

2014 Water Quality Report



The city of Phoenix is committed to providing the highest quality tap water and reliable services to our residents, with rates that are among the lowest in the country. This Consumer Confidence Report, also known as a Water Quality Report, summarizes the results of millions of tests and measurements performed at Phoenix's water treatment plants and throughout the water distribution system.

To acquire this publication in an alternate format, contact the City of Phoenix Water Services Department at 602-262-6251, or 602-534-1113/TTY.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Si desea esta publicación en español, o en un formato alternativo contactan el Departamento Municipal de Phoenix del Servicio del Agua, al 602-262-6251, ó 602-534-1113/TTY.

Presented by

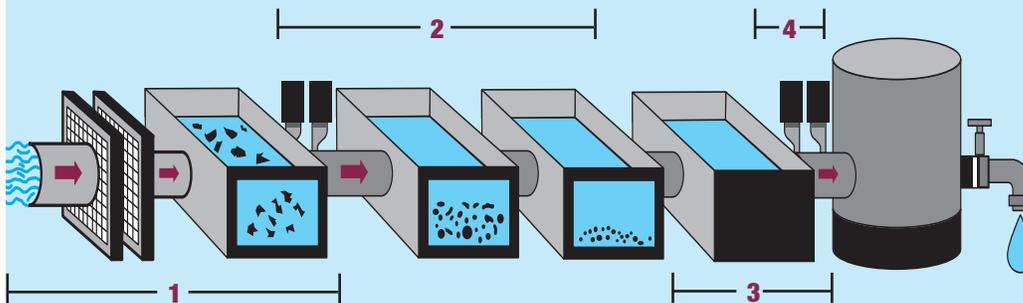


City of Phoenix
WATER SERVICES DEPARTMENT
Quality Reliability Value
phoenix.gov/water

Where Does Our Water Come From?

The sources of Phoenix's drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, springs and wells. In 2014, about 98 percent of Phoenix's water came from surface water that mostly started as snow pack. Phoenix's primary sources of untreated surface water are the Salt, Verde and Colorado rivers. Some water from the Agua Fria River is mixed with water from the Colorado River when stored in Lake Pleasant. The water is then delivered to one of the city's five water treatment plants. Colorado River water is delivered to the city via the Central Arizona Project (CAP) aqueduct. Water from the Salt and Verde rivers is delivered via the Salt River Project (SRP) canal network. The remaining two percent of drinking water was supplied by about 20 groundwater wells currently operated by the city.

How Does PHOENIX PRODUCE SUPERIOR DRINKING WATER?



- 1) Screening and Presedimentation - Large particles such as plant matter debris, and other materials commonly found in river water are removed by screens or settle to the bottom of the presedimentation tank.
- 2) Coagulation, Flocculation and Sedimentation - A chemical coagulant, such as ferric chloride, is added to the water. This causes the tiny particles to cling together and become heavy enough to settle to the bottom of the basin.
- 3) Filtration - The cleaner water on the top then passes through filters to remove remaining particulate matter.
- 4) Disinfection - A small quantity of chlorine, a disinfectant, is added to prevent microbial growth. Also a small quantity of fluoride is added to prevent tooth decay.

Water Quality and Substances Contained in Source Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

It is reasonable to expect drinking water, including bottled water or water that passed through home treatment systems, to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. 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. However, the presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may be from wastewater 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 byproducts of industrial processes, petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, septic systems; and
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800-426-4791. Information on bottled water can be obtained from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

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Phoenix Monitors for Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated substances are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Phoenix monitors for these substances to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. The EPA issues a new list of up to 30 unregulated substances for monitoring every five years.

EPA identified 27 substances for monitoring during this five year cycle including:

- 14 compounds found in products such as firefighting foams, cosmetics, cleaners, paints, adhesives, industrial solvents and insecticides
- 4 metals that occur naturally in our environment
- 7 hormones, including naturally-occurring hormones that may also be present in pharmaceuticals and personal care products
- The chlorate ion that may be present in drinking water when certain disinfectants are added to water to kill microbes
- The chromium-6 ion, a naturally-occurring element with industrial uses.

