

Town of Camp Verde Consumer Confidence Report Calendar Year 2025

About our CCR Report

This is the Town of Camp Verde's annual water system report about your drinking water quality, also called the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Having clean, safe water is one of the most important services the Town provides, and we want you, our customer, to be as informed as possible about your drinking water.

This report provides you with information about where your water comes from, the results of the water quality 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 contaminants 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 contaminants.

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/

We want you to be informed about your water quality. If you would like to learn more about public participation or to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please contact the Town of Camp Verde Utilities Department at utilities@campverde.az.gov.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que 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>.

Source of Water

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 animal or human activity.

Groundwater is the sole source of potable water in the Town. The Town produces its water from three wells within the Verde limestone formation at the base of Mingus Mountain. Two wells are pumped at the Mongini Well and Water Treatment Site, which sits on the northwestern side of Town along the Prescott National Forest boundary. This site supplies over 2,000 services with water. The third well is located on the Verde River Estates subdivision which supplies over 60 services with water.

The Town's average daily demand for 2025 was 0.72 million gallons per day (MGD), with a maximum daily consumption of 0.91 MGD. Our average daily client demand was 0.55 MGD, and the remaining average consumption of 0.17 MGD accounted for water usage by the fire department, fire system testing, hydrant testing, and included all water loss from leaks throughout the year. In 2025, the Town pumped a total of 784.83 acre-feet at the Mongini Well site and 9.88 acre-feet at the Verde River Estates site.



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 currently available regarding the Town's hydrogeological settings and the adjacent land uses that are in proximity to the water sources for the Town's public water system, ADEQ has given the Town a low-risk designation for the degree to which the drinking water sources are protected. A low-risk designation indicates that most source water protection measures are either already implemented or the hydrogeology is such that additional measures will have little impact on protection.

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>.

Water Quality

The EPA and ADEQ require providers of drinking water to annually report the quality of the water they deliver. The Town safeguards its water supplies and is pleased to report compliance with prescribed maximum contaminant levels and other water quality standards. The Town regularly conducts testing beyond the minimum regulatory requirements to further assure the safety of its drinking water.

Drinking Water Contaminants

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 number 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.

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.

All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these contaminants are not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and, in most cases, would not provide increased protection to public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and others may even have nutritional value at low levels.

Water Sampling

The Town monitors and samples for over 100 substances and physical characteristics on a regular basis. The Town samples for coliform bacteria at seven (7) locations across the Town system every other week, including one sample location across the Verde River Estates system each month. The total coliform bacteria test is a primary indicator of the suitability for consumption of drinking water, which measures the concentration of total coliform associated with the possible presence of disease-causing organisms.

The Town also pulls monthly samples for arsenic at each well and the point of compliance at the Mongini and Verde River Estates sites. The Town reports sampling to ADEQ, for Verde River Estates on a quarterly basis and Mongini every three years, following federal requirements. Currently the Town has treatment for arsenic at Verde River Estates and no current treatment at the Mongini site. At Mongini, during higher production (summertime), the arsenic levels rise but are currently below Federal and State regulatory limits. The Town is currently designing an arsenic treatment system for the Mongini site due to the rising trends in arsenic. Arsenic can enter the water supply from natural deposits in the earth. Here in the southwest, the source is the volcanic and granite rocks that groundwater moves through.

Water Treatment

All water produced for distribution undergoes a level of treatment. The Town of Camp Verde (Town) draws the majority of its water from the Mongini Well fields located at the far northwestern area of Town, along the Prescott National Forest Boundary. The only current treatment needed at the Mongini site is chlorine treatment for disinfection to prevent the development of bacterial contamination that could occur in the water storage and distribution system.

The Town operates an additional well to serve the Verde River Estates Subdivision, it utilizes chlorine treatment and a titanium treatment vessel for arsenic removal, ensuring arsenic levels remain well below federal action standards.

Vulnerable Populations

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.

Possible Health Effects of Contaminants in Drinking Water

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 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. To find more information about arsenic, visit: www.legacy.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/download/epa_arsenic.pdf

Chlorine

Some people who use water containing chlorine in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

Nitrates

Nitrates are inorganic substances that are monitored due to run off from fertilizer use. Nitrates 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. The Town nitrate levels are well below the maximum contaminant level at 2.09 ppm. 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 contact your health care provider.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is an emerging pathogen resistant to chlorination and can appear even in high quality water supplies. New regulations from the EPA require water systems to monitor cryptosporidium and adopt a range of treatment options based on source water cryptosporidium concentrations. The Town has not detected or had any occurrence of cryptosporidium.

