Mesquite Creek
Annual Water Quality Report

Public Water System #090400301

Calendar Year 2025

This report is a snapshot of your water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from 1 ground water source. One ground water source is purchased from Public Water System #AZ0408063.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800–426–4791).

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 including:

- 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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	MRDL Exceeded	Typical Source
Disinfectants								
Chlorine Units: Chlorine residual, ppm	4	4	0.7004	0.24	1.5	2025	No	Drinking water additive used for disinfection

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfection By-Products								
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Units: ppb	N/A	60	3	N/A	N/A	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Units: ppb	N/A	80	11	N/A	N/A	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	MCLG	Action Level	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	A.L. Exceeded	Typical Source
Lead and Copper Rule								
Copper Units: ppm - 90th Percentile	1.3	1.3	0.252	0.011	0.3	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
				0 sites over Action Level				
Lead Units: ppb - 90th Percentile	0	15	0.564	ND	0.66	2023	No	Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
				0 sites over Action Level				

Special Statements

Educational Statement for Lead

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. Mesquite Creek 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your water utility. 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.

Service Line Inventory for Systems with Unknowns

Mesquite Creek was required to complete an inventory of service line materials to determine whether any service lines connected to the distribution system are made of lead material. We identified 8 service lines out of 255 at Mesquite Creek are made of unknown material. The service line inventory is available upon request, please contact us for more information.

Microbiological Testing

We are required to test your water regularly for signs of microbial contamination. Positive test results could lead to follow-up investigations called assessments and potentially the issuance of public health advisories. Assessments could lead to required corrective actions. The information below summarizes the results of those tests.

Calendar Year	Sampling Requirements	Sampling Conducted *(months)*	Total E.coli Positive	Assessment Triggers	Assessments Conducted
2025	1 Sample due monthly	12 out of 12	0	0	0

Public Notice for Monitoring/Reporting and Other Violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the period covered by this report, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for the contaminants listed below, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Violations which have not been returned to compliance will be repeated annually. The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for or other violations during the report period.

Contaminant Name	Type of Violation	Begin/End Date	Steps Taken to Correct the Violation	Return to Compliance	Return Date	Action Comment
Lead and Copper Rule	Failure to submit Follow up and Routine Sampling results for Lead and Copper Rule.	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	Reporting monitoring results as required.			
Chlorine	Failure to submit DBPR results for Stage 1 or 2 Disinfection By-Products Rule	1/1/2025 - 3/31/2025	Submission of subsequent monitoring results.	Yes	3/6/2025	February residual results received on 3/6/2025.

What should I do, as a consumer?
There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What is being done by the utility?
We will work with our regulatory official to conduct all required contaminant monitoring as directed.

Definitions

Term	Definition
ppb	parts per billion, or microgram per liter (ug/L)
positive samples	the number of positive samples taken that year
% positive samples/month	% of samples taken monthly that were positive
ND	Not detected
N/A	Not applicable
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
90th Percentile	Statistical value used to determine if Action Level is exceeded. Determined by calculating the value at which 90% of the samples tested were below that value.

How can I get involved?

Please feel free to contact the number provided below for more information or for a translated copy of the report if you need it in another language.

Please share this information with all the 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 please contact:

Dara Duffy, General Manager, 8780 Highway 95, P.O. Box 5559, Mohave Valley, AZ 86446

Phone: (928) 296-1271 **Fax:**

Bermuda Water Company™

PWS: AZ04 08-063

Annual Water Quality Report 2025

Bermuda Water Company Customers:

Your drinking water ***meets or surpasses*** all federal and state drinking water standards.
Our goal is to deliver safe, clean water to our customers at a reasonable cost.

Bermuda Water is supplied by groundwater pumped from nine wells located within our service area, including south Bullhead City, Fort Mojave, and north Mohave Valley. Our water is pumped out of the Lake Mohave Basin which is one of nine basins located in northwestern Arizona.

Source Water Assessments provide a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination which could occur. It does not mean that the contamination has or will occur. This information can be used to evaluate possible needs to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for any possible future contamination threats. This can also help us ensure continued water quality.

