

# WATER REPORT 2010



*Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Si usted tiene preguntas sobre este informe, por favor llame al 623-773-7286.*

## Director's Corner

The City of Peoria is pleased to provide this annual Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This report is a summary of the thousands of tests and measurements performed by the City during the 2010 calendar year on samples collected on our treated potable water. We have a dedicated staff of certified and highly trained water professionals that work 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, to ensure that the City provides drinking water that is treated, tested and safe.

In our desert environment, water resource management and planning are critical to sustaining our water supply for future generations. The City's water supply is one of our most important assets, and that's why we actively pursue and manage a diverse portfolio of renewable water resources. 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 visit the City's website for more information on how we provide you, our valued customer, with a safe and sustainable water supply both now and in the future.

Sincerely,

William Mattingly, P.E., RLS  
Public Works - Utilities Director  
623-773-7286

[www.peoriaaz.gov](http://www.peoriaaz.gov)

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

The City of Peoria Public Works - 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 disinfected prior to delivery. Surface water undergoes extensive treatment at either the Pyramid Peak, Greenway or Quintero Water Treatment Plants to meet drinking water standards. These facilities use microfiltration or 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 Public Works - 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 analyzed in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state laws and local water quality guidelines.

*Peoria water met all drinking water standards in 2010.*

The Peoria Public Works - Utilities Department supports a committee of the AZ Water Association called Tap Into Quality (TIQ). TIQ provides educational materials to schools and to the public on tap water safety and quality. For more information on Tap Into Quality, please visit [tapintoquality.com](http://tapintoquality.com)



## Where your water comes from

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 is an additional water supply and offsets some uses where drinking quality water is not needed, such as for irrigation and

decorative water features.

In 2010, SRP delivered approximately 33% of Peoria's water supply from its reservoirs on the Salt and Verde Rivers through the Arizona Canal. Approximately 38% of Peoria's water was supplied from the Colorado River via the 336-mile long CAP canal, which starts in Lake Havasu. Nearly 24% of the city's water supply came from groundwater. This groundwater use is offset by the recharge of renewable supplies of water (i.e. CAP and reclaimed water). The remaining 5% was directly reused for irrigation of large landscaped areas and filling of decorative water features.

The Quintero area, located east of Lake Pleasant Parkway and State Route 74, is served 100% by surface water from the CAP canal.

The Vistancia area is served 100% by groundwater. Almost 100% of Vistancia's non-potable uses are served by reclaimed water.

