City of Peoria – New River Public Water System (04-07-051)

2015 Water Quality Report

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

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
- **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 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 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 ask 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.

If present, elevated levels of 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. The City of Peoria is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of 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. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791, or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Analyte	Units	Range	Average	EPA Limit MCL	EPA Limit MCLG	Typical Sources
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	ng/L	ND - 70	35	200	0	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples and orchards
Arsenic	ug/L	5.7 - 10.7	7.6	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
Nitrate as N	mg/L	9.2 - 11.3**	10.2	10	10	Fertilizer runoff, erosion of natural deposits
Total THMs	ug/L	4.6 - 5.0	4.8	80*	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Key To Table

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.

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.

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

ug/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.

* MCL is based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). The average listed is the highest LRAA calculated during 2015.

** Due to a well pump failure, in April 2015, Nitrate was detected at a concentration of 11.1 mg/L in a sample from the Entry Point to the Distribution System #002. A confirmation sample showed Nitrate at 10.6 mg/L. The average of the results was 10.85 mg/L which exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level of 10 mg/L. The system was returned to compliance in May 2015 and the required notices were mailed to each customer. For a copy of the May 2015 notice, contact the Environmental Resources Division at 623-773-7561.

Source Water Assessment

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) performed a source water assessment for the wells used to serve the New River Utility service area. The assessment reviewed the adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to the sources. It was determined that the wells serving the customers are at "low risk" for contamination. The assessment report is available for review at ADEQ, 1110 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007 between the hours of 8 am – 5 pm. Electronic copies are available from ADEQ at dml@azdeq.gov.

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