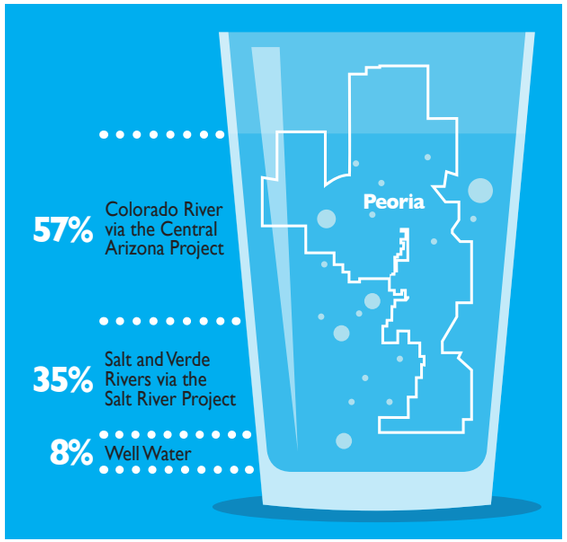
what's in your water?

2024 Water Quality Report

Peoria Tap Water – *Highest Quality, Best Value*

In the desert southwest, water resource management and planning are important to ensure that current and future generations have an adequate water supply. Every drop of Peoria's drinking water is treated using modern, state-of-the-art treatment technology. Hundreds of tests are performed each day to be certain that your drinking water meets all federal, state and local water quality standards.

- Peoria's conservative fiscal practices coupled with state-of-the-art technology ensure excellent value per gallon.
- Peoria has continuous access to its secure, diverse water sources.
- Dedicated, certified operations and engineering personnel treat, test and deliver safe water, conveniently on demand.
- Water conservation is a necessary way of life in the desert southwest. Remember, ***Peoria has enough water to use, but never enough to waste.™***



Source Water Assessment

In 2015, the **Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)** performed a source water assessment for 24 wells used by the City. The assessment reviewed adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to the wells. At the time of the assessment, one of Peoria's wells was labeled as 'high risk' for potential contamination due to an underground storage tank (UST) on an adjacent property. The 'high risk' rating does not indicate poor water quality, only the potential to become contaminated. Since the assessment, the UST has been removed. The assessment report is available for review at ADEQ, 1110 W. Washington St., Phoenix, AZ 85007 between the hours of 8 a.m. – 5 p.m. Electronic copies are available from ADEQ at recordscenter@azdeq.gov.

A Message from the Environmental Protection Agency

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that 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.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Following are contaminants that may be present in source water:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may be from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; and
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy, who have undergone organ transplants, have HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants, along with more information about contaminants and potential health effects, are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791.

NITRATE, ARSENIC, LEAD & COPPER, TURBIDITY AND TRIHALOMETHANES

Nitrate at levels above 10 mg/L 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, you should seek advice from your health care provider.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels. 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. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

The city of Peoria 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: http://bit.ly/3ZFMQgg. 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 City at Environmental@peoriaaz.gov. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Total trihalomethanes (TTHM) are a group of disinfection byproducts that can form when disinfectants react with naturally-occurring organic and inorganic matter. Some people who drink water containing TTHM in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system and may have an increased cancer risk.

MONITORING & TESTING

The EPA's Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) required Peoria and other large water systems to conduct monthly monitoring for Cryptosporidium in their source water. In 2015, Peoria began the 24-month LT2ESWTR source water monitoring for Cryptosporidium. The results of the monitoring have shown that no additional treatment is required to remove the level of Cryptosporidium found. Results range from not detected to 0.667 organisms per liter.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people, infants and small children and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates, although infrequent, these organisms are present in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Si usted tiene preguntas sobre este informe, por favor llame al 623-773-7561.

The information and data contained in this report apply only to those who receive their water from the city of Peoria. There are several private water companies that serve residents in certain areas of the city. If you receive your water from the Sunrise, Rose Valley or EPCOR water companies, you should contact your water supplier directly for water data that affects you:

Sunrise: 623-972-6133
Rose Valley: 623-889-2275; info@rosevalleywaterco.com
EPCOR: 800-383-0834 (Agua Fria District)
Peoria Water Services: 623-773-7160

