

How can I stay informed?

As a citizen of Peoria, you can stay informed of what is happening in the Utilities Department in several ways. These include visiting the Departmental website www.peoriaaz.gov, by attending a free water conservation class, by visiting the departmental booth at various City events, by attending City Council meetings or watching Channel 11. These forums provide an opportunity for citizens to learn about various programs, the decision process of the department and permit you to express your opinions and concerns. You can also email the department directly at utilities@peoriaaz.gov or to speak to a staff representative please contact 623-773-7286.

Free Water Conservation Literature

The Peoria Utilities Department offers free information booklets and brochures to its citizens interested in learning more about water resources, Xeriscape, landscape irrigation, and indoor water conservation. Spanish language brochures on Xeriscape and desert lawn care are also available upon request. If you would like to request a literature packet or Spanish brochures visit www.conserve.peoriaaz.gov or call 623-773-7286.



Source Water Assessment

The Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) report for Peoria is available for review. Based on a mandate set forth in the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, the

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) evaluated each water source used by public water systems in Arizona. ADEQ looked at the quality of groundwater being drawn into wells, the watersheds supplying surface water, and land use activities occurring near drinking water sources. This information is used to determine the degree to which a public drinking water source is protected from, or at risk of, contamination. It is also used to assist local communities in implementing source water protection measures to preserve drinking water quality.

When preparing Peoria's SWAP, ADEQ evaluated 24 wells. One of these wells was found to have a high risk of contamination due to its proximity to an old gas station. While contamination is not occurring or even imminent, ADEQ must list the whole Peoria system as having a high risk of contamination. The well in question, along with all other city wells, is tested routinely per federal, state, and county regulations, and no evidence of contamination has been detected. The full SWAP report for the city can be reviewed at both Peoria Public Libraries and the Utilities Department office at 8401 W. Monroe Street.

Learn more about water quality

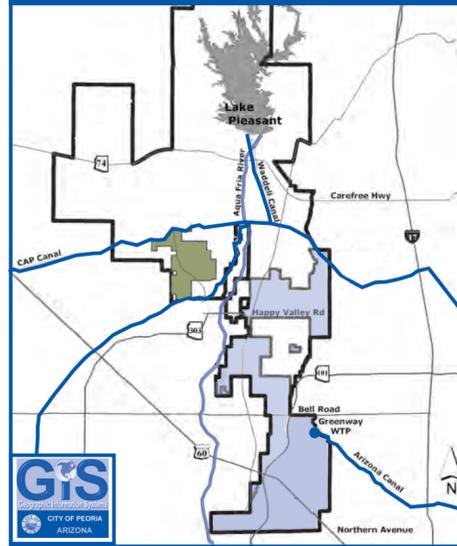
The following web sites provide more information about drinking water quality standards in Arizona and the United States:

United States Environmental Protection Agency,
Office of Groundwater and Drinking Water:
www.epa.gov/OGWDW

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality:
www.adeq.state.az.us/environ/water/dw/index.html

Maricopa County Environmental Services:
www.maricopa.gov/envsvc/water/drinking.asp

Peoria Water System



The Peoria 2007 Water Report is produced by the



City of Peoria
Utilities Department

Water Resources & Conservation Division
Environmental Compliance Division
Stephen L. Bontrager, P.E., D.E.E., Director
623-773-7286

Visit us online: www.conserve.peoriaaz.gov

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Water Report 2007

City of Peoria Utilities Department

Provide reliable,
quality water services
to Peoria customers
today and tomorrow.

Si usted quiere esta información en español por favor visita www.peoriaaz.gov/utilities/ o llama al 623-773-7286.

Director's Letter

This annual Consumer Confidence Report, or CCR, provides information on water quality in areas that are serviced by Peoria for calendar year 2007. The City of Peoria Utilities Department is committed to providing a sustainable, high-quality, water supply. We are committed to distributing water to your tap that is treated, tested, and safe.

In our desert environment, water resources and planning management are critical to our future water supply. An important aspect of living in the desert is water conservation. We encourage every citizen to use water wisely and adapt to a water-saving lifestyle. Please read on for more information on how we provide you, our valued customer, with a safe and sustainable water supply both now and in the future.

Additional water quality information and answers to frequently asked questions are available at the department website at www.peoriaaz.gov. For more water conservation information regarding water saving tips, free classes, and rebates visit the website www.conserve.peoriaaz.gov.