Disinfection By-Products

Some people who drink water containing total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids 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 cancer.

Barium

Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.

Copper & Lead

Copper is an essential nutrient. However, if present in drinking water, short term exposure to elevated levels of copper could cause gastrointestinal distress and prolonged use above the action level could cause liver or kidney damage in some people.

Lead, in drinking water, is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. The Town is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Radionuclides

Radionuclides are a group of contaminants consisting of alpha and beta/photon emitters, combined radium 226/228 and uranium. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha, beta or photon radiation. Some people who drink water in excess of the MCL for this group of contaminants over many years may have an increased risk of cancer or in some cases kidney problems. Radon gas is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless gas that comes from the natural breakdown of uranium. Although there is no federal standard for radon in drinking water, the Town does monitor the radionuclide group and surpasses mandatory health levels established by the EPA and ADEQ. For more information on radon, visit: www.epa.gov/radon.

Contaminants & How They May Be Introduced

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health

risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and microbiological contaminants visit the EPA Safe Drinking Water website at www.epa.gov/sdwa.

Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

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

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff or residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants, such as radon, alpha emitters, beta/photon emitters, combined radium and uranium can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production or mining activities, decay or erosion of natural and man-made deposits.

Total trihalomethanes and halo acetic acids are the by-product of drinking water disinfection.

Note from Water Operator, Rich Jewell

The Town of Camp Verde Water Division serves more than just water. We provide customer service, reliability, peace of mind, and, most importantly, safeguard the public's health. The Water Quality Report is a comprehensive report issued by the Town of Camp Verde Water Division. This annual report identifies the source of Camp Verde's drinking water, provides water quality information, and summarizes analytical tests conducted on the Town's drinking water supply for the 2025 Calendar Year. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the number of contaminants passing through public water systems. In 2025, water from the Town's system met all applicable Federal and State health standards for drinking water. Our job is to ensure that your safe supply of water keeps flowing, not only today, but well into the future. It's all part of our service commitment to you and everyone in our community.



New Capital Improvement Projects

As seen in the Town's Master Plan, the Town needs at least two additional well sites to increase water production. The Town staff recommends drilling a replacement well at the Mongini Well site, located at 5000 Genesis Dr., and abandoning Well #1 which is not usable. The project will design and install a new 18-inch diameter well and require an additional 200 amp electrical service. The well site will increase the overall water system production and add system redundancy at the Mongini Well site. The Town is collaborating with High View and Bradshaw Legacy Living to develop two new well sites for the Town water system.

The Town is working with the Verde Commercial Subdivision to provide a new Town Storage Tank Site for the construction of two 500,000-gallon storage tanks located west of I-17 and south of State Route 260. The new storage facility will more than double the storage capacity for the area and will help enhance fire flows.



In December 2023, the Town received an Arizona Water Infrastructure Financial Authority (WIFA) Water Conservation Grant to replace approximately 9,500 lineal feet of aged and undersized water mains with new 8-inch diameter water mains and 19 new fire hydrants. The approved projects will enhance water quality by replacing outdated water mains, increasing water main sizes, looping the water system in various areas, and installing new leak detection fire hydrants, to pinpoint future leak locations. These project areas were selected based on recorded leaks in the water system and the age of the water mains or pipe material. The three 1970s PVC water mains are Finnie Flat Road & Verde Mobile Village, Park Verde Estates, and Fort River Caves. Based on the engineering designs, the Town will only be proceeding with the Park Verde Estates water main replacements but will fund the other two project areas in its 5-year Capital Improvement Projects. The Town's cost share to the grant includes the purchase of approximately 1,800 new cellular automatic read water meters.

Arsenic at Our Main Well

Arsenic is a chemical element 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.