*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:** 623-972-6133

**New River:** 623-561-1848

**Rose Valley:** 800-850-4482

**Arizona American:** 800-383-0834

# Water Quality Data

Analyte	Units	Peoria Water Systems PWS 04-07-096		Quintero Water Systems PWS 04-07-513		Vistancia Water Systems PWS 04-07-520		EPA Limit MCL	EPA Limit MCLG	Possible Sources
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average			
Alkalinity	mg/L	120-180	135	93-140	126	200‡	200‡	N/A	N/A	Naturally present
Aluminum	µg/L	42-440	123	~	~	~	~	N/A	N/A	N/A
Calcium	mg/L	14-44	32	~	~	53‡	53‡	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness	Gr/gal	4.3-11.5	7.6	~	~	13‡	13‡	N/A	N/A	Naturally present
pH	pH Units	6.75-8.67	7.78	7.2-8.5	8.0	7.0-8.6	7.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Magnesium	mg/L	9.7-21	15.2	~	~	23‡	23‡	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	mg/L	27-67.4	40.2	260‡	260‡	65‡	65‡	N/A	250	Naturally present
Sodium	mg/L	29-84	52	100‡	100‡	45-53	49	N/A	N/A	Naturally present
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	260-374	307	~	~	420‡	420‡	N/A	N/A	Naturally present
Bromate	µg/L	ND-8.9	1.68	~	~	~	~	10	0	By-product of drinking water ozonation
Total Organic Carbon% Removed	%	29.1-50.4%	44.5% (15%req)	20.6-31.6%	22.7%	~	~	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	ND-93	51*	ND-3.5*	1.3	8.8-12.4	10.6	80*	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids	µg/L	ND-39	17*	ND	ND	2.1-3.0	2.6	60*	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination; Discharge from petroleum refineries
Arsenic	µg/L	1.1-8.6	4.4	2.7-3.8	3.3	4.1-6.1	5.5	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
Barium	mg/L	0.01-0.13	0.04	0.13‡	0.13‡	0.04‡	0.04‡	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Chromium	µg/L	ND-24	7.29	ND‡	ND‡	1.8‡	1.8‡	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	mg/L	0.10-0.76	0.26	0.30-0.40	0.35	0.20-0.25	0.24	4	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	mg/L	ND-9.23	3.74	ND-0.33	0.16	1.80-2.06	1.88	10	10	Fertilizer runoff; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	µg/L	ND-6	1.82	3.9‡	3.9‡	ND‡	ND‡	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Dibromo-chloropropane	ng/L	ND-80	3.2	ND	ND	ND‡	ND‡	200	0	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb	µg/L	ND-0.2	0.005	ND	ND	ND‡	ND‡	7	7	Runoff from herbicides used on soybeans and vegetables
Styrene	µg/L	ND-0.6	0.024	ND	ND	ND‡	ND‡	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	ND-0.8	0.06	ND	ND	ND‡	ND‡	5	0	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Xylene	mg/L	ND-0.0005	0.00002	ND	ND	ND‡	ND‡	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Gross Alpha*	pCi/L	2-3.6	2.7	ND	ND	3.1‡	3.1‡	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	µg/L	1.5‡	1.5‡	4.5-4.9 ‡	4.7 ‡	2.4‡	2.4‡	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	0.135	N/A	0.3	N/A	~	~	TT=1 NTU	0	Soil Runoff
		100.0%	N/A	99.9%	N/A	~	~	TT=% of samples<0.3 NTU	0	Soil Runoff
Total Coliforms	P/A	0-0.8%	N/A	0**	N/A	0-1**	N/A	Presence in < 5% of monthly samples	0	Naturally present
Fecal coliform or E. coli bacteria	P/A	0.00%	N/A	0**	N/A	0-1**	N/A		0	Human or animal fecal waste
Chlorine Residual	mg/L	0.1-2.2	1.1	0.2-1.8	0.8	0.4-2.0	1.1	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

  

Analyte	Units	90th Percentile Reported	Number of sites above AL	90th Percentile Reported	Number of sites above AL	90th Percentile Reported	Number of sites above AL	EPA Action Level	EPA Limit MCLG	Possible Sources
Copper	mg/L	0.31	None	0.34	None	0.24 ‡	None	1.3	1.3	Erosion of deposits, corrosion of home plumbing systems
Lead	µg/L	2	None	15	One	2.2 ‡	None	15	0	Erosion of deposits, corrosion of home plumbing systems

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



*Continued from Inside*

experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from

### 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/OGWDD](http://www.epa.gov/OGWDD)

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality:  
[www.adeq.gov](http://www.adeq.gov)

Maricopa County Environmental Services:  
[www.maricopa.gov/envsvc](http://www.maricopa.gov/envsvc)

More water quality information and answers to frequently asked questions are available at the department website at [www.peoriaaz.gov/utilities](http://www.peoriaaz.gov/utilities)

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 the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.



**Peoria has enough water to use, but we never have enough to waste.™**

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.

### Source Water Assessment

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) performed a source water assessment for 24 wells used by the City. The assessment reviewed the adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to the sources. While one of Peoria's wells was found to have one adjacent land use that posed a high risk of contamination, no impacts have been found.

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 by e-mail at [dml@azdeq.gov](mailto:dml@azdeq.gov).



### Conservation

Peoria's water resources are critical for our future. The City encourages its citizens to implement water conservation measures in and around their homes. We offer free information brochures to those interested in learning more about water conservation, Xeriscape, landscape irrigation, and indoor water conservation.

The City also offers a variety of free water conservation classes and has information booths at various City events. In addition, the City has a rebate program to provide an incentive for citizens to do their part in conserving our precious water resources.

If you would like to request a free literature packet or rebate application, visit [conserve.peoriaaz.gov](http://conserve.peoriaaz.gov) or call 623-773-7286.

The City is a proud partner in the Water Use It Wisely program, which provides water saving resources that educate consumers.

For water saving tips and local educational events, please visit [www.wateruseitwisely.com](http://www.wateruseitwisely.com).



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### 2010 Water Report

[www.peoriaaz.gov/utilities](http://www.peoriaaz.gov/utilities)  
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