Sincerely,

Stephen Bontrager, P.E., D.E.E.
Utilities Department Director
Phone: 623-773-7286
E-mail: utilities@peoriaaz.gov

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, New River, Rose Valley, or Arizona American water companies, you should contact your water supplier directly for water data that affects you:

Sunrise Water Company: 623-972-6133
New River Water Company: 623-561-1848
Rose Valley Water Company: 800-850-4482
Arizona American: 800-383-0834

Treated, Tested, and Safe: Exceptional Service in Every Drop

The City of Peoria Utilities Department is committed to providing a safe, healthy, assured water supply to the community at a reasonable cost. City of Peoria drinking water is "treated, tested, and safe." This is a phrase commonly used, but what does it mean to you as a consumer?

Treated – Since the city's drinking water originates from groundwater and surface water, two different treatment methods are used. Water from wells is chlorinated prior to delivery.



Surface water undergoes extensive treatment at either the Pyramid Peak or Greenway Water Treatment Plants to meet drinking water standards. These facilities use conventional and chemical treatment including chlorine dioxide or ozone to mitigate taste and odor, and minimize disinfection by-products.

Tested – Over 200 tests are performed by plant operators each day, and several parameters are monitored continuously using state-of-the-art equipment, which notifies staff members of any deviations from acceptable conditions. Once the water leaves the water supply well or water treatment plant, water quality is measured within the distribution system to ensure drinking water standards are maintained.

Safe – Drinking water safety is the primary concern of the Utilities Department. Safety is achieved by coordinating technology and qualified staff members to monitor production systems, sample the distribution system, and evaluate opportunities to continually enhance the program while minimizing cost to our customers.

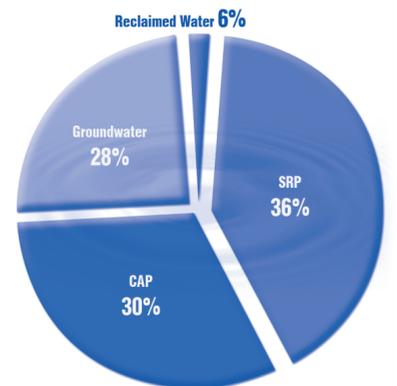
Water is treated and tested at groundwater wells and treatment plants and then monitored to ensure it remains safe on the way to your tap. Numerous chemical and biological analyses are conducted daily. A wide variety of compounds are monitored and tested for in your drinking water; in accordance with federal and state laws and local water quality guidelines.

The Peoria Utilities Department supports a committee of the Arizona Water and Pollution Control Association called Tap Into Quality (TIQ). TIQ provides educational materials to schools and the public on tap water safety and quality. For more information on TIQ please visit www.tapintoquality.com.

Where your water supply comes from

Peoria has invested in four distinct water supplies. Drinking water, also called potable water, comes from the Salt River Project (SRP), the Central Arizona Project (CAP), and groundwater. This redundancy in our drinking water supply helps ensure the availability of water. When one drinking water supply is experiencing below-normal water levels, the city has two other supplies it can rely upon to provide drinking water to our customers. Reclaimed water, a fourth water supply, offsets some uses where drinking quality water is not needed, such as for irrigation and decorative water features.

2007 Water Supply



In 2007, SRP delivered approximately 36% of Peoria's water supply from its reservoirs on the Salt and Verde Rivers through the Arizona Canal. Approximately 30% of Peoria's water was supplied from the Colorado River via the 336-mile long CAP canal, which starts in Lake Havasu. Nearly 28% of the city's water supply came from groundwater. This groundwater use is offset by the recharge of renewable supplies of water (e.g. SRP and CAP). The remaining 6% was supplied as reclaimed water used only for irrigation of large landscaped areas and filling of decorative water features.



City of Peoria
Utilities Department
8401 W. Monroe St. Peoria, AZ 85345

2007 Water Report

www.peoriaaz.gov/utilities
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Water Quality Data

The data presented on the following pages provide a detailed microbiological and chemical analysis of Peoria's water supply for calendar year 2007, during which Peoria supplied water through three different systems. Data from the Central Area and the Vistancia Area water systems are reported separately. Peoria water customers west of the

Agua Fria River and north of the Loop 303/Happy Valley Road alignment received water from the Vistancia Area system; most other Peoria water customers received water from the Central Area system. Should you have other water quality questions, contact us at utilities@peoriaaz.gov or 623-773-7286.