The Town has been monitoring the arsenic levels monthly. With the water usage at the Mongini Well site at record levels for production, the arsenic levels have been increasing, and treatment is required in all Town water systems. Exceedance of arsenic levels is anticipated with higher production demands. The Town received an ADEQ Grant for the design of the new arsenic treatment systems at the Mongini Well and Verde River Estates sites. Construction of the facilities is anticipated to start between summer and early fall of 2026. The Town has received a \$2 million Congressional District Grant and an additional Water Infrastructure Financial Authority (WIFA) Loan of \$1.6 million to help fund the project. We currently treat the water for arsenic at our Verde River Estates Well site, and we will be upgrading its arsenic treatment system to match the system at the Mongini Well site.

What are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products since the 1940s because of their useful properties. Sometimes referred to as Fluorotechnology, PFAS are a diverse group of chemicals characterized by the strong bond between fluorine and carbon. Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanoic Sulfonate (PFOS) are two of the most widely used and studied chemicals in the PFAS group. One common characteristic of concern of PFAS is that many break down very slowly and can build up in people, animals, and the environment over time. PFAS can be present in our water, soil, air, and food as well as in materials found in our homes or workplaces.

Current scientific research suggests that exposure to certain PFAS may lead to adverse health concerns, however, research is still ongoing to determine how different levels of exposure to different PFAS can lead to a variety of health effects, especially in children. For more information, please visit www.epa.gov/pfas.

The Town has conducted testing for PFAS at all our production wells and point-of-compliance areas, as established by ADEQ. To date, PFAS chemicals have been non-detectable or well below the ADEQ MCL. For more information on both well sites and to view our sample results, please see our Water Quality Report Table on pages 10 and 11.

On April 10, 2024, EPA announced the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for six PFAS. To inform the final rule, EPA evaluated over 120,000 comments submitted by the public on the rule proposal, as well as considered input received during multiple consultations and stakeholder engagement activities held both prior to and following the proposed rule. EPA expects that over many years, the final rule will prevent PFAS exposure in drinking water for approximately 100 million people, prevent thousands of deaths and reduce tens of thousands of serious PFAS-attributable illnesses.

EPA is also making unprecedented funding available to help ensure that all people have clean and safe water. In addition to their ruling, \$1 billion in funding is newly available through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to help states and territories implement PFAS testing and treatment at public water systems and to help owners of private wells address PFAS contamination. EPA finalized a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) establishing legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for six PFAS in drinking water. PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA as contaminants with individual MCLs, and PFAS mixtures containing at least two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS using a Hazard Index MCL to account for the combined and co-occurring levels of these PFAS in drinking water. EPA also finalized health based, non-enforceable Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) for these PFAS.

The Lead-Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR)

We are in the process of conducting a Town-wide inventory of our water service lines to identify possible lead or copper pipes. The Lead-Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) was mandated by the EPA to ensure safe drinking water. Presently, the Town has successfully verified 1,604 service lines as being non-lead and non-copper, out of 1,981 total. We have 386 service lines remaining of unknown material which still need to be verified. To date, we have not found lead or copper service lines in our system. In addition, our copper and lead testing, which is conducted every three years, showed levels well below the EPA's Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) for both copper and lead. Our most recent test was completed in August 2023, our next test is scheduled to take place in August 2026. The results of the Lead-Copper testing can be seen on the table below:

	Lead Avg. Results	Lead Range	Copper Avg. Results	Copper Range
Mongini Well	<0.001 mg/L	{<0.001} mg/L	0.0637 mg/L	{0.003-0.081} mg/L
Verde River Estates Well	<0.001 mg/L	{<0.001} mg/L	0.0442 mg/L	{0.008-0.051} mg/L

Table 1: Lead and Copper test results, including average and range, August 2023

The EPA has determined a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for lead to be 15ppb (or 0.015 mg/L) and copper to be 1.3ppm (or 1.3 mg/L). Our water has tested far below these levels for both lead and copper.

What is a Lead-Service-Line Inventory?

By the end of 2024, the Town had completed an initial lead-service line inventory which enabled us to verify 1,289 service lines as non-lead and non-copper. Our team has been diligently working to complete Lead-Service-Line verifications. The verification process includes digging two points on a service line to expose it and identify its material. Our crews will be exposing service lines throughout Camp Verde to verify and inventory them, as per the LCRR requirements.

Why so much emphasis on Lead-Service-Line Identification?

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 Camp Verde Utilities 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.