Bermuda Water Company did not receive a Source Water Assessment Plan because the public water system was either inactive at the time or did not exist. Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Message from James Eason, President

Dear Bermuda Water Company (BWC) Customers,

I am pleased to present your Annual Water Quality Report for 2025. We strive to do our part in delivering vital, safe and reliable water services that help our communities to thrive. Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to regulatory standards.

We are proud to share this report which is based on water quality testing through December 2025. We continually strive to supply water that meets and/or exceeds all federal and state water quality regulations at your tap.

Providing a safe and reliable water supply is hard work, but it is satisfying. Our team of local water experts are proudly dedicated to providing safe, reliable, and cost-effective service every day. This commitment includes acting with integrity, protecting the environment, and enhancing the local community.

Best regards,

James P. Eason

Agua potable de las Bermudas cumple o supera todas estatales y federales las normas de calidad del agua potable

EPA WaterSense

WaterSense partner since October 11, 2019

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Visit our website at: https://www.myutility.us/bermudawateraz

EPA Wants You To Know:

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. 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 human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

A) *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

B) *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.

C) *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

D) *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.

E) *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. Bermuda Water Company 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 line inventory can be accessed by emailing us at lead.lines@nexuswg.com. 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 Bermuda Water at (866) 673-9953. 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.

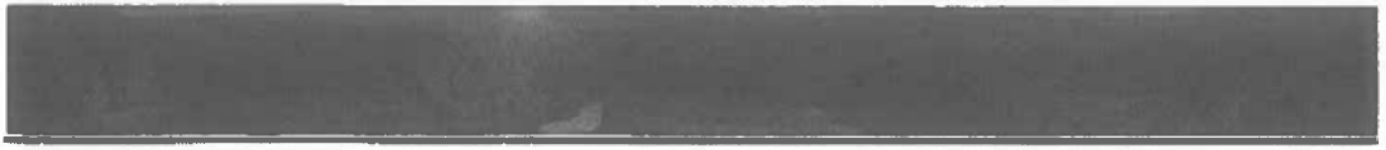
Why Save Water?

According to a 2014 Government Accountability Report, 40 out of 50 state water managers expect water shortages under average conditions in some portion of their states over the next decade.

- Each American uses an average of 88 gallons of water a day at home.
- We can all use at least 20 percent less water by installing water-efficient fixtures and appliances.
- The average family spends more than $1,000 per year in water costs but can save more than $380 annually from retrofitting with WaterSense labeled fixtures and ENERGY STAR certified appliances.

WaterSense labels products that are 20 percent more water-efficient and perform as well as or better than standard models.

The Safe Drinking Water Act was passed in 1974 due to congressional concerns about organic chemical contaminants in drinking water and the inefficient manner by which states supervised and monitored drinking water supplies. Congress' aim was to assure that all citizens served by public water systems would be provided high quality water. As a result, the EPA set enforceable standards for health-related drinking water contaminants. The Act also established programs to protect underground sources of drinking water from contamination.



Understanding This Report: In order to help you understand this report, we want you to understand a few terms and abbreviations that are contained in it.

Action level (AL) - Action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum contaminant level (MCL) - The maximum contaminant level is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) - The "goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – (mandatory language) 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – (mandatory language) 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.

Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL) – Minimum at which results are required to be reported.

Non-Detects (ND) – Analysis or test results indicate the constituent is not detectable at minimum reporting limit.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L) - one part per trillion is equal to 1000 ppb.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in the water.

Running Annual Average (RAA) – Calculated running average of the contaminant levels detected.

Based on certain criteria, some systems may be allowed to monitor for regulated contaminants less often than once a year. In this case, the table will include the date and results of the most recent sampling.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

If You Have Questions Or Want To Get Involved?

