what's in your water?

PEORIA ARIZONA

2015 Water Quality Report

What is the Value of Tap Water?

The water that comes out of every resident's household plumbing only costs approximately **5¢ per gallon!***

By comparison, if you were to use bottled water, you only get a **gallon of bottled water for $1.**

* Base meter charge of $15.31 plus 4,000 gallons of water at $1.06 per 1000 gallons

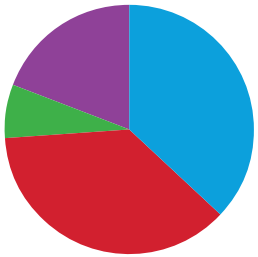
AVERAGE WATER USE	TAP WATER	BOTTLED WATER
Flush toilets Average 5 flushes per person per day Low flow = 1.6 gallons per flush full flush = 3.5 gallons per flush	40¢ 88¢	$8.00 $17.50
Wash a load of clothes 45 gallons	$2.25	$45.00
One shower 8.2 minutes = 17.2 gallons	86¢	$17.00
Running toilet 200 gallons per day	$10.00	$200.00
Give your dog a bath 9 gallons	45¢	$9.00
Wash your car At home 100 gallons At a carwash 40 gallons	$5.00 $2.00	$100.00 $40.00
Wash dishes By hand 20 gallons Dishwasher 10 gallons	$1.00 50¢	$20.00 $10.00
Wading Pool 150 Gallons	$7.50	$150.00

Average Peoria residence
8,840 gallons per month

Tap Water is Always Your Best Bargain!

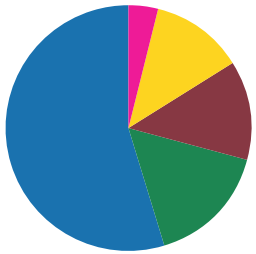
What's in your water bill?

City of Peoria Typical Utility Bill



Water	37%
Sewer	37%
Solid Waste	19%
Misc. fees & taxes	7%
TOTALS	**100%**

Typical Water Use per Person Each Day



Eating, Cooking, Drinking	4%
Showers and Baths	12%
Toilets	13%
Household Cleaning *clothes & dishwasher, faucets*	16%
Outdoors *landscaping, pools, leaks, etc.*	55%
TOTALS	**100%**

I ♥ tap water

2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT

ANALYTE	UNITS	PEORIA WATER SYSTEM 04-07-096		QUINTERO WATER SYSTEM 04-07-513		VISTANCIA WATER SYSTEM 04-07-520		EPA LIMIT	EPA LIMIT	POSSIBLE SOURCES
		RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	MCL	MCLG	
Alkalinity	mg/L	112 - 194	139	114 - 138	131	~	~	N/A	N/A	
Arsenic	µg/L	2.4 - 8.5	5.1	2.7 - 3.2	2.9	4.5 - 5.5	5	10	0	
Barium	mg/L	0.01 - 0.08	0.04	0.12 - 0.12	0.12	0.05 - 0.05	0.05	2	2	
Bromate	µg/L	ND - 7.0	3.6	~	~	~	~	10	0	
Calcium	mg/L	32***	32***	~	~	~	~	N/A	N/A	
Chromium	µg/L	ND - 22	8.7	ND	ND	ND	ND	100	100	
Dibromochloro-propane	ng/L	ND - 40	6.7	ND	ND	ND	ND	200	0	
Fluoride	mg/L	0.14 - 0.62	0.29	0.31 - 0.34	0.33	0.25 - 0.26	0.26	4	N/A	
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	1.7 - 2.7	2.1	3.7***	3.7***	3.3 - 4.0	3.6	15	0	
Hardness	Gr/gal	7.9***	7.9***	~	~	~	~	N/A	N/A	
Magnesium	mg/L	13***	13***	~	~	~	~	N/A	N/A	
Nitrate	mg/L	0.63 - 8.12	3.47	ND - 0.33	0.22	1.04 - 1.47	1.26	10	10	
pH	pH Units	6.1 - 7.7	7.4	5.2 - 8.3	7.9	7.5***	7.5***	N/A	N/A	
Selenium	µg/L	ND - 6.4	3.7	2.6 - 2.9	2.8	ND - 4.8	4.2	50	50	
Sodium	mg/L	33 - 186	62	107 - 109	108	53 - 56	55	N/A	N/A	
Sulfate	mg/L	28***	28***	~	~	~	~	N/A	250	
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	292***	292***	~	~	~	~	N/A	N/A	
Total Organic Carbon % Removal	%	0 - 55.8%	35.50%	11.7 - 40.0%	25.3%	~	~	TT	N/A	
Total Haloacetic Acids*	µg/L	ND - 31	15*	ND	ND	ND - 5.6	2.1	60*	N/A	
Total Trihalomethanes*	µg/L	1.4 - 84	40*	ND - 5.3	1.63	5.8 - 35	15.4	80*	N/A	
Uranium	µg/L	3.3***	3.3***	4.5-4.9 (2008)	4.7(2008)	3.9***(2011)	3.9***(2011)	30	0	
Xylenes	µg/L	ND - 3	0.575	ND	ND	ND	ND	10	10	
Turbidity	NTU	0.095	N/A	0.093	N/A	~	~	TT=1 NTU	0	
	%<0.3 NTU	100.00%	N/A	100.00%	N/A	~	~	TT=%of samples <0.3 NTU	0	
Total Coliforms	Present/ Absent	0.12%	N/A	0**	N/A	0**	N/A	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	
Fecal coliform or E. coli bacteria	Present/ Absent	0.00%	N/A	0**	N/A	0**	N/A		0	
Chlorine Residual	mg/L	0.14 - 2.29	0.94	ND - 1.16	0.47*	0.4 - 1.78	1.14	4	4	