EPA currently regulates total chromium in drinking water. The maximum contaminant level for total chromium was established based upon the health effects of chromium-6, but when analyzing for total chromium the amount measured is the sum of all chromium ions present (chromium-6 and chromium-3). EPA is gathering information to determine the relationship between the amount of total chromium and chromium-6 present in drinking water. For this reason, EPA is requesting sample sets of the regulated substance (total chromium) and unregulated substance (chromium-6) be collected at the same time.

In February of 2013, the City of Phoenix began monitoring. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. There is a naturally-occurring chromium deposit in northern Phoenix near several wells sites. Water from these wells currently meets the EPA standard for total chromium. If the EPA determines that regulation is warranted for any of the monitored substances, Phoenix will take whatever steps are necessary to comply with the new requirements.

2014 Unregulated Contaminants						
Substance	Units	MCL	Lowest Level	Highest Level	Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Molybdenum	ppb	None	1.3	3.3	1.9	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent.
Strontium	ppb	None	392	998	653	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions.
Vanadium	ppb	None	11	18	14	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst
Chlorate	ppb	None	87	210	136	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide.
Bromochloromethane (Halon 1011)	ppb	None	ND*	0.080*	0.003*	Used as a fire extinguishing fluid, an explosive suppressant, and as a solvent in the manufacturing of pesticides.
Chromium, Total	ppb	100	Surface water (98% of Phoenix's water)			Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or chromium-6 forms are used for chrome-plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation.
			ND**	1.7**	0.4**	
			Ground water (2% of Phoenix's water)			
			5.6	57.8	18.0	
			Distribution Sites			
			0.2**	1.7**	0.5**	
Chromium-6	ppb	None	Surface water (98% of Phoenix's water)			Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; used for chrome-plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation.
			ND**	1.6**	0.35**	
			Ground water (2% of Phoenix's water)			
			5.1	54	17.2	
			Distribution Sites			
			0.1**	1.6**	0.4**	

*2013 Monitoring- Some of our data, though representative, are more than a year old.

**2013 Monitoring- Completed in 2013.

Controlling Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

Phoenix's entire water supply (well water and treated surface water) is safely disinfected with chlorine before being delivered to consumers. Federal law requires a minimum chlorine disinfectant level of 0.2 parts per million (ppm) in the water leaving a water treatment plant. There also is a Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) allowed in the water in the distribution system as it travels to your tap.

While it is essential to disinfect the water to prevent widespread outbreaks of serious diseases and comply with EPA standards, the use of disinfectants can create disinfection byproducts (DBPs), which are formed when natural organic matter such as total organic carbon (TOC) in water reacts with chemicals used for disinfection.

To control those disinfection byproducts, TOC is measured in the surface water before and after treatment. TOC is reduced during the water treatment process at the plant, therefore, reducing formation of DBPs in the distribution system. Compliance for TOC is based on the removal ratio of TOC on a running annual average. A value of 1 or greater indicates the water treatment plant is in compliance with the TOC removal requirements. Again, Phoenix met the requirement, as shown in the corresponding chart.

Chlorine dioxide and ozone can be used in the treatment of drinking water as either disinfectants or oxidants. Some Phoenix surface water treatment plants use chlorine dioxide and/or ozone as oxidants for the removal of iron and manganese, destruction of taste and odor causing organic contaminants, and as part of an overall program for the control of Trihalomethanes (THMs) formation. Federal law allows a maximum chlorine dioxide level of 800 parts per billion (ppb) in the water leaving a water treatment plant. Chlorine dioxide is measured daily at the water treatment plants when chlorine dioxide is in use, and levels are consistently below 800 ppb.

Using chlorine dioxide forms chlorite and using ozone forms bromate. Chlorite and bromate are regulated as DBPs. To determine formation of DBPs from oxidants, chlorite is sampled daily at the entry point of the distribution system, and quarterly throughout the distribution

2014 Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproduct Monitoring

Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level	Highest Level	Highest Running Annual Average	Major Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	ppm	MRDL = 4 Running Annual Average	MRDLG = 4	0.1	2.7	0.8	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon Removal Ratio	NA	TT = 1 or greater Running Annual Average	NA	0.4	3.5	1.0 (lowest running annual average)	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine Dioxide	ppb	MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800	ND	700	NA	Water additive as an oxidant
Chlorite	ppm	1	0.8	ND	0.8	0.4 (highest monthly average)	Byproduct of drinking water treatment
Bromate	ppb	10	0	ND	2	0.1	Byproduct of drinking water treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80 Locational Running Annual Average	NA	18	66	54	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	ppb	60 Locational Running Annual Average	NA	2	21	21	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

system. Bromate is sampled monthly at both the entry point of the distribution system and in the distribution system. To determine compliance with the MCLs, a quarterly average is calculated for chlorite and a running annual average is calculated for bromate. Both chlorite and bromate levels are below the MCLs.

