

2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Your water is safe to drink

We are pleased to present this year's annual Water Quality Report as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Last year we conducted more than 3,000 tests for over 65 drinking water contaminants. This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water we provided in 2022. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) standards. We are committed to providing you with the information because we want you to be informed. For more information about your water, please call the Utilities Department at (928) 759-3070.

Public participation opportunities

We encourage our customers to be informed about their water utility. Please contact the Prescott Valley Utilities Department with any questions, suggestions, or comments at (928) 759-3070. For our public meeting schedule, please visit the website at www.pvaz.net.

Special population advisory

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk of infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The guidelines established by the EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on how to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Drinking water sources

The Prescott Valley Water System serves a population of more than 55,876 through two different water systems, serving an average of 5.51 million gallons of fresh water to customers daily. Our water comes from aquifers below the ground and is chlorinated before it is put into our water system. We maintain a chlorine residual of 0.21 - 0.91 mg/L to keep the system free from bacteria. In 2001, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. No subsequent assessments have been performed since.

- The Town of Prescott Valley System serves a population of more than 55,389, has approximately 23,079 service connections and pumps an average of 5.33 MGD. The Mingus West Water System was developed in 1999 and became a public water system in 2000. The system serves a population of more than 487, has approximately 203 service connections, including the Yavapai County Fairgrounds, and pumps an average of 183,107 gallons per day.
- If you are unsure of which region you reside, please refer to the enclosed water service area map or call the Prescott Valley Utilities Department at (928) 759-3070.

Contaminants in water

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 at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture and residential use.
- Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

Water quality monitoring

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA regulations. The Food and Drug Administration, which must provide the same protection for public health, establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Lead specific information meets all State and Federal Regulations

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. Prescott Valley Water System 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

* All samples tested in the Prescott Valley and Mingus West water systems were non-detectable for lead.

Additional information for arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The 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.

PFAS

The Town of Prescott Valley tested all its wells in August 2022 for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Sample results indicated that four of the Town's 27 wells had detectable amounts of this synthetic chemical. These four wells were immediately taken out of service. PFAS chemicals are used in a wide range of products, from firefighting foam to nonstick cookware, waterproof clothing, food packaging, shampoo and more. PFAS are a contaminant of concern because they could potentially pose a risk to public health and because they do not degrade. The Town is currently investigating new technologies to remove PFAS from the groundwater it pumps and the effluent it recharges.



Water quality data table

The table in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants we detected during the 2022 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 2022. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than a year old.

THE TOWN OF PRESCOTT VALLEY WATER SYSTEM #13-048

Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	Sample month and year	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination	
Stage 2 disinfectants and disinfection by-products									
Chlorine residual	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG=4.0	0.48	0.21 - 0.91	60 samples/month January to December 2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes	
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	80	N/A	9.8	1.9 - 9.8	July 2022	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic contaminants									
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	7.7	4.5 - 7.7	February 2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.08	0.01 - 0.08	February 2022	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium	ppb	100	100	15	3.1 - 15	February 2022	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.43	0.18 - 0.43	February 2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	4.2	0.23 - 4.2	February 2022	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	46	19 - 46	February 2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching	
Radioactive contaminants									
Alpha emitters (Gross Alpha)	pCi/L	15	0	0.9	0.9	March 2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits;	
Contaminants	Units	AL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	# of samples exceeding AL	Sample month and year	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper – action level at consumers tap	ppm	1.3	1.3	90 th percentile = 0.12	0.0093 - 0.21	0	August 2020	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives



MINGUS WEST WATER #13-247

Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	Sample month and year	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination	
Stage 2 disinfectants and disinfection by-products									
Chlorine residual	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG=4.0	0.42	0.22 - 0.52	1 sample/month January to December 2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes	
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	80	N/A	3.9	ND - 3.9	September 2022	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic contaminants									
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	3.7	1.5 - 3.7	February 2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards ; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.0058	0.005 - 0.0058	February 2022	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Beryllium	ppb	4	4	1.3	ND - 1.3	February 2022	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries. Erosion of natural deposits	
Cadmium	ppb	5	5	0.62	ND - 0.62	February 2022	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	
Chromium	ppb	100	100	14	2.6 - 14	February 2022	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.22	0.16 - 0.22	February 2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	1.5	0.8 - 1.5	February 2022	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	14	12 - 14	February 2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching	
Contaminants	Units	AL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	# of samples exceeding AL	Sample month and year	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper – action level at consumers tap	ppm	1.3	1.3	90 th percentile = 0.18	0.031 - 0.19	0	July 2022	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

N/A: Not Applicable

Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.

ND: Not Detected

Not detected at reporting limit.

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) **ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) **RAA:** Running Annual Average

AL: Action Level

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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.

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 Disinfection 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.

pCi/L Picocuries per liter

Measure of the radioactivity in water.



Water quality data table

The table in this report lists drinking water contaminants that were either not-detected or were not on the EPA list of Regulated Contaminants during the 2022 calendar year. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than a year old.

