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	
AZ04-13011	Freeport-McMoRan Bagdad Town	
Contact Name and Title	**Phone Number**	**E-mail Address**
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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 Christina M Baker at cbaker4@fmi.com for additional opportunity and meeting dates and times. You may also visit our website at https://bagdadaztown.com.

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. 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/

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):	Our major water source is Francis Creek Springs located fifteen miles northwest of the town of Bagdad. This source, because of its approved encasements, is considered “groundwater” by ADEQ. We have six groundwater wells that provide additional water and range from 400 to 700 feet in depth. Four of the wells are located three to six miles northeast of Bagdad. The wells can be operated independently or together with the Francis Creek source to provide water to the town and mine. The remaining two wells are located one mile east of Sycamore Mobile Home Park. These wells can be operated independently or together with the Francis Creek source and the other wells to provide water to the mobile home park.

Source Water Assessment

Making the water safe to drink starts by protecting the place it comes from. We work with state scientists at ADEQ to examine water at its source to look for possible pollutants. This is called a Source Water Assessment (SWA).

Based on the information available at the time of the assessment on the hydrogeology and land uses around the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has given a low vulnerability designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected.

A low vulnerability designation indicates that most source water protection measures are 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.

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.

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.

Freeport-McMoRan Bagdad 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: https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/BagdadTown. Complete lead tap sampling data are available for review. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead tap sampling data that has been collected.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Freeport-McMoRan Bagdad Environmental (928-830-8783). 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 – Detected Regulated Contaminants

The following are terms related to water quality data presented in this table:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The maximum contaminant level goal for lead.

Not Applicable (N/A): Sampling was not completed because it was not required by regulation.

Not Detected (ND or <): Not detectable at reporting limit.

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.

EPDS #002 Sycamore Mobile Home Park Tank							
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	None	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Disinfectants	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA)**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Sample Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.08	0.77-1.58	4	4	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	<2	<2	60	N/A	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	0.6	0.6	80	N/A	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**90th Percentile**	**Number of Samples Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**ALG**	**Sample Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	N	0.05	0	1.3	1.3	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	<5	0	15	0	2024	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 Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	<1	<1	5	0	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Arsenic[1] (ppb)	N	6.2	4.1-6.2	10	0	2025	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.015	N/A	2	2	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	1.3	N/A	100	100	2023	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.78	N/A	4	4	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	0.54	N/A	10	10	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	37	N/A	N/A	N/A	2023	Erosion of natural deposits

EPDS #003 Francis Creek Chlorinator Post Chlorination							
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	None	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Disinfectants	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA)**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Sample Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.15	0.32-2.17	4	4	N/A	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 Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	2.1	2.1	60	N/A	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	9.8	9.8	80	N/A	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**90th Percentile**	**Number of Samples Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**ALG**	**Sample Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	N	0.05	0	1.3	1.3	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	<5	0	15	0	2024	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 Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	0.926	N/A	5	0	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**

Arsenic[1] (ppb)	N	5.9	5.6-5.9	10	0	2025	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.048	N/A	2	2	2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	1.3	N/A	100	100	2023	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.27	N/A	4	4	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	1.2	N/A	10	10	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	2024	Erosion of natural deposits

EPDS #004 Tungstona RO Plant Post Chlorination							
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	None	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Disinfectants	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA)**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Sample Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.15	0.32-2.17	4	4	N/A	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 Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	2.1	2.1	60	N/A	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	9.8	9.8	80	N/A	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**90th Percentile**	**Number of Samples Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**ALG**	**Sample Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper (ppm)	N	0.05	0	1.3	1.3	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	<5	0	15	0	2024	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 Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Combined Radium-226 & -228 (pCi/L)	N	<1	<1	5	0	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Arsenic[1] (ppb)	N	5.5	4.2-5.5	10	0	2025	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	<2	N/A	2	2	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	<1	N/A	100	100	2023	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.095	N/A	4	4	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	0.53	N/A	10	10	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	2024	Erosion of natural deposits

[1] **Arsenic** is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems. 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.

Sampling for PFAS

Your drinking water was sampled on **October 2023, March 2024 and October 2025** 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. All results were non-detect.

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

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples
PFOA (in parts per trillion)	ND	N/A
PFOS (in parts per trillion)	ND	N/A
PFNA (in parts per trillion)	ND	N/A
PFHxS (in parts per trillion)	ND	N/A
PFBS (in parts per trillion)	ND	N/A
GenX (in parts per trillion)	ND	N/A

Violation Summary

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
Late reporting of Total Coliform Result	Contract laboratory failed to report test results within the compliance period. There were no adverse health effects.	July, 2025	Results were uploaded by the laboratory to the ADEQ Compliance Monitoring Data Portal immediately upon notification of the violation.

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.

Assessments for the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

- During the past year we voluntarily conducted **one** Level 1 assessment(s) in October 2025 in response to a total coliform positive sample result even though repeat sampling did not show any ongoing concerns. **One** corrective action was identified during the assessment and has been completed.

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