To determine formation of DBPs from chlorine in the distribution system, the city monitors for THMs and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) which are DBPs that may cause long-term health effects at certain concentrations. THMs and HAAs are sampled throughout the distribution system every calendar quarter. The table above includes the LRAA compliance data for TTHM and HAA. The LRAA for all samples collected at the monitoring locations throughout the distribution system were below the MCL.

Taste, Odor and Hardness

Taste, odor and hardness are not regulated under drinking water health standards. However, these are harmless, aesthetic aspects that some consumers may notice.

Algae that grow in the canals during the late summer and fall are a major source of a "musty" odor and taste detected by some consumers. When the algae bloom, they produce a strong odor. Even though the algae are removed from the water during the treatment process, the odor may linger. The result is similar to removing a bouquet of fresh flowers from a room. Even though the flowers are gone, the aroma remains.

The city of Phoenix is working to eliminate the aesthetic

effects of algae through various programs, including a cooperative effort to remove algae from the SRP canals that feed the water treatment plants, and the use of activated carbon to absorb residual odors.

Water hardness indicates the presence of minerals, such as calcium and magnesium, which originate from the soils our source water contacts as it travels to Phoenix's water treatment plants. These minerals are leached into the water. Hard water can cause some types of scaling in pipes and water heaters, and on plumbing fixtures such as faucets and showerheads. See the chart below for data about hardness and other aesthetic parameters.

2014 Aesthetic Water Quality Analysis from Distribution System and Secondary Drinking Water Guidelines

Substance	Units	Secondary Guideline *	Lowest Detected Level	Highest Detected Level
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	125	198
Iron	ppb	300	ND	25
pH	NA	6.5 - 8.5	7.1	8.0
Nickel	ppb	NA	ND	5**
Sodium	ppm	NA	27	98
Temperature	°C	NA	21	30
	°F		70	86
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	500	388	1,390
Total Hardness	ppm	NA	205	291
	grains/gallon		12	17

* Non-Enforceable Guidelines Recommended by EPA.

**2011 Monitoring - Some of our data, though representative, are more than a year old. The state of Arizona allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Nickel was monitored at all active locations in 2011.

If you choose to install home treatment systems to remove taste and odor or other substances, it is important to note that failure to follow the manufacturer's instructions concerning operation and maintenance can result in potentially unsafe water. More information about home treatment systems is available from the Arizona Water Quality Association. They can be reached at azwqa.org; or at 480-947-9850.

Understanding the Language of Water

The following are definitions of terms used to describe types of limits for substances that may be found in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is required for control of microbial contaminants.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Part per million/part per billion – One part per million (1 ppm) or one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) is approximately equal to a single penny in \$10,000 or one minute of time in two years.

One part per billion (1 ppb) or one microgram per liter (1 µg/L) is approximately equal to a single penny in \$10,000,000 or one minute of time in 1,920 years.

Locational running annual average (LRAA) – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Water Treatment Process Designed to Remove Turbidity

The filters in the water treatment process produce water of superior clarity. Turbidity readings are a measure of that water clarity and a good indicator that the treatment process is removing tiny particles, including microorganisms. The standard for turbidity or clarity after treatment is 0.3 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU – a measure of clarity) in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken each month, and must not exceed 1NTU.

2014 Turbidity Monitoring after Treatment at the Water Treatment Plants

Substance	Treatment Technique applies instead of MCL	MCLG	Highest Measurement	Lowest Monthly Percentage	Major Source in Drinking Water
Turbidity	No value can exceed 1 NTU and at least 95% of monthly measurements must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU	NA	0.3	100%	Soil runoff

Where to Learn More About the Quality of Our Water

If you have questions about this report, concerns about water quality, or input about your water supply, treatment and delivery, call Phoenix Water Services' Environmental Services Division at 602-262-5012 Monday through Friday, except holidays, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., or write to: "Water Quality Questions," c/o City of Phoenix Water Services Department, Environmental Services Division, 200 W. Washington St., 9th Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85003-1611.