Central Area Water System Water Quality Data

Text in green is language required by the US Environmental Protection Agency.

Aesthetics

Analyte	Units	Groundwater Concentrations		Greenway Surface Water Concentrations		Pyramid Peak Surface Water Concentrations		EPA Limit MCL	EPA Limit MCLG	Sample Date	Possible Sources
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	NA	NA		
Alkalinity	mg/L	101-213	157	119-194	145	NR	NR	NA	NA	2007	Naturally present
Calcium	mg/L	13-51	36	60*	60*	NR	NR	NA	NA	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness	Gr/gal	3.8-15.1	9.5	15*	15*	NR	NR	NA	NA	2007	Naturally present
Magnesium	mg/L	8-32	18	26*	26*	NR	NR	NA	NA	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	mg/L	ND	ND	ND*	ND*	NR	NR	NA	0.05	2007	Naturally present
pH	pH	7.3-8.8	7.9	7.7-8.0	7.9	NR	NR	NA	NA	2007	NA
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	201-463	297.0	543*	543*	NR	NR	NA	NA	2007	Naturally present
Sulfate	mg/L	26-48	35	150*	150*	NR	NR	NA	250	2007	Naturally present
Sodium	mg/L	28-72	40	129*	129*	NR	NR	NA	NA	2007	Naturally present

* One sample collected, as required.

Copper and Lead

Analyte	Units	90th Percentile Reported	EPA Action Level (AL) mg/L	EPA Limit MCLG	Sample Date	Number of sites above AL	Possible Sources
Copper	mg/L	0.29	1.3	1.3	2007	Zero	Erosion of natural deposits, Home plumbing systems.
Lead	µg/L	4	15	0	2007	Zero	Erosion of natural deposits, Home plumbing systems.

Disinfection Byproducts

Analyte	Units	Overall Water System Concentrations		Greenway Surface Water Concentrations		Pyramid Peak Surface Water Concentrations		EPA Limit MCL	EPA Limit MCLG	Sample Date	Possible Sources
		Range	Highest Average	Range	Highest Avg	Range	Highest	NA	NA		
Bromate*	µg/L	NR	NR	ND-11*	0.72*	NR	NR	10	0	2007	By-product of drinking water ozonation
Total Organic Carbon % removal	mg/L	NR	NR	11-55%	42% (15% required)	NR	NR	TT	NA	2007	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	ND-61	45*	NR	NR	NR	NR	80*	NA	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids	µg/L	ND-21	12*	NR	NR	NR	NR	60*	NA	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination

* A single analysis above the MCL is not a violation. Compliance is determined on a running annual average.

Inorganics

Analyte	Units	Groundwater Concentrations		Greenway Surface Water Concentrations		Pyramid Peak Surface Water Concentrations		EPA Limit MCL	EPA Limit MCLG	Sample Date	Possible Sources
		Range	Highest	Range	Highest	Range	Highest	NA	NA		
Arsenic*	µg/L	ND-12*	5*	ND-6	4*	1.1	1.1	10	0	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	mg/L	0.01-0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	150	150	2	2	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	µg/L	ND	ND	0.4	0.4	ND	ND	5	5	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	µg/L	ND-20	20	ND	ND	ND	ND	100	100	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	mg/L	ND-0.94	0.94	0.6-0.72	0.72	0.35	0.35	4	NA	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	mg/L	ND-9.7	9.7	ND-2.6	2.6	ND	ND	10	10	2007	Fertilizer runoff, erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate: The City of Peoria has five wells with nitrate concentrations above 5.0 mg/L, but less than the MCL of 10 mg/L. Nitrate in drinking water 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, ask advice from your health care provider.

Arsenic Information: The City of Peoria obtained 28% of its water from groundwater wells during 2007. Some of these wells contain arsenic above a new MCL of 10 µg/L that was effective January 23, 2006. Peoria has evaluated its arsenic treatment options and developed a compliance strategy.

Due to the variation of the arsenic concentration, the City is providing the following statements as required by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

Arsenic Educational Statement: 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.

Arsenic Health Effects Statement: 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.