THE TOWN OF PRESCOTT VALLEY WATER SYSTEM #13-048

Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	Sample month and year		Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic contaminants									
Hardness	ppm	N/A	N/A	130	120 - 140	July 2019		N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Contaminants	Units	AL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	# of samples exceeding AL	Sample month and year	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead – action level at consumers tap	ppb	15	0	90 th percentile = ND	ND	0	August 2020	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;

MINGUS WEST WATER #13-247

Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	Sample month and year		Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic contaminants									
Hardness	ppm	N/A	N/A	160	160	July 2019		N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Contaminants	Units	AL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	# of samples exceeding AL	Sample month and year	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead – action level at consumers tap	ppb	15	0	90 th percentile = ND	ND	0	July 2022	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

N/A: Not Applicable

Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.

ND: Not Detected

Not detected at reporting limit.

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) **ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

AL: Action Level

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

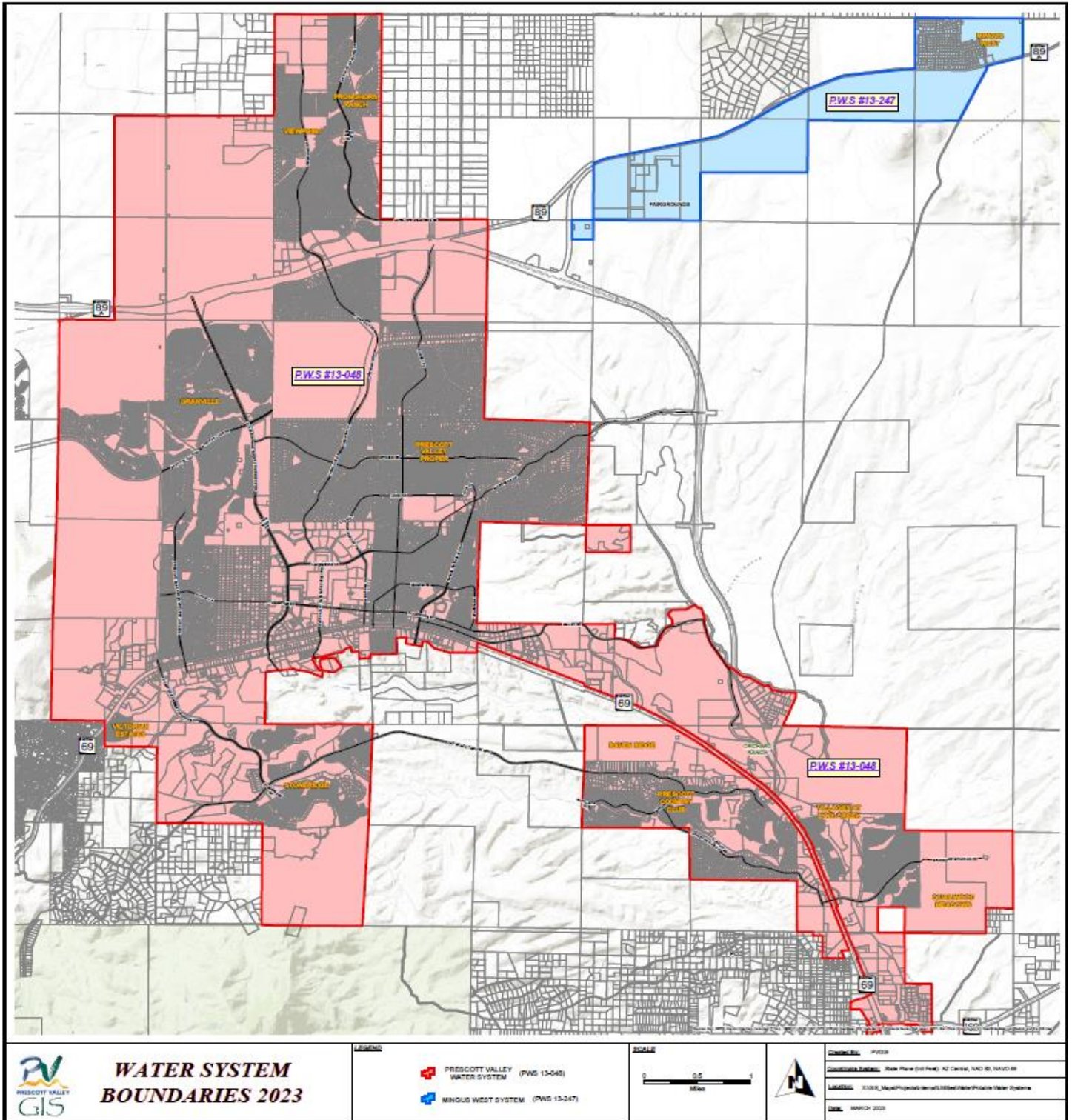
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level

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.

Water System Boundaries 2022/2023



Potable Water ID

PRESCOTT VALLEY WATER SYSTEM #13-048

MINGUS WEST WATER #13-247

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

Town of Prescott Valley | 7501 E. Skoog Blvd | Prescott Valley, AZ 86314