 - 9.3	10	0	2025 Quarterly	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.22	0.22	2	2	2-2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	2.5	2.5	100	100	2-2025	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.085	0.085	4	4	2-2025	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate[2] (ppm)	N	0.66	0.47-0.66	10	10	2-2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	7.4	7.4	N/A	N/A	2-2025	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.

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 read the ADEQ-provided "PFAS 101 Fact Sheet" and to visit the ADEQ website at https://www.azdeq.gov/pfas-resources

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)	Y	4.60	4.56-4.63	5	EPA 533
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	Y	4.60	4.56-4.63	5	EPA 533
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	Y	2.76	2.74-2.78	3	EPA 533
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	Y	4.60	4.56-4.63	5	EPA 533
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	Y	2.76	2.74-2.78	3	EPA 533
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	Y	1.84	1.82-1.85	2	EPA 533
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX)	Y	4.60	4.56-4.63	5	EPA 533

nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	Y	18.4	18.2-18.5	20	EPA 533
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	Y	3.68	3.65-3.70	3	EPA 533
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	Y	2.76	2.74-2.78	4	EPA 533
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	Y	3.39	2.74-4.07	3	EPA 533
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	Y	4.60	4.56-4.63	5	EPA 533
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	Y	2.76	2.74-2.78	3	EPA 533
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	Y	2.76	2.74-2.78	3	EPA 533
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	Y	2.76	2.74-2.78	3	EPA 533
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	Y	2.76	2.74-2.78	3	EPA 533
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	Y	2.76	2.74-2.78	3	EPA 533
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	Y	4.8	2.74-6.37	3	EPA 533
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	Y	3.68	3.65-3.70	4	EPA 533
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	Y	3.68	3.65-3.70	4	EPA 533
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	Y	3.68	3.65-3.70	4	EPA 533
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	Y	3.68	3.65-3.70	4	EPA 533
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	Y	4.08	2.74-5.22	3	EPA 533
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	Y	1.84	1.82-1.85	2	EPA 533
n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	Y	1.88	1.87-1.89	5	EPA 537.1
n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	Y	1.88	1.87-1.89	6	EPA 537.1
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	Y	1.88	1.87-1.89	8	EPA 537.1
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	Y	1.88	1.87-1.89	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 (for MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring & Reporting Requirement)

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
Our System is happy to report we did not incur any violations in 2025			

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 **[2]** Level 2 assessment(s). **[2]** Level 2 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take **[0]** corrective actions and we completed **[0]** of these actions.

ADEQ Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Mailing Certification

Public Water System ID Number	Public Water System Name	
AZ04-13-041	Oak Creek Water District	
Regulating Agency	**CCR Calendar Year:**	**CCR Distribution Date:**
☑ ADEQ ☐ MCESD ☐ PDEQ	2025	6-4-26

The Public Water System (PWS) named above hereby confirms that its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to its customers through at least one direct delivery method and one good faith effort per Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 141.155/Arizona Administrative Code R18-4-117. The PWS also certifies that the information contained in the CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to their regulating agency. **The PWS must sign and submit this mailing certificate to their regulating agency within 90 days of distributing the CCR, and no later than October 1st.**

All community water systems must mail or otherwise directly deliver one copy of the report to each customer. Systems serving <10,000 people may opt out of mailing CCRs, and can complete a CCR Waiver instead.

CCR DISTRIBUTION – DIRECT DELIVERY METHODS

Choose at least one:

- ☐ CCR distributed by Mail
- ☑ CCR distributed by Mail– Notification that CCR is available on website via direct uniform resource locator (URL)
- ☐ CCR distributed by E-mail– Direct URL to CCR
- ☐ CCR distributed by E-mail– CCR sent as attachment to the e-mail
- ☐ CCR distributed by E-mail– CCR sent embedded in the e-mail
- ☐ Other: _____

Publicly accessible website (Direct URL): www.oakcreekwater.org If the CCR was provided by E-mail or website, describe how a customer can request a paper CCR delivery:

There are copies available in the office and they can call 928-282-3404 and a copy will be mailed to them.

GOOD FAITH EFFORTS USED TO REACH NON-BILL PAYING CUSTOMERS

Choose at least one:

- ☑ Posting the CCR on the internet at: www.oakcreekwater.org
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area **(attach list of zip codes used)**
- ☐ Advertising availability of the CCR in news media **(attach copy of announcement)**
- ☐ Publishing CCR in local newspaper **(attach copy of newspaper announcement)**
- ☑ Posting the CCR in public places **(attach a list of locations)**
- ☐ Delivering multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons, apartments, businesses
- ☐ Delivering to community organizations **(attach a list)**
- ☐ Publishing in city newsletter, electronic community newsletter, or listserv **(attach a copy of article/notice)**
- ☐ Delivering electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media **(attach list of social media utilized)**
- ☐ Delivering CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency **(attach a list)**

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS SERVING ≥ 100,000 PEOPLE:

☐ Posting CCR on a publicly-accessible website (Direct URL): _____

I certify that the above information is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge:

Contact Name, Position Title (PRINT) Jason Long, Operator of Record **Phone Number** (928) 282-3404

Authorized Signature _____ **Date** 6/2/26

Submit completed form within 90 days of distribution to your regulating agency:

ADEQ Water Quality Compliance Data
Mail: 1110 W. Washington St., 5415B-2
Phoenix, AZ 85007
azdeq.gov/DWComplianceAssistance

Maricopa County Environmental
Mail: 501 N 44th Street Suite 200
Phoenix, AZ 85008
Phone: 602-506-6935
sdwquestions@mail.maricopa.gov

Pima DEQ
Mail: 33 N. Stone Ave., Suite 700
Tucson, AZ 85701
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