*Arsenic MCL is determined using a running annual average

Other Analysis

Analyte	Units	Water System Concentrations		Greenway Surface Water Concentrations		Pyramid Peak Surface Water Concentrations		EPA Limit MCL	EPA MCLG	Sample Date	EPA Limit MRDL	Possible Sources
		Range	Highest	Range	Highest	Range	Highest					
Total Coliforms	P/A	0-0.7%	0.7%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	2007	NA	Naturally present
Chlorine Residual	mg/L	0.43-1.73	1.73	1.1-1.69	1.69	1.13-1.5	1.5	4	4	2007	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Giardia and Cryptosporidium were tested for, but not found at Pyramid Peak and Greenway Water Treatments Plants.

Definitions and Abbreviations

AL:	<i>Action level: The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</i>	MCL:	<i>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.</i>	µg/L:	<i>micrograms per liter: a unit of measurement equal to ppb (parts per billion)</i>	mrem:	<i>millirem; a unit used to measure the effect of radiation on the human body</i>	NA:	<i>not applicable</i>	Range:	<i>The highest and lowest measurement reported during the year.</i>
C/100ml:	<i>Colonies Per 100 milliliters</i>	MCLG:	<i>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.</i>	mg/L:	<i>milligrams per liter: a unit of measurement equal to ppm (parts per million)</i>	MRDLG:	<i>Maximum 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.</i>	NR:	<i>none detected</i>	TT:	<i>Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</i>
Gr/gal:	<i>Grains Per Gallon: measure of water hardness</i>			MRDL:	<i>Maximum 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.</i>			P/A:	<i>Presence/Absence</i>		
EPA:	<i>United States Environmental Protection Agency</i>							pCi/L:	<i>pico-Curies per liter: a measure of radioactivity parts per trillion; a unit of measurement equal to nanograms per liter</i>		

Organics

Analyte	Units	Groundwater Concentrations		Greenway Surface Water Concentrations		Pyramid Peak Surface Water Concentrations		EPA Limit MCL	EPA Limit MCLG	Sample Date	Possible Sources
		Range	Highest	Range	Average	Range	Average	NA	NA		
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	ppt	ND-10	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	200	0	2007	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	µg/L	ND-0.3	0.3	ND	ND	NR	NR	7	7	2007	Runoff from herbicides used on soybeans and vegetables.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)		Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.									
Dinoseb		Some people who drink water containing Dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.									

Radiological

Analyte	Units	Groundwater Concentrations		Greenway Surface Water Concentrations		Pyramid Peak Surface Water Concentrations		EPA Limit MCL	EPA Limit MCLG	Sample Date	Possible Sources
		Range	Highest Average	Range	Highest Avg	Range	Highest	NA	NA		
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	ND-3.7	0.93*	ND-1.2	1.2	NR	NR	15	0	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	mrem	ND-4	0.31*	ND	ND	NR	NR	4	0	2007	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 226	pCi/L	ND-0.4	0.07*	ND-1	1	NR	NR	NA	NA	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	pCi/L	ND-0.4	0.07*	ND-1	1	NR	NR	5	0	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	µg/L	ND-5.7	2.47*	1.5-3.7	3.7	NR	NR	30	0	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon	pCi/L	ND-515	273*	ND-358	358	NR	NR	NA	NA	2007	Erosion of natural deposits

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the United States. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

Turbidity

Surface Water Treatment Plant	Analyte	Units	Level Found	Range	MCL	MCLG	Possible Sources
Greenway	Turbidity	NTU	0.260	NA	TT=1 NTU	0	Soil Runoff
			100.0%	NA	TT= % of samples <0.3 NTU	0	Soil Runoff
Pyramid Peak	Turbidity	NTU	0.08	NA	TT=1 NTU	0	Soil Runoff
			100.0%	NA	TT= % of samples <0.3 NTU	0	Soil Runoff

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.

Unused Source Information

The Environmental Protection Agency implemented a new Arsenic Rule in January 2006 lowering the allowed level of Arsenic from 50 ppb to 10 ppb. The City of Peoria responded by turning off wells which exceeded the new standard. Wells are a significant part of the overall water portfolio for the community and a significant capital investment. Technologies available to reduce Arsenic are continuing to be developed and operation and maintenance costs are varied.

