

## Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year **2025**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua usted bebe.  
Tradúzcalo o 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	
AZ04-12006		Town of Patagonia	
Contact Name and Title		Phone Number	E-mail Address
Jose Hernandez		520-604-6119	Water Department2@Patagonia-Az.Gov
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 <u>Townhall</u> at <u>520-394-2229</u> for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times. You may also visit our website at <a href="http://www.patagonia-az.gov">www.patagonia-az.gov</a>			

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 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/](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):** [Two ground wells in Sonoita Creek](#)

### 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).

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. Further source water assessment information can be found on ADEQ's website: <https://azdeq.gov/source-water-protection>

### 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](http://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.

**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.

[Town of Patagonia](#) 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: 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 Town of Patagonia 520-394-2229, or email at ([Waterdepartment2@Patagonia-Az.Gov](mailto:Waterdepartment2@Patagonia-Az.Gov)) 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	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	
<p><sup>1</sup> <b>Total organic carbon (TOC)</b> has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THM) and halo acetic 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.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> <b>Turbidity</b> 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.</p>							
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	0.20	0.17-0.24	4	4		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
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	ND	ND	60	N/A	7/2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	ND	2.6-2.6	80	N/A	7/2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<p><sup>1</sup> <b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)</b> 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.</p>							
Lead & Copper	MCL Violation Y or N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeding AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	.49	0	1.3	1.3	7/2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	< 5	0	15	0	7/2025	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) <small>(This is Gross Alpha 4000)</small>				15	0		Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)				5	0		Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)				30	0		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 <sup>1</sup> (ppb)	N	2.2	2.2-2.2	10	0	5/18/22	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

<b>Asbestos (MFL)</b>				7	7		Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Barium (ppm)</b>	N	0.028	0.028-0.028	2	2	5/18/22	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Beryllium (ppb)</b>				4	4		Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
<b>Cadmium (ppb)</b>				5	5		Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
<b>Chromium (ppb)</b>				100	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Cyanide (ppb)</b>				200	200		Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
<b>Fluoride (ppm)</b>	N	0.4	0.-0.4	4	4	5/18/22	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Mercury (ppb)</b>				2	2		Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
<b>Nitrate<sup>2</sup> (ppm)</b>	N	0.56	0.56-0.56	10	10	7/2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nitrite (ppm)</b>				1	1		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Selenium (ppb)</b>				50	50		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
<b>Sodium (ppm)</b>	N	17	15-20	N/A	N/A	4/23/24	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Thallium (ppb)</b>				2	0.5		Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

<b>Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>2,4-D (ppb)</b>	N	<0.0001		70	70	7/28/25	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<b>2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)</b>	N	<0.0001		50	50	7/28/25	Residue of banned herbicide
<b>Acrylamide</b>				TT	0		Added to water during sewage / wastewater treatment
<b>Alachlor (ppb)</b>	N	<0.00005		2	0	7/28/25	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<b>Atrazine (ppb)</b>	N	<0.00005		3	3	7/28/25	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<b>Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)</b>	N	<0.00002		200	0	7/28/25	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
<b>Carbofuran (ppb)</b>	N	<0.0005		40	40	7/28/25	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
<b>Chlordane (ppb)</b>	N	<0.0001		2	0	7/28/25	Residue of banned termiticide

Dalapon (ppb)	N	<0.001		200	200	7/28/25	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<0.0006		400	400	7/28/25	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<0.0006		6	0	7/28/25	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	N	<0.00001		200	0	7/28/25	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<0.0002		7	7	7/28/25	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	<0.0004		20	20	7/28/25	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	<4E-9		30	0	7/28/25	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	N	<0.005		100	100	7/28/25	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	<0.00001		2	2	7/28/25	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin				TT	0		Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	<0.00001		50	0	7/28/25	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<0.006		700	700	7/28/25	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<0.00001		400	0	7/28/25	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<0.00001		200	0	7/28/25	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.00005		1	0	7/28/25	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene (ppb)	N	<0.00005		50	50	7/28/25	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	N	<0.00001		200	200	7/28/25	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	<0.000005		40	40	7/28/25	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa,
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<0.0005		200	200	7/28/25	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)				500	0		Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	<0.00004		1	0	7/28/25	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	<0.0001		500	500	7/28/25	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	<0.000005		4	4	7/28/25	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		3	0	7/28/25	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
<b>Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)</b>	<b>MCL Violation Y or N</b>	<b>Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of All Samples (Low-High)</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Sample Month &amp; Year</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Benzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	0	7/28/25	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	0	7/28/25	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		100	100	7/28/25	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories

o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		600	600	7/28/25	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		75	75	7/28/25	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	0	7/28/25	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		7	7	7/28/25	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		70	70	7/28/25	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		100	100	7/28/25	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	0	7/28/25	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	0	7/28/25	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		700	700	7/28/25	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		100	100	7/28/25	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	0	7/28/25	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		70	70	7/28/25	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005		200	200	7/28/25	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	3	7/28/25	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005		5	0	7/28/25	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<0.0005		1	1	7/28/25	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.0005		2	0	7/28/25	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<0.0005		10	10	7/28/25	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 7/28/2025):** 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 7/28/2025):** 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 5/18/2022):** Antimony, Arsenic (last tested 5/18/2022), Asbestos, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Fluoride, Mercury, Nitrite (last tested 7/20/2025), Selenium, Thallium