Citizens who wish to address the Phoenix City Council about water issues or other non-agenda items may do so at the Citizen Request Sessions at City Council Formal meetings, which are held in the City Council Chambers, 200 W. Jefferson St. For information about specific meeting times and agenda items, please contact the City of Phoenix City Clerk Department at 602-262-6811, or visit phoenix.gov and click on Mayor/City Council, City Meetings, and Public Meetings.

For alternate formats, contact Customer Services at 602-262-6251/Voice, or 602-534-1113/TTY, or 602-534-3695/FAX. You also can visit the city's web site at phoenix.gov for more information. An online version of this report is available at phoenix.gov/waterservices/waterquality.

You also may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline for information about the Safe Drinking Water Act or EPA's other drinking water programs at 800-426-4791.

Important Information for Immuno-compromised Persons

Although the city treats our water to meet or surpass all drinking water standards, 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Meeting Lead and Copper Standards

Lead and copper usually enter our drinking water from corrosion of household plumbing, pipes and fixtures that contain these metals, such as copper piping, lead solder or brass fixtures. The EPA requires water suppliers to perform periodic tests for lead and copper in the tap water from inside consumers' homes. Tests show levels in Phoenix household tap water met the Action Level required by federal drinking water standards for lead and copper.

While Phoenix meets the Action Level, lead and copper levels at some consumer's homes may be elevated due to leaching of the metals into the water from materials used in the household plumbing or fixtures. 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 Phoenix 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 water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and the steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead.

2012* Results of Lead and Copper Sampling from Residential Water Taps

Substance	Action Level (AL) applies instead of MCL	MCLG	90% of taps were less than or equal to this value	Number of sites above the AL	Major Source in Drinking Water
Lead	90% of taps tested must not exceed 15 ppb	0	3 ppb	Zero (0) out of 56 taps sampled	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	90% of taps tested must not exceed 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.4 ppm	Zero (0) out of 56 taps sampled	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

*2012 Monitoring - Some of our data, though representative, are more than a year old. The state of Arizona allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Substances detected in the water and the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) allowed in drinking water according to federal and state regulations are shown in the table below. This report lists only the substances that were detected in the water. If you would like to receive a list of all the substances tested in city of Phoenix water, please contact the Water Services Department's Environmental Services Division at 602-262-5012. **Please note, the presence of a substance or contaminant in drinking water does NOT necessarily indicate the drinking water poses a health risk.**

2014 DETECTED Substances at Points Where Water Enters the Distribution System

Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level	Highest Level	Highest Running Annual Average	Major Sources in Drinking water
Arsenic*	ppb	10 Running Annual Average	0	ND	8	7	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	ppm	2	2	ND	0.1	NA	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	ppb	100	100	ND	75	40	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.3	0.8	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate ** (as N)	ppm	10	10	ND	8	NA	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	ppb	50	50	ND	3	NA	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

*While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. 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.

**Nitrate in drinking water at levels greater than 10 ppm 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 for advice from your health care provider.

2014 DETECTED Radioactive Substances at Points Where Water Enters the Distribution System

Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level	Highest Level	Major Source in Drinking Water
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	15	0	ND	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	ppb	30	0	1	7	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	pCi/L	5	0	ND	2	Erosion of natural deposits

ABBREVIATIONS / FOOTNOTES USED IN TABLES

NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not detected (Substance was analyzed but not detected)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

2014 Microbiological Monitoring in the Distribution System

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Highest monthly percentage of positive samples	Major Source in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	Presence in no more than 5% of monthly samples	0%	1% (4 positive samples out of 383 samples)	Naturally present in the environment
Substance	MCL	MCLG	Highest Number of Positive Samples	
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> bacteria	0 Positive Samples	0 Positive Samples	1*	Human and animal fecal waste

*Additional Sampling Found No Potentially Harmful Bacteria -

The City of Phoenix (City) collects 360 routine samples each month (over 4,320 per year) to monitor for the presence of total coliform throughout the distribution system.

