Public Works & Utilities
Water Quality
Mail Stop 803
P.O. Box 4008
Chandler, AZ 85244-4008

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

2023 DRINKING WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

City of Chandler

The City of Chandler Public Works & Utilities Department is committed to providing a safe and sustainable supply of drinking water for our valued customers. Due to our strong commitment, the City of Chandler employs a team of chemists, technicians, and specialists to collect and perform more tests on the water served than is required by law. This report provides valuable material concerning your drinking water including information about its sources, results from water quality testing, and how to interpret the data provided.

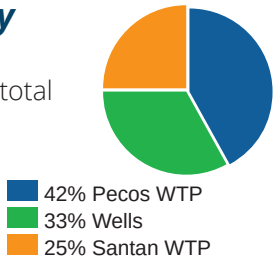
About your Water Supply

The drinking water supplied by the City of Chandler to its customers comes from three sources:

- The Pecos Water Treatment Plant (PWTP) treats and distributes water from the Salt River, Verde River, Central Arizona Project (Colorado River), and Salt River Project (SRP) wells whose water is transported to Chandler via the Consolidated Canal.
- 30 plus wells supply groundwater from aquifers underlying Chandler. Groundwater is disinfected with chlorine prior to being introduced into the City's distribution system.
- The City of Chandler and the Town of Gilbert jointly own the Santan Vista Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP) located in the Town of Gilbert. This facility currently has the capability to treat and distribute up to 24 million gallons per day of Colorado River water from the Central Arizona Project to each city. We have included compliance information supplied by the SVWTP. The Town of Gilbert's annual Water Quality Report can also be accessed at gilbertaz.gov/departments/public-works/water/reports.

City of Chandler Water Supply Statistics

- The PWTP produced 42% of the city's total drinking water.
- Groundwater wells produced 33% of the city's total drinking water.
- The SVWTP supplied 25% of the city's total drinking water.



Drinking Water and your 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. 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.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants visit the EPA *Safe Drinking Water website* at epa.gov/sdwa.

The sources of drinking 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial Contaminants: Such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and 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: Such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources.
- Organic Chemical Contaminants: Such as synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants: That can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water providing the same level of protection for public health.

Lead and Copper Study 2022:

Lead & Copper	MCL Violation Y or N	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeds AL	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.11	0	1.3	1.3	7/2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	3.4	0	15	0	8/2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Testing

Federal regulations require all cities to test for lead and copper at selected customer's taps at least once every three years. The City of Chandler conducted lead and copper tap sampling in the summer of 2022, with the concentrations of lead and copper well below regulatory limits.

Lead, in drinking water, is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. The City of Chandler is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in household 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Protecting Chandler's Water Supply

Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAP)

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) completed a source water assessment for drinking water wells and surface water sources for Chandler's public water system in 2005. The assessment reviewed adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to water sources. These risks include, but are not limited to, gas stations, landfills, dry cleaners, agriculture fields, wastewater treatment plants, and mining activities. Once ADEQ identified the adjacent land uses, they were ranked on their potential to affect the water source.

All surface water sources are considered high risk due to their exposure to open air. The overall risk posed to surface water is addressed by EPA through its increased monitoring requirements for surface water sources.

Two of Chandler's drinking water wells were considered high risk based on adjacent land use criteria. The Chandler public water system conducts regular monitoring of drinking water entering the distribution system from all wells to ensure land uses have not impacted the source water.

Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeological settings and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, ADEQ has given a high-risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A designation of high risk indicates there may be additional source water protection measures which can be implemented on the local level. This does not imply that the source water is contaminated, nor does it mean that contamination is imminent. Rather, it simply states that land use activities or hydrogeological conditions exist that make the source water susceptible to possible future contamination.

Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ at 602-771-4298 or visiting their website at azdeq.gov/source-water-protection.

Backflow Prevention

The City of Chandler prevents contamination of the public water supply by requiring the installation, maintenance, and inspection of thousands of backflow devices throughout the city. These devices ensure hazards originating on customer's property and from temporary connections do not impair or alter the water in the city's distribution system. Backflow prevention devices range from vacuum breakers on household hose bibs to large commercial reduced-pressure principal devices.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Tips

"Be the solution to storm water pollution" – common storm water pollutants include sediment, motor oil and other vehicle fluids, pet waste, yard debris, metals, pesticides, fertilizers, and herbicides, to name a few. For more information on stormwater pollution prevention, please go to chandleraz.gov and search "stormwater".