The City of Peoria has performed an evaluation of various technologies for Arsenic mitigation and an implementation plan is being developed. The goal is to apply effective technology while minimizing the cost to Peoria customers. Therefore the wells which currently exceed the standard are continued to be tested per EPA rules and regulations to ensure these capital investments remain available for use at a later date. Nitrate levels occasionally rise when wells are not pumped for a significant period of time.

The table below provides a range of the Arsenic and Nitrate levels of wells within the Peoria main system which are currently unused sources for Peoria, but tested routinely. These ranges indicate that several of the UNUSED wells exceed the federal level for Arsenic or Nitrate, but please note that water that exceeded federal and state standards was not served to Peoria residents during 2007. The Vistancia wells had no exceedances for Arsenic or Nitrate in 2007.

Unused Source

Analyte	Range	MCL	Possible Sources
Arsenic	2-20 ppb	10 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	0.9-13.3 mg/L	10 mg/L	Fertilizer runoff, erosion of natural deposits

Vistancia Area Water System Water Quality Data

AL:	<i>Action level: The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</i>	MCL:	<i>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.</i>	µg/L:	<i>micrograms per liter: a unit of measurement equal to ppb (parts per billion)</i>	mrem:	<i>millirem; a unit used to measure the effect of radiation on the human body</i>	NA:	<i>not applicable</i>	Range:	<i>The highest and lowest measurement reported during the year.</i>
C/100ml:	<i>Colonies Per 100 milliliters</i>	MCLG:	<i>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.</i>	mg/L:	<i>milligrams per liter: a unit of measurement equal to ppm (parts per million)</i>	MRDLG:	<i>Maximum 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.</i>	NR:	<i>none detected</i>	TT:	<i>Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</i>
Gr/gal:	<i>Grains Per Gallon: measure of water hardness</i>			MRDL:	<i>Maximum 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.</i>			P/A:	<i>Presence/Absence</i>		
EPA:	<i>United States Environmental Protection Agency</i>							pCi/L:	<i>pico-Curies per liter: a measure of radioactivity parts per trillion; a unit of measurement equal to nanograms per liter</i>		

Vistancia Area Water System Water Quality Data

Text in blue is language required by the US Environmental Protection Agency.

Aesthetics

Analyte	Units	Groundwater Concentration		EPA Limit MCL	EPA Limit MCLG	Sample Date	Possible Sources
		Range	Average				
Alkalinity	mg/L	210-231	221	NA	NA	2007	Naturally present.
Calcium	mg/L	53-55	54	NA	NA	2007	Erosion of natural deposits.
Hardness	Gr/gal	13.3*	13.3*	NA	NA	2007	Naturally present.
Magnesium	mg/L	23*	23*	NA	NA	2007	Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	mg/L	ND	ND	NA	0.05	2007	Naturally present.
Sodium	mg/L	47*	47*	NA	NA	2007	Naturally present.

*Only one sample collected, as required.

Copper and Lead

Analyte	Units	90th Percentile Reported	EPA Action Level mg/L	EPA Limit MCLG	Sample Date	Number of sites above AL	Possible Sources
Copper	mg/L	0.46	1.3	1.3	2007	Zero	Erosion of natural deposits, home plumbing systems.
Lead	µg/L	3	15	0	2007	Zero	Erosion of natural deposits, home plumbing systems.

Disinfection Byproducts

Analyte	Units	Overall Water System Concentrations		EPA Limit MCL	EPA Limit MCLG	Sample Date	Possible Sources
		Range	Highest Average				
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	2.1-27	27	80	NA	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids	µg/L	ND-4.5	4.5	60	NA	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganics

Analyte	Units	Groundwater Concentration		EPA Limit MCL	EPA Limit MCLG	Sample Date	Possible Sources
		Range	Highest Average				
Arsenic	µg/L	ND-6	6	10	0	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	mg/L	0.04	0.04	2	2	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	mg/L	ND-0.36	0.36	4	NA	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	mg/L	ND-2.13	2.13	10	10	2007	Fertilizer runoff, erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	mg/L	68.2	68.2	NA	NA	2007	Erosion of natural deposits

Due to the variation of the arsenic concentration, the City is providing the following statement as required by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

Arsenic Educational Statement: 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.

Radiological

Analyte	Units	Groundwater Concentration		EPA Limit MCL	EPA Limit MCLG	Sample Date	Possible Sources
		Range	Highest Average				
Gross Alpha							