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 (AL)	EPA LIMIT MCLG	POSSIBLE SOURCES
Copper	mg/L	0.33 (2013)	One	1.06 (2013)	None	0.24 (2015)	None	1.3	1.3	
Lead	µg/L	1.6 (2013)	None	8.1 (2013)	None	5.4 (2015)	None	15	0	

2015 Results for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3)

ANALYTE	UNITS	RANGE	AVERAGE	MRL
1,4-Dioxane	ng/L	ND - 84	5	0.07
Bromochloromethane	ng/L	ND - 340	40	0.06
Chlorodifluoromethane	ng/L	ND - 330	21	0.08
Chromium	ug/L	ND - 20	3.0	0.2
Chromium-6	ug/L	0.039 - 21	3.06	0.03
Molybdenum	ug/L	ND - 4.7	2.2	1
Strontium	ug/L	420 - 1100	728	0.3
Vanadium	ug/L	ND - 22	7.6	0.2

Peoria is committed to protecting public health. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires us to collect data on 28 currently unregulated contaminants. The EPA then uses the results from this monitoring to determine whether or not to regulate these substances in the future. There are no Maximum Limits at this time. Instead, results are reported to the Minimum Reporting Level (MRL - the lowest accurately reportable limit). Only the eight substances listed were detected. Should new regulations be developed, ***Peoria will ensure that your drinking water continues to be treated, tested and safe.***

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 **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.

MRL **Minimum Reporting Level -** The lowest accurately reportable concentration.

MRDL **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.

MRDLG **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.

N/A **Not Applicable.**

ND **Not Detected.**

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

pCi/L **pico-Curies per Liter -** Measure of radioactivity.

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.

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

- Naturally present in the environment
- Erosion of natural deposits
- Soil runoff
- Runoff/Leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples and orchards
- Runoff from orchards
- Fertilizer runoff
- By-product of drinking water chlorination
- By-product of drinking water ozonation
- Water additive used to control microbes
- Water additive used to promote strong teeth
- N/A
- Human or animal fecal waste
- Discharge from steel and pulp mills
- Discharge from metal refineries
- Discharge from petroleum factories
- Discharge from chemical factories
- Discharge from mines
- Corrosion of home plumbing systems

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

** This system is required to collect less than 40 samples per month. An MCL violation occurs if two or more samples are positive in one month.

*** Only one sample collected.

~ Not required

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

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. One of Peoria's wells was found to have one adjacent land use that posed a high risk of contamination. Please understand that this one well's high risk rating does not imply poor water quality, only its potential to becoming contaminated. 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

TAP INTO QUALITY

WATER USE IT WISELY

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 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 **www.epa.gov/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.

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.

Peoria Tap Water – *Highest Quality, Best Value*

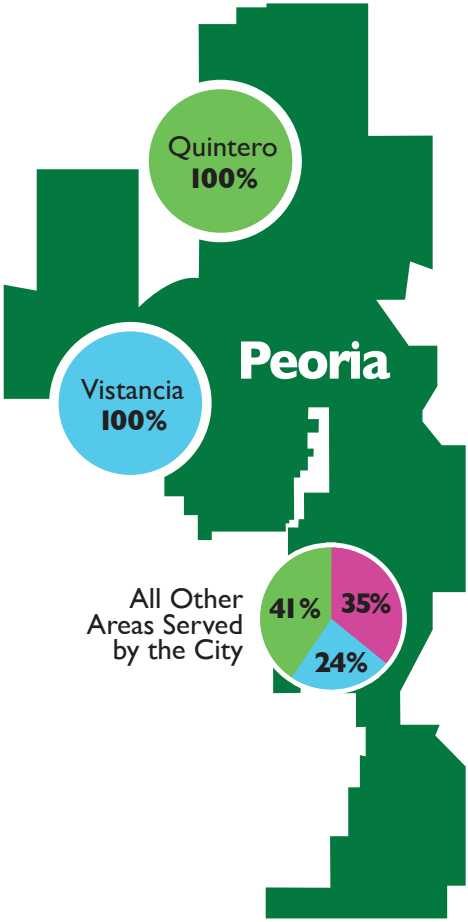
In the desert southwest, water resource management and planning are important to ensure that current and future generations have an adequate water supply. Every drop of Peoria's drinking water is treated using modern, state-of-the-art treatment technology. Hundreds of tests are performed each day to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



- Colorado River via the Central Arizona Project
- Recovered (well) water
- Salt and Verde Rivers via the Salt River Project

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. Peoria has prepared a separate 2015 New River Utility Company (NRUC) report for former NRUC customers.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)

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