Fig. 1: Staff digging up and visually inspecting water lines for material verification and classification.

sibility 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 running 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 are required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials. The completed inventory is due by the end of December, 2026. 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: <https://www.campverde.az.gov/departments/utilities/water-distribution>. 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 the Town of Camp Verde Utilities by email: utilities@campverde.az.gov or by phone: 928-554-0850. 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>.

Where can I get more information regarding LCRR Compliance?

Keeping you informed is important to us. If you would like more information on our LCRR compliance or would like to view our most up to date Service-Line-Inventory Report, please visit: <https://www.campverde.az.gov/departments/utilities/water-distribution> or come visit us in-person at our office on 395 South Main Street.

The Water Quality Data Report Table contains the most recent results for regulated testing. The frequency of sample collection is determined by state and federal regulations and based on many different parameters such as type of water source, number of people served, and past and current analyses of the contaminant to be tested. Sample frequency can range between bi-weekly and tri-annual. The Town is also required to test for unregulated contaminants. The data generated by these tests is used by the EPA to evaluate and prioritize contaminants on the Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate List. Regulated and unregulated contaminants will appear in this report if they are found during testing.

Water Quality Report: Abbreviations

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.

Water Quality Report: Mongini Well (ADEQ No. AZO4-13-O15)

Primary Drinking Water Standards - Mandatory Health-Related Levels Established by EPA and ADEQ Water Samples Collected from Qualifying Homes Based on ADEQ Site Selection Criteria in Camp Verde, AZ

Microbiological	TT Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples	Positive Samples(s) Month & Year	MCL	MCLG	Sampling Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
E.Coli (System takes ≥ 60 monthly samples) 1 of monthly samples are positive; (System takes 12 monthly samples) 1 positive monthly sample	N	0	N/A	0	0		Human and animal fecal waste
Disinfectants	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sampling Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	N	0.46	0.4-0.56	4	4	Monthly	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 (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	5	N/A	80	N/A	8/2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90th Percentile	# of Samples Exceeding AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.062	0	1.3	1.3	8/2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	ND	0	15	0	8/2023	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 (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	N	0.046	N/A	2	2	5/2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.49	N/A	4	4	5/2023	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	0.24	N/A	10	10	6/2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	5/2023	Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Report: Verde River Estates Well (ADEQ No. AZO4-13-072)

Primary Drinking Water Standards - Mandatory Health-Related Levels Established by EPA and ADEQ Water Samples Collected from Qualifying Homes Based on ADEQ Site Selection Criteria in Camp Verde, AZ

Microbiological (RTCR)	TT Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample(s) Month & Year	MCL	MCLG	Sampling Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
E.Coli	N	0	N/A	0	0		Human and animal fecal waste
Disinfectants	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MRDL	MRDLG	Sampling Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine/Chloramine (ppm)	N	0.43	0.2 - 0.63	4	4	Monthly	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 (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	2	N/A	60	N/A	8/2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	10.9	N/A	80	N/A	8/2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
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	0.043	0	1.3	1.3	8/2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	ND	0	15	0	8/2023	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 (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium -226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	0.527	N/A	5	0	5/2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	N	1.7	0-1.7	10	0	Quarterly	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.15	N/A	2	2	2/2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	1.1	N/A	100	100	2/2020	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.24	N/A	4	4	2/2020	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	1.9	N/A	10	10	6/2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	32	N/A	N/A	N/A	8/2024	Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Table – Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Twenty-nine Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (In parts per trillion)	Detected (Y/N)	Average of Results (ppt)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	Minimum Reporting Level (ppt)	Analytical Methods
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	N	-	-	5	EPA 533
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	N	-	-	5	EPA 533
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	N	-	-	3	EPA 533
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	N	-	-	5	EPA 533
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	N	-	-	3	EPA 533
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	N	-	-	2	EPA 533
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX)	N	-	-	5	EPA 533
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	N	-	-	20	EPA 533
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	N	-	-	3	EPA 533
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	N	-	-	4	EPA 533
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	Y	1.8	N/A	3	EPA 533
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	N	-	-	5	EPA 533
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	N	-	-	3	EPA 533
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	N	-	-	3	EPA 533
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	N	-	-	3	EPA 533
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	N	-	-	3	EPA 533
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	N	-	-	3	EPA 533
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	N	-	-	3	EPA 533
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	N	-	-	4	EPA 533
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	N	-	-	4	EPA 533
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	N	-	-	4	EPA 533
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	N	-	-	4	EPA 533
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	N	-	-	3	EPA 533
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	N	-	-	2	EPA 533