Revised June 2025

2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

ANALYTE	UNITS	PEORIA WATER SYSTEM 04-07-096		EPA LIMIT	EPA LIMIT	POSSIBLE SOURCES
		RANGE	AVERAGE	MCL	MCLG	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)*	ng/L	26 - 28	27	200	0	
Alkalinity	mg/L	122 - 162	140	N/A	N/A	
Arsenic*	µg/L	ND - 5.8	5.8	10	0	
Barium*	mg/L	0.019 - 0.12	0.49	2	2	
Bromate	µg/L	ND - 5.2	1	10	0	
Chromium*	µg/L	ND - 28	11	100	100	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	ND - .5	0.036	70	70	
Fluoride	mg/L	0.195- 0.573	0.372	4	4	
Gross Alpha****	pCi/L	1.6 - 2	1.8	N/A	N/A	
Nitrate	mg/L	0.4 - 6.6	2.3	10	10	
Sodium	mg/L	34 - 95	60	N/A	N/A	
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	ND - 1	0.07	5	0	
Thallium	µg/L	ND - 0.6	0.12	2	0.5	
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	2.37 - 3.37	2.99	TT	N/A	
Xylenes (total)	µg/L	ND - 0.6	0.04	10,000	10,000	
Total Haloacetic Acids*	µg/L	6.6 - 17	12.6	60	N/A	
Total Trihalomethanes*	µg/L	32.2 - 83.6	51.7	80	N/A	
Turbidity	NTU	0.15	N/A	TT=1 NTU	0	
		100%	N/A	TT=% of samples <0.3 NTU	0	
Total Coliforms	P/A	0.00%	N/A	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	
Fecal coliform or E. coli bacteria	P/A	0.00%	N/A		0	
Chlorine Residual	mg/L	ND - 2.18	0.95	4	4	

ANALYTE	UNITS	90th PERCENTILE REPORTED	NUMBER OF SITES ABOVE AL	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	EPA LIMIT	POSSIBLE SOURCES
					MCLG	
Copper	mg/L	0.235	6	1.3	1.3	
Lead	µg/L	<5	0	15	0	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated Contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.

ANALYTE	UNITS	RANGE	AVERAGE
Lithium	µg/L	15.4 - 133	38.2
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	ND - 3.7	0.25
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	µg/L	ND - 5.6	0.37
Potassium Perfluorobutane Sulfonate (PFBS)	µg/L	ND - 11.1	1.0

* MCL is based on a running annual average. The average given is the highest average.

Save Water AND Money with a FREE Conservation Kit!

https://bit.ly/2TNjJc6

AZ0407096 2024 Violations Summary

In 2024, the City had one "missed monitoring" event due to late reporting. All samples were collected as required. The system was returned to compliance upon submittal of the data. Late nitrate data for one sample location in the 4th Quarter of 2024 was submitted in February 2025.

SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

Through extensive data and records review and visual field inspections, the City has created an inventory of public utility and customer service line materials. More information about these efforts, visit www.peoriaaz.gov/water and click on Water Quality. Access to the latest material classification data relevant to your service line can be found at http://bit.ly/3ZFMQgg

How small are the units used in this chart?

One nanogram (ng) equals:
The weight of a single cell

One microgram (µg) equals:
the weight of a snowflake

One milligram (mg) equals:
The weight of a single grain of salt

WATER USE IT WISELY. TAP INTO QUALITY

To learn more about water quality...

Peoria: www.peoriaaz.gov/envresources or 623-773-7561
USEPA: http://water.epa.gov/drink
ADEQ: www.azdeq.gov
Maricopa County: www.maricopa.gov/envsvc
Tap Into Quality: www.tapintoquality.com
Water Use It Wisely: www.wateruseitwisely.com

KEY TO TABLE

AL **Action Level -** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL **Max. 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.

MCLG **Max. 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 **Max. Residual Disinfectant Level -** 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.

MRDLG **Max. Residual Disinfectant Level Goal -** 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.

N/A **Not Applicable**

ND **Not Detected**

Gr/Gal **Grains per Gallon**

NTU **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit -** Measure of how light is scattered by particulate matter in water.

pCi/L **Picocuries per Liter -** Measure of radioactivity.

mg/L **Parts per million -** Unit of measurement equal to milligrams per liter.

µg/L **Parts per billion -** Unit of measurement equal to micrograms per liter.

ng/L **Parts per trillion -** Unit of measurement equal to nanograms per liter.

TT **Treatment Technique -** Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Cryptosporidium was tested for, but not found, at Pyramid Peak and Greenway Water Treatment Plants.

LEGEND

- Fertiziler runoff
- By-product of drinking water chlorination
- Leaching from septic tanks, sewage
- Soil runoff
- Water additive used to control microbes
- Erosion of natural deposits
- Runoff from orchards
- Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
- Human or animal fecal waste
- Naturally present in the environment
- Manufacturing of resins and pharmaceuticals
- Leaching from plumbing materials and fixtures
- Associated with gasoline and manufacturing of polyester fibers
- Associated with dry-cleaning fabrics and metal degreasers

The City of Peoria receives its Colorado River Water for potable use from the Pyramid Peak Water Treatment Plant, which is owned jointly with the City of Glendale. The City of Glendale's 2024 Water Quality Report can be accessed at **https://bit.ly/4dNLeac**