Please contact Bermuda Water at (866) 673-9953 to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the annual drinking water quality report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Explore, Learn, and Get Involved

Extension
University of Nevada Reno
https://extension.unr.edu/clark-laughlin.aspx
4-H Youth Development
Master Gardeners
55 Civic Way
Laughlin, NV 89029
702-299-1333
Fax: 702-299-1334

EXTENSION
College of Agriculture, Biotechnology & Natural Resources

University of Arizona Cooperative Extension takes the science of the University to the people of Arizona through programs, publications, classes, events and one-on-one teaching.
https://extension.arizona.edu/master-gardener

4-H Youth Development
Master Gardeners
101 E Beale St.
Kingman, AZ 86401-5808
928-753-3788

To access your utility account anytime, anywhere, please register for our customer portal & download
My Utility Account *at* https://account.myutility.us

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

These tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025 unless otherwise noted.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Number of Positive Samples	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
E-coli	0	0	0	No	Monthly 2025	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	0	No	Monthly 2025	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	AL	ALG	Units	90th Percentile	Number of Sites over AL	Range of Tap Sample Results	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	1.3	1.3	ppm	0.18	0	<0.010-0.680	No	6/2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	15	0	ppb	5.6	0	<0.0010-0063	No	6/2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants

Contaminant	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Running Annual Average Date /Sample Year	Source
Chlorine	4	4	ppm	0.30 - 0.66	No	0.47 / 2025	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Highest Level Detected / Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date/ Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	ppb	2.3 0—5.6	No	8/2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	ppb	ND	No	8/2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Level Detected/ Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Month/ Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	10	0	ppb	7.1 3.1 - 7.1	No	Quarterly 2025	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.063 0.04 - 0.063	No	2/2024 5/2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	2.2 0.2 - 2.2	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	6.1 0.80 - 6.1	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	ppb	3.7 2 - 3.7	No	2/2024	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium	3000	N/A	ppm	850 340 - 850	No	2/2024 5/2024	Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Level Detected Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Month/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Uranium	30	0	ug/L	8.4 3.0 - 8.4	No	2/2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters	15	0	pCi/L	3.6 0.9 - 3.6	No	3/2024	Erosion of natural deposits

Health Effects Language

Total Coliform Bacteria *- Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.*

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 *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. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. 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 health 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.*

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 9/15/2025): 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 9/15/2025): 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 5/29/2024): Antimony, Asbestos, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Mercury, Nitrite (last tested 5/29/2024), Selenium, Thallium

Water Quality Table – Unregulated Contaminants

Your drinking water was sampled 6/21/2023 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. There were no detections in the 6/21/2023 sampling.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5)

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Bermuda Water Company

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those for which USEPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact us at (866) 673-9953. If you would like more information on the USEPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR), please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visit www.epa.gov/dwucmr.

PFAS Testing

Bermuda Water Company continues efforts to conduct statewide drinking water testing for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS). These man-made compounds are used in the manufacturing of products resistant to water, grease, or stains, including firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, paints, adhesives, and insecticides. PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air and are likely present in the blood of humans and animals all over the world. On April 10, 2024, the EPA approved new sampling requirements and drinking water limits for six PFAS, including PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX Chemicals. We are completing PFAS sampling ahead of the 2027 initial monitoring deadline and will take appropriate action to meet new regulations as needed.

Our focus will remain, as always, on supplying our customers with quality, reliable water service.

PFAS detections occurring within the report year are provided within the Annual Water Quality Report. To view past Water Quality Reports, visit our website at www.bermudawateraz.com and click Water Quality Reports under Water Safety. For more information, visit www.epa.gov/pfas.

Violations

In 2025, Bermuda Water Company performed all required monitoring for contaminants and did not exceed any allowable levels of these contaminants. See the following table for violations received from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality for late reporting of samples. Two reporting violations (Dos violaciones reportadas):

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2025	Failed to submit samples on-time; samples submitted on 9/15/2025.
Volatile Organic Chemicals at EPDS006 & EPDS003	2025	Failed to submit samples on time; samples submitted on 9/15/2025.

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.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Elevated Fluoride Levels Detected in Bermuda Water Company

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis).

The drinking water provided by Bermuda Water Company has a natural fluoride concentration of 2.2 mg/l at one well on Joy Lane east of Mountain View. This well is only used as a backup well.

Dental fluorosis in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/l of fluoride (the US Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/l of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/l because of this cosmetic dental problem.

For more information, please contact Bermuda Water Company at (866) 673-9953. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP. This information is also available on our website at www.bermudawateraz.com. We are continuing to monitor fluoride levels. We will inform you if they exceed the limit of 4 mg/l.