Water Quality Table – Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

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
n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	N	-	-	5	EPA 537.1
n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	N	-	-	6	EPA 537.1
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	N	-	-	8	EPA 537.1
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	N	-	-	7	EPA 537.1
One Metal	MCL Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MRDL	MRDLG
Lithium (ppb)	N	-	-	9 µg/L	EPA 200.7, SM 3120 B, ASTM D1976–20

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 12/2025): 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, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate), PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, Toxaphene

Volatile Organic Compounds (Last tested 12/2025): 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, Xyleness

Inorganic Chemicals (Last tested 12/2025): Antimony, Asbestos (Last tested 2/2020), Beryllium, Cadmium, Cyanide, Mercury, Nitrite (last tested 2/2020), Selenium, Thallium

Water Quality Table - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (Last tested 12/2025)

Your drinking water was sampled for the presence and concentration of 29 different per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, some known by the acronyms PFAS chemicals, PFOS, PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and HFPO-DA, 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>

* EPA has proposed a Hazard Index MCL to limit any mixture containing one or more of PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and/or GenX Chemicals. The Hazard Index considers the different toxicities of PFNA, PFOA, PFOS, HFPO-DA, PFHxS, and PFBS. For these PFAS, water systems would use a hazard index calculation to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS in the drinking water at that system pose a potential risk and require action (Source: EPA Fact Sheet: Understanding the PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Proposal Hazard Index).

The following contaminants were tested for in 2025 and were not detected in the water:

11-chloroeicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11CI-PF3OUdS), 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS), 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS), 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS), 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA), 9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9CI-PF3ONS), hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX), nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA), Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA), Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA), Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA), Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA), Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS), Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS), Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA), Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA), n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA), n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA), Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA) and Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTDA).

Violation Summary – Mongini Wells (AZ0413-015)

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
N/A	No Violations in 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.

Violation Summary – Verde River Estates (AZ0413-072)

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
N/A	No Violations in 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.

Frequently Asked Questions and Topics

General Water Consumption

Statistics show that U.S. consumers average between 82 and 100 gallons, per person, per day, for all uses. Usage can vary greatly based on an individual's particular habits. Between two quarts and one gallon are consumed for cooking, drinking water, and prepared beverages such as coffee and tea. The remainder includes household cleaning, bathing, laundry, outdoor watering, and more. Most new, low-use toilets use about 1.5 gallons per flush, compared to older ones using about four gallons per flush. Showers can use anywhere from two to five gallons per minute and a bath can consume 35+ gallons per use depending on tub size. Outdoor usage generally accounts for the largest volume of water consumed especially during spring and summer months.

Water Hardness

Hardness in drinking water is caused by calcium and magnesium, which are two non-toxic, naturally occurring minerals in water. They enter water mainly through erosion and weathering of rocks. The more these two minerals are in water, the harder the water. Water hardness is usually expressed in parts per million (ppm) or grains per gallon of dissolved calcium and magnesium carbonate. The Town's water is considered moderately hard, averaging 75 to 130 ppm, which equates to 4.3 to 7.6 grains per gallon. In hard water, lathering of soap for washing is more difficult to do and cleaning becomes less efficient. As a result, more soap or detergent is needed to get things clean, be it your hands, hair or your laundry. Dull hair, spots on dishes, glasses, faucets and film on shower doors can be related to water that is considered hard in nature.

WATER HARDNESS SCALE

Grains/Gal	mg/L & ppm	Classification
Less than 1	Less than 17.1	Soft
1 - 3.5	17.1 - 60	Slightly Hard
3.5 - 7	60 - 120	Moderately Hard
7 - 10	120 - 180	Hard
over 10	over 180	Very Hard

Water Pressure

The most common question regarding water is about a change in water pressure to the house. Low water pressure to the home can be caused by many things: Mineral deposit build-up can reduce the flow in domestic pipes and faucet aerators may become plugged if not regularly cleaned and maintained. Another common cause of water pressure concerns can be related to the setting of a water pressure regulator valve (PRV). A PRV factory setting is 50 PSI. A previous homeowner may have adjusted the PRV setting to limit the pressure of water delivered from the municipal supply line. A failing PRV can cause low or high-water pressure, or even fluctuations between low and high. It is important to understand that a PRV is a mechanical device that can fail over time or, on occasion, be defective directly from the manufacturer. A properly installed PRV ensures the pressure coming from the municipal supply line is reduced to an acceptable pressure.