Guidelines for Everyday Pollution Prevention – ***"Only Rain In the Storm Drain"***

- Sweep yard debris and properly dispose of in the trash, rather than blowing or hosing into the street.
- Contain pool or spa water on private property or dispose of it in the sanitary sewer cleanout associated with your home. Draining pool water into the street or other city right-of-way is prohibited by City Code. For more information call the city's Environmental Management Department at 480-782-3503 or search "pool drainage" at chandleraz.gov.

- Use fertilizers and pesticides sparingly and as directed by the manufacturer.
- Pick up after your pet and properly dispose of the waste in the trash.
- Wash your car on a lawn or other unpaved surface or use a commercial car wash.
- Always use a nozzle on your garden hose around the home. Do not let the water free flow into the street.
- Maintain vehicles to be free of leaks and do not park leaking vehicles on the street.
- Do not over-water your lawn.
- Report illegal dumping into streets and storm drains by calling the city's Environmental Management Department at 480-782-3503 or at chandleraz.gov.
- Minimize your purchase and use of hazardous products. Dispose of unused quantities properly. Please contact the city's Solid Waste Services at 480-782-3510 for proper disposal guidelines of hazardous waste materials such as used motor oil and other similar fluids.

Chandler Detected Regulated Contaminants 2023

Radionuclides	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	2.6	< 1.0 – 2.6	15	0	1/2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	2.3	1.7 – 2.3	30	0	1/2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Arsenic[1] (ppb)	N	8.50	<1.0 – 8.50	10	0	1/2023	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	0.66	0.016 – 0.66	2	2	1/2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	23	< 1.0 – 23	100	100	1/2023	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.1	<0.4 - 1.1	4	4	8/2023	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate[2] (ppm)	N	6.8	0.32– 6.8	10	10	1/2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	0.28	<0.05 – 0.28	1	1	11/2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	1.9	<0.5 – 1.9	50	50	1/2023	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	260	89 – 260	N/A	N/A	1/2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	N	0.14	<0.1 – 0.14	2	0.5	8/2023	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

[1] Arsenic is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentration and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems. If arsenic is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water and continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic.
[2] Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 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, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Surface Water Monitoring 2023:

Surface Water Treatment Rule	TT Violation Y or N	Lowest RAA	RAA Range (Low-High)	TT	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon[1] Removal Ratio	N	1.18	1.18 – 2.40	≥1 RAA	3/2023	Naturally present in the environment
		Highest Level Detected				
Turbidity[2] (NTU)	N	0.20	100%	>95%	7/2023	Soil runoff

[1] Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
[2] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the quality of water. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. 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.

Distribution System Detections 2023:

Microbiological (RTCR)	TT Violation Y or N	Number of Positive Samples	Positive Sample(s) Month & Year	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	
E. Coli	N	0	NA	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Fecal Indicator (coliphage, entero-cocci and/or E. coli)	N	5 of 1866 or 0.27%	11/2023 0.11%	5%	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Disinfectants	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA)**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.09	<0.02 – 2.20	4	0	6/2023	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)[1] (ppb)	N	14.0	<2.0 - 25	60	N/A	4/2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)[2] (ppb)	N	69.5	3.2 - 97	80	N/A	4/2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

[1]Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
[2]Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) 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.

Taste, Odor and Hardness

The EPA's National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations are non-enforceable guidelines on contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water. These effects include flavor, color, odor, and hardness, all of which are harmless, but some consumers may find disagreeable. The table below shows data on substances and characteristics that are frequently asked about by Chandler residents.

Substance	Guideline	Range of Results (low – high)
Alkalinity (ppm)	NA	70.0 – 188.0
Iron (ppm)	0.3 mg/L	<0.10 – 0.21
pH	6.5 – 8.5	7.3 – 8.3
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500 mg/L	399 - 1550
Total Hardness (ppm; grains/gallon)	NA	163 – 340 mg/L / 9.5 –19.9 gpg

Seasonal Changes in Flavor

The flavor of Chandler's drinking water may change at certain times of the year, depending on the source. Chandler works with SRP to minimize algae in the canal system and to provide treatment at the SWTP to reduce off-flavors and odors.

Arizona State University and the City of Chandler have partnered to routinely monitor for taste and odor precursors in the Consolidated Canal. This allows the treatment plant to have more precise control over taste and odor events and to better use resources and manage cost.

Who do I contact with questions about Chandler's Drinking Water?

If you have any questions about your tap water or the information in this report, please call the city's Water Quality Department at 480-782-3654 during normal business hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday). You can also visit our website at chandleraz.gov/residents/water/water-quality.