On August 8, 2014, the City was notified that one of the 33 samples collected on August 7 was positive for total coliform and *E. coli*. Upon notification of these sample results, the City immediately conducted repeat sampling in the area of the original positive sample collected on August 7 in accordance with drinking water regulations. The City also notified the regulatory agency, Maricopa County Environmental Services Department (MCESD) of these sample results and initiated an extensive assessment of the entire water system to locate any potential source of contamination. The City verified chlorine residuals were within acceptable ranges to ensure adequate disinfection throughout the distribution system and collected samples in the affected area to identify the extent of any possible contamination.

On August 9, the City was notified that one of the seven samples collected in the affected area on August 8 was positive for total coliform. Upon notification of these sample results, the City immediately initiated the collection of a second set of repeat samples in the area near the original positive sample collected on August 7 and also collected a sample from a well that began operating on August 8 in accordance with the drinking water regulations. The City notified MCESD of these sample results and continued efforts to identify any potential source of contamination.

The results of all samples collected on August 9 were negative for total coliform and *E. coli*. The City remained in consultation with MCESD throughout this event. Based on the timely actions taken to resolve any potential issues with coliforms and *E. coli*, MCESD allowed the City to limit the distribution of public notice for this event to the 97 homes nearest the site of the original positive samples collected on August 7.

Potential Contamination Sources:

An investigation of the incident found that the original laboratory analysis was accurate. However, the City was not able to confirm the source of the total coliform or *E. coli* bacteria in the August 7 sample. The City suspects the source of these bacteria was sample contamination indicating the need for an audit of the technique used in collecting the sample. The audit result indicated the most likely source of these bacteria was from the hand of the inspector during sample collection. The City has initiated corrective actions for the sampling technique used during the event, which includes additional training and unannounced field audits of sampling technique. The City resolved this issue and there is no current cause for concern.

Health Effects:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

Source Water Assessment Summary for the City Drinking Water Sources

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) conducted a source water assessment for the drinking water wells and the surface water sources for the city of Phoenix water treatment plants. This assessment reviewed the adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to the water sources. These risks include, but are not limited to, gas stations, landfills, dry cleaners, agricultural fields, wastewater treatment plants, and mining activities. Once ADEQ identified the adjacent land uses, they were ranked as to their potential to affect the water source.

The assessment has designated water from the Central Arizona Project (CAP) aqueduct to have a high risk because the source water is often stored in Lake Pleasant prior to being transported to a city water treatment plant. There have been reportable releases or spills of a substance at a facility near the lake that have not been reported as being remediated. The spill at this facility makes the CAP source water susceptible to potential future contamination.

Phoenix ensures the safety of your drinking water by continuously monitoring the treated water as required by drinking water regulations. Phoenix also conducts other monitoring and studies to assess water quality. If any contaminant approaches the drinking water MCL, treatment is installed or wells are removed from service. Residents can help protect our water sources by practicing good septic system maintenance, taking hazardous household chemicals to hazardous material collection sites, and limiting pesticide and fertilizer use.

The complete report is available for review at ADEQ, 1110 W. Washington St., Phoenix, AZ 85007 or by requesting an electronic copy from ADEQ at dml@azdeq.gov.

For more information visit the ADEQ website at: www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/swap.html, or contact the Phoenix Water Services Department's Environmental Services Division at 602-262-5012.



City of Phoenix

Visit phoenix.gov/water for more information about tap water and sewer services.

Tests Show No *Cryptosporidium* or *Giardia* in Our Drinking Water

Phoenix tests water for various microbiological organisms, including *Cryptosporidium* (often called *Crypto*, for short) and *Giardia*. *Crypto* and *Giardia* cause diarrheal illness through ingestion of soil, food, water or surfaces that have been contaminated with feces from infected humans or animals. There were no cases of the disease caused by either organism attributed to the public water supply in our service area. Low levels of *Crypto* and *Giardia* were found in raw water before it was treated by the water treatment plants.

In 2014, EPA did not require Phoenix to test for *Crypto* and *Giardia* because the advanced treatment techniques used at the water treatment plants are shown to remove the organisms. However, Phoenix continued to test for these organisms due to their presence in the raw water supply. For more information about *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia* and other microbial contaminants, contact the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Internet sites that provide information about your drinking water

Arizona Department of Health Services
azdhs.gov

Maricopa County Environmental Services Dept.
maricopa.gov/envsvc

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
water.epa.gov/drink

Centers for Disease Control
cdc.gov

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
azdeq.gov

Tap Into Quality
tapintoquality.com