Shut-off Valve

Do you have a water leak and need to turn off water to your house? Do you know if you have a customer shut-off valve and where it might be located? The Town water meter is generally located near the street, at grade level, in a rectangular concrete box with a metal lid. Customer shut-off valves are usually located behind the Town's meter box in a separate concrete/plastic box or PVC pipe/tube as shown below in Fig. 1 and 2. Typical versions of what may be within the Town's meter box and customer box are shown below in Fig. 3. Homeowners/ customers should always utilize the customer shut-off valve located in the customer box or tube to shut-off water for the service. Alternate locations where a customer shut-off valve may be located are in a box in close proximity to the home, in a crawl space where the service enters the building, in a water closet or by the water heater. When a customer valve is not available, always contact the Water Division to shut off water at the Town meter by calling (928) 554-0850.

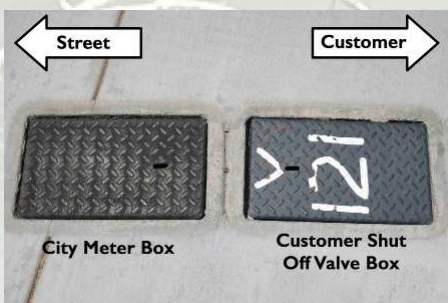


Fig. 1

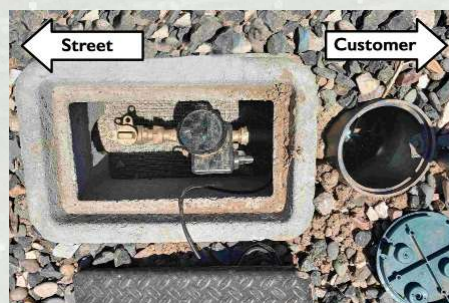


Fig. 2

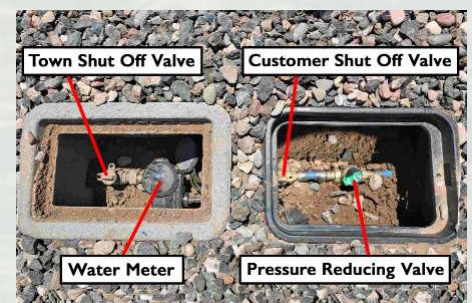


Fig. 3

Abbreviations and Definitions

ADEQ (Arizona Department of Environmental Quality)

State Regulatory Agency.

AL (Action Level)

The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

EPA (US Environmental Protection Agency)

Federal Regulatory Agency.

HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids 5)

Five commonly found disinfection byproducts in drinking water.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)

The highest level of a contaminant allowed by the EPA in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)

The highest level of a disinfectant (chlorine) allowed in drinking water. There is convincing scientific evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is required for the control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal)

The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is

no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

ND (Not Detected)

Concentration too low to be detected.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units)

A measure of water clarity.

pCi/L (Picocuries Per Liter)

A measure of the radioactivity in water.

PPB (Parts Per Billion)

Or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$), 1000 ppb = 1 ppm.

PPM (Parts Per Million)

Or milligrams per liter (mg/L), 1 mg/L = 1 ppm.

PQL (Practical Quantitation Limit)

The minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured with a high degree of confidence that the analyte is present at or above that concentration.

UCMR4 (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule #4)

Non-regulated compounds that can be found in water and are monitored for future regulatory agency evaluation.

What is a ppm (parts per million) measurement?



One car in bumper-to-bumper traffic from Cleveland to San Francisco!

What is a ppb (parts per billion) measurement?



One pinch of salt in 10 tons of potato chips!

Where to Learn More About Your Drinking Water:

Town of Camp Verde Water Division

395 S Main Street
Camp Verde, AZ 86322
(928) 554-0850
Email: utilities@campverde.az.gov

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

(800) 234-5677
Website: www.azdeq.gov/WQD

Environmental Protection Agency

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791
Website: www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water

For more information about these reports and what is required in them, visit EPA's website at:
<https://www.epa.gov/ccr/ccr-information-consumers>