Citizens who wish to address the City Council about water issues may do so at regularly scheduled City Council meetings normally held the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month. The meetings are held at Chandler City Hall Council Chambers, 88 E. Chicago Street. For information about specific meeting times and agenda items, please contact the City Clerk's office at 480-782-2181, or visit chandleraz.gov/government/departments/city-clerks-office/city-council-meetings.

Santan Vista System Compliance Data 2023 (Operated by the Town of Gilbert):

Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or N	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	N	<0.25	<0.25	10	10	2/2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products	**MCL Violation Y or N**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Bromate (ppb)	N	7.0	1.0 – 7.0	10	N/A	8/2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Surface Water Treatment Rule	**TT Violation Y or N**	**Average**	**Range of All Samples (Low-High)**	**TT**	**MCLG**	**Sample Month & Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Total Organic Carbon Removal Ratio % Removal	N	20.68	19.10 – 23.00	15% - 25%	N/A	5/2023	Naturally Present in the Environment

Definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology and taking cost into consideration. MCLs are enforceable standards.

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 and are non-enforceable public health goals.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur.

Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL): The smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of water clarity.

Non-Applicable (N/A): Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.

ppm: Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L). One ppm is equivalent to one gallon in one million gallons.

ppb: Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L). One ppb is equivalent to one gallon in one billion gallons.

ppt: Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L). One ppt is equivalent to one gallon in one trillion gallons.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Unregulated Contaminants

Your drinking water was sampled for the presence and concentration of 29 different per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, some known by the acronyms PFAS, PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX, a group of contaminants in the final stages of becoming regulated by the EPA. PFAS are man-made chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. They have been used since the 1940s to manufacture various consumer products, including fire-fighting foam and stain resistant, water-resistant, and nonstick items. Many PFAS do not break down easily and can build up in people, animals, and the environment over time. Scientific studies have shown that exposure to certain PFAS can be harmful to people and animals, depending on the level and duration of exposure.

To learn more about this group of chemicals, we encourage you to read the ADEQ-provided "PFAS 101 Fact Sheet" and to visit the ADEQ website at azdeq.gov/pfas-resources.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples	Proposed MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) **	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**
PFOA (in parts per trillion)	<4.0	<4.0 - <4.0	4.0 ppt	0	4.0
PFOS (in parts per trillion)	<4.0	<4.0 - <4.0	4.0 ppt	0	4.0
PFNA (in parts per trillion)	<4.0	<4.0 - <4.0	N/A*	10	10
PFHxS (in parts per trillion)	<3.0	<3.0 - <3.0	N/A*	10	10
PFBS (in parts per trillion)	12	<3.0 – 12.0	N/A*		
GenX (in parts per trillion)	<5.0	<5.0 - <5.0	N/A*	10	10
Calculated Hazard Index (HI)	0.006		1 (no units)	1	1

* EPA is proposing a Hazard Index MCL to limit any mixture containing one or more of PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and/or GenX Chemicals. The Hazard Index considers the different toxicities of PFNA, GenX Chemicals, PFHxS, and PFBS. For these PFAS, water systems would use a hazard index calculation to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS in the drinking water at that system pose a potential risk and require action (Source: EPA Fact Sheet: Understanding the PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Proposal Hazard Index).

** On April 10, 2024 EPA issued the final rule setting the MCLG and MCL levels as listed in the table left. The rule will go into effect on June 25, 2024, with initial monitoring due by June of 2027.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Twenty-nine Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (In parts per trillion)	Detected (Y/N)	Average of Results (ppt)	Range of All Samples (Low-High	Minimum Reporting Level (ppt)	Analytical Methods
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	N	0	<5.0 - <5.0	5	EPA 533
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	N	0	<5.0 - <5.0	5	EPA 533
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	N	0	<3.0 - <3.0	3	EPA 533
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	N	0	<5.0 - <5.0	5	EPA 533
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	N	0	<3.0 - <3.0	3	EPA 533
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	N	0	<2.0-<2.0	2	EPA 533
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX)	N	0	<5.0 - <5.0	5	EPA 533
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	N	0	<20.0-<20.0	20	EPA 533
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	N	0	<3.0 - <3.0	3	EPA 533
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	N	0	<4.0 - <4.0	4	EPA 533
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	Y	1.19	<3.0 – 12.0	3	EPA 533
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	Y	0.27	<5.0-5.0	5	EPA 533
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	N	0	<3.0 - <3.0	3	EPA 533
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	N	0	<3.0 - <3.0	3	EPA 533
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	N	0	<3.0 - <3.0	3	EPA 533
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	N	0	<3.0 - <3.0	3	EPA 533
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	N	0	<3.0 - <3.0	3	EPA 533
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	Y	0.07	<3.0 - 3.5	3	EPA 533
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	N	0	<4.0 - <4.0	4	EPA 533
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	N	0	<4.0 - <4.0	4	EPA 533
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	N	0	<4.0 - <4.0	4	EPA 533
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	N	0	<4.0 - <4.0	4	EPA 533
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	Y	0.16	<3.0 – 5.3	3	EPA 533
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	N	0	<2.0 - <2.0	2	EPA 533
n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	N	0	<5.0 - <5.0	5	EPA 537.1
n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	N	0	<6.0 - <6.0	6	EPA 537.1
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	N	0	<8.0 - <8.0	8	EPA 537.1
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	N	0	<7.0 - <7.0	7	EPA 537.1
One Metal	Detected (Y/N)	Average (ppb)	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MRL (ppb)	Analytical Methods
Lithium (ppb)	Y	188.08	65.6 - 305	9 µg/L	EPA 200.7, SM 3120 B, ASTM D1976–20

Some average values could be less than the low range due to substituting non-detect (<) values with zero, per the regulations governing compliance calculations.

ADEQ Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Katie Hobbs, Governor • Karen Peters, Director
azdeq.gov

FACT SHEET

Publication Number: FS-23-10

PFAS 101

What are PFAS?

PFAS stands for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. PFAS are man-made chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. They have been used since the 1940s to manufacture various consumer products, including fire-fighting foam and stain-resistant, water-resistant, and nonstick items.

Many PFAS do not break down easily and can build up in people, animals, and the environment over time. This is why they are often referred to as "forever chemicals".

Scientific studies have shown that exposure to certain PFAS can be harmful to people and animals, depending on the level and duration of exposure.

Pending PFAS Regulation

PFAS are not currently regulated nationally or in Arizona. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has proposed a national regulation for PFAS in drinking water. The proposed regulation includes "Maximum Contaminant Levels" for six common PFAS, which are based on long-term, chronic exposure to low levels. EPA expects to finalize the drinking water regulation by 2024, and then water systems will be given three years to address PFAS contamination.

In addition to PFAS drinking water regulations, EPA has proposed other actions like designating some PFAS as hazardous substances, which would allow the state and federal government to hold polluters accountable. EPA also proposed aquatic life standards to help protect wildlife in our streams and rivers.

What We Are Doing to Protect Public Health:

ADEQ has conducted targeted testing since 2018 to understand the impact of PFAS in Arizona. This testing has included drinking water, groundwater, wastewater, and biosolids.

To prevent PFAS from entering the environment, we launched a pilot program to help fire departments stop using PFAS-containing aqueous film-forming foams. We have worked with 52 fire departments across Arizona to replace and safely discard almost 10,000 gallons of foam to date.

Testing Arizona's Drinking Water

EPA is requiring that public water systems serving 3,300 people or more test their drinking water for PFAS. However, most systems in Arizona serve fewer than 3,300 people. Therefore,

we are testing the smaller water systems even though the EPA does not require it. Our goal is to make sure that all regulated water systems are tested for PFAS as soon as possible.

What Happens if PFAS are Detected?

If PFAS are detected, we ask systems to follow EPA recommendations to inform customers, examine steps to limit exposure, and take more samples to assess the level, scope, and source of contamination. When a system's PFAS concentrations exceed EPA's proposed limits, we help the systems perform additional testing, begin exploring potential solutions and even apply for federal funding, if needed. We also provide systems with a PFAS Toolkit to help them meet the challenges. The toolkit includes information about funding, customer communication and next steps.

Benefits of ADEQ's Drinking Water Testing Program

ADEQ's PFAS drinking water testing program offers several benefits to small drinking water systems and their customers. It provides free PFAS testing to these systems, potentially saving them significant costs. It also offers assistance with next steps if PFAS are detected. With many systems across the country facing similar challenges, it is important that Arizona's drinking water systems begin planning to meet the new rules as soon as possible.

Want to learn more?

Visit **azdeq.gov/PFAS-Resources** to:

- Contact us
- Watch our *Intro to PFAS in Arizona* video
- Explore other resources

You can also find our PFAS Interactive Data Map at **bit.ly/myPFASmap** to see results from our testing since 2018.