CITY OF PRESCOTT
ARIZONA

Water Quality Report

REPORTING YEAR 2025

PWS ID# AZ0413045

Water Treatment

All water produced for distribution undergoes a level of treatment. The City of Prescott is fortunate to draw from high quality aquifers, therefore, the water requires minimal treatment. Water Operations selects a combination of three appropriate treatment processes to reduce the contaminants found in our groundwater and ensure the delivery of potable water that not only meets safe levels but surpasses state and federal regulations.

1. The first of the three processes utilizes chlorine for disinfection to prevent the development of bacterial contamination that could occur in the water storage and distribution system.

2. The second is an ADEQ approved Blending Plan to manage arsenic levels naturally occurring in some wells. A Blending Plan is a process that combines water from various wells with various arsenic levels to achieve a uniform potable water with the lowest detected levels of arsenic possible. This process allows the City to meet daily demands while keeping the levels of arsenic below the regulatory requirement.

3. The third of the three processes utilizes adsorptive media for the removal of arsenic where water exceeds state quality requirements and blending is not feasible. Currently, the City has one production well with this type of treatment system which maintains arsenic levels below the federal action level standards.

Water Sampling

The City of Prescott monitors and samples for over 100 substances and physical characteristics on a regular basis. Among them, the City pulls 51 Total Coliform tests per month at designated sites throughout the City. The Total Coliform bacteria test is a primary indicator of the suitability for consumption of drinking water which measures the concentration of Total Coliform bacteria associated with the possible presence of disease-causing organisms.

The City of Prescott pulls 10 Arsenic samples monthly to ensure Arsenic levels stay below Federal and State regulatory limits. Arsenic can enter the water supply from natural deposits in the Earth; here in the southwest the source is the volcanic and granitic rocks that groundwater moves through.

Possible Health Effects of Contaminants in Drinking Water

Contaminants & How They May Be Introduced

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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.

Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife.

- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff or residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, such as Radon, Alpha Emitters, Beta/Photon Emitters, combined Radium and Uranium that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production or mining activities, decay or erosion of natural and man-made deposits.
- **Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic acids** are the by-product of drinking water disinfection.

Arsenic

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. 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. For more information about Arsenic: http://legacy.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/download/epa_arsenic.pdf

Chlorine

Some people who use water containing Chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing Chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

Nitrates

Nitrates are inorganic substances that are monitored due to run off from fertilizer use. Nitrates 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." The City of Prescott nitrate levels are well below the maximum contaminant level. 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.

Fluoride

Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

Antimony

Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.

Disinfection By-Products

Some people who drink water containing Total trihalomethanes and Haloacetic acids 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 cancer.

Barium

Some people who drink water containing Barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.

Copper & Lead

Copper is an essential nutrient however if present in drinking water, short term exposure to elevated levels of copper could cause gastrointestinal distress and prolonged use above the action level could cause liver or kidney damage in some people. If present, elevated levels of lead could cause health issues especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development, slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Lead primarily comes from erosion of components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If your water has been sitting for several hours, flushing your tap for 30 seconds or more prior to drinking or cooking can minimize the potential for exposure. Information on lead in drinking water and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Sodium

Some people who drink water containing Sodium in excess of 60ppm over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.

Trichloroethylene

Some people who drink water containing Trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience headaches, dizziness, sleepiness, nervous system effects, and may have an increased risk of cancer if consumed in large quantities.

Chromium

Some people who drink water containing Chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney, skin, asthma, reproductive harm, and may have an increased risk of cancer.

Radionuclides

They are a group of contaminates consisting of Alpha and Beta/Photon emitters, combined Radium 226 & 228 and Uranium. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as Alpha, Beta or Photon radiation. Some people who drink water in excess of the MCL for this group of contaminates over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer or in some cases kidney problems. Radon gas is a colorless, odorless and tasteless gas that comes from the natural breakdown of Uranium. Although there is no federal standard for Radon in drinking water The City of Prescott does monitor the Radionuclide group and surpasses mandatory health levels established by the EPA and ADEQ. For more information on Radon: https://www.epa.gov/radon

Water Quality Data Report

The Water Quality Data Report Table contains the most recent results for regulated testing. The frequency of sample collection is determined by state and federal regulations and based on many different parameters such as type of water source, number of people served, as well as past and current analyses of the contaminant to be tested. Sample frequency can range between 1 month and 3 years. The City of Prescott is also required to test for unregulated contaminants. The data generated by these tests is used by the EPA to evaluate and prioritize contaminants on the Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate List. Regulated and unregulated contaminants will appear in this report if they are found during testing.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS:

Mandatory Health-Related Levels Established by EPA and ADEQ. Water Samples Collected from Qualifying Homes Based on ADEQ Site Selection Criteria in Prescott, AZ

Parameter	Violation Y or N	AL	Number of Samples Over the AL	90th Percentile	Unit	Date	Likely Source of Contamination
LEAD & COPPER (Water Samples Collected from Qualifying Homes Based on ADEQ Site Selection Criteria in Prescott, AZ)							
Lead Results - Homes	N	15	0 of 30	<5.0	ppb	25-Jun	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper Results - Homes	N	1.3	0 of 30	0.046	ppm	25-Jun	

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - MEASURED FROM WATER LEAVING THE TREATMENT FACILITIES

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level	Range	Unit	Date	Likely Source of Contamination
RADIOCHEMICAL MONITORING							
Gross Alpha	15	0	2.6	2.6	pCi/L	23-Jan	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228	5	0	<0.6	<0.6	pCi/L	23-Jan	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
Antimony	6	6	0.8	ND - 0.8	ppb	22-Jan	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic	10	0	10	2.6 - 10	ppb	2025	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2	2	0.036	ND - 0.036	ppm	22-Jan	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	14	2 - 14	ppm	2020	Discharge from steel and pulp mills: Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	0.29	ND - 0.29	ppm	22-Jan	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	10	10	1.98	1.07 - 1.98	ppm	25-Feb	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No MCL	N/A	14	14	ppm	22-Jan	Erosion of natural deposits
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Trichloroethylene	5	0	0.7	ND - 0.7	ppb	24-Jan	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT MONITORING							
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	80	N/A	6.3	3.6 - 6.3	ppb	25-July	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	80	N/A	0.0025	ND - .0025	ppb	25-July	
Bromoform	80	N/A	0.0028	ND - 0.0028	ppb	25-July	
Chloroform	80	N/A	0.0031	ND - 0.0031	ppb	25-July	
Dibromochloromethane	80	N/A	0.004	ND - 0.004	ppb	25-July	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	ND	ND	ppb	25-July	
Dibromoacetic Acid	60	N/A	ND	ND	ppb	25-July	
Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL)	**MRDL**	**MRDLG**	**Highest Detected Level**	**Range**	**Unit**	**Date**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	4.0	<4.0	1.7	0.23 - 1.7	ppm	2025	Water additive used to control microbes

Biological Monitoring	MCLG	Entire Distribution System	Likely Source in Drinking Water	Unit	Date	Major Sources of Water
Total Coliform - Tested monthly	0	Highest monthly number of positive Coliform samples: 0 in 51	Naturally present in the environment	Absent or Present	2025	Naturally present in the environment

UNREGULATED SAMPLING RESULTS

Water Samples Collected from Source Water

Parameter	PQL	Highest Level	Unit	Date	Likely Source of Contamination
UCMR5 - TOTAL METALS					
Lithium	9	16.1	ug/L	23-Nov	Lithium mining, the manufacture of batteries and other products using lithium, and recycling of batteries and other products.
UCMR5 - SEMI VOLATILE COMPOUNDS					
PFBA	0.004	0.005	ug/L	23-Nov	Civilian airfields, military airfields and bases, fire-fighting training sites and fire stations, wastewater treatment works, and landfills
PFBS	0.003	0.007	ug/L	23-Nov	
PFHpA	0.003	0.004	ug/L	23-Nov	
PFHxA	0.003	0.01	ug/L	23-Nov	
PFHxS	0.003	0.007	ug/L	23-Nov	
PFOA	0.004	0.01	ug/L	23-Nov	
PFOS	0.004	0.009	ug/L	23-Nov	
PFPeA	0.003	0.01	ug/L	23-Nov	

Monitoring Requirement Not Met For City Of Prescott

During the 2025 reporting year, the City of Prescott was required to pull Arsenic samples quarterly at EPDS 011 and 012. The samples were taken and analyzed in the proper timeframes; however, the 2nd quarter Arsenic results were not submitted to ADEQ within the required timeframe. These results have been submitted to ADEQ and met regulatory requirements. This confirms that the city's water quality continues to meet state guidelines for this contaminant. No emergency exists; this notice is for informational purposes only.

During the 2025 reporting year, the City of Prescott was required to notify individual customers served by lead or lead status-unknown service lines by delivered mail on an annual basis until all service line materials are identified. In addition, certification of the distribution of these notices was required to be submitted to the ADEQ by July 1. The City of Prescott did not submit the certification documentation to ADEQ by the required deadline. The required certification has since been submitted to ADEQ and now meets the applicable regulatory requirements. This administrative delay did not affect water quality. The City's drinking water continues to meet all state regulatory standards for this contaminant. No emergency exists; this notice is provided for informational purposes only.

Please share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have seen this notification.

Abbreviations & Definitions

ADEQ (Arizona Department of Environmental Quality) - State Regulatory Agency

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

EPA (US Environmental Protection Agency) - Federal Regulatory Agency

HAA5 (Haloacetic acids 5) - Five commonly found disinfection byproducts in drinking water.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - The highest level of a contaminant allowed by the EPA in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to 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 (chlorine) allowed in drinking water. There is convincing scientific evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is required for the control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) - The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

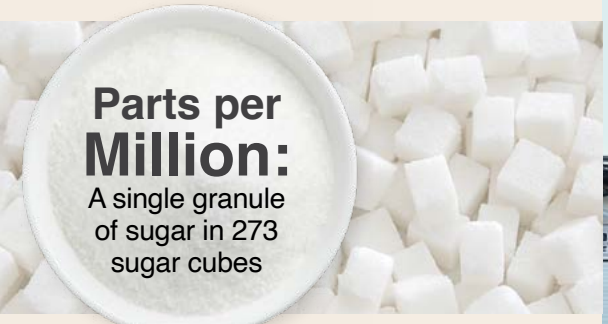
ND (Not Detected) - Concentration too low to be detected

pCi/L (Picocuries per liter) - A measure of the radioactivity in water

ppb (Parts Per Billion) - Or micrograms per liter (µg/L), 1000 ppb = 1 ppm

ppm (Parts Per Million) - Or milligrams per liter (mg/L), 1mg/L = 1 ppm

PQL (Practical Quantitation Limit) - The minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured with a high degree of confidence that the analyte is present at or above that concentration



Lead Informational Statement

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. City of Prescott is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by Oct 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be viewed online at: https://prescott-az.gov/water-ops/water-quality/. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact City of Prescott Water Operations at (928) 777-1118. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Vulnerable Population

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which 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.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. More information about contaminants, their potential health effects, and the appropriate means to lessen the risk can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater.

Water Meter
Replacement Program

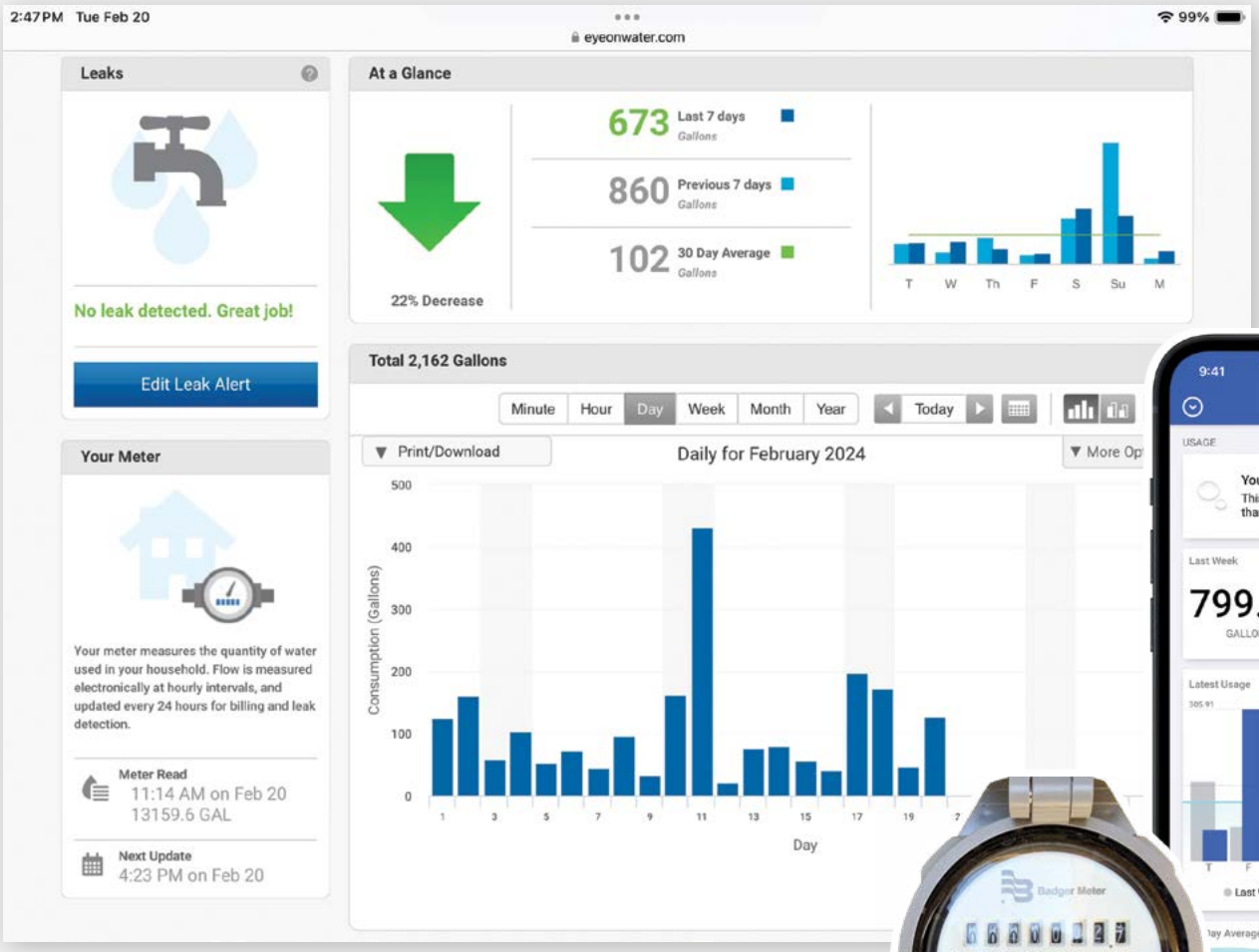
The City of Prescott has partnered with Badger Meter, Inc. and Metering Services, Inc. to implement a citywide water meter replacement program, scheduled for completion by the end of 2029. The new Badger water meters utilize existing cellular networks through an attached endpoint that records meter readings every 15 minutes.

This advanced technology stores data in a program called EyeOnWater®, which allows you, the customer, to conveniently access your water usage information, including current readings and historical consumption. These proactive tools can help reduce unnecessary water waste by enabling you to set up leak alerts before your monthly bill is issued, as the City does not actively monitor increased water usage.

You will know your meter has been replaced when you receive a door hanger containing additional EyeOnWater® login information. After installation, please allow approximately five (5) days before creating your account.

EyeOnWater® is a free customer portal accessible via computer, smartphone or tablet. To learn more about its features scan the QR code provided below using your smartphone or tablet, or visit: www.helpeyeonwater.com.

EyeOnWater®



Computer dashboard

Mobile application

A Note from Water Operations

As your water provider, we serve more than water. We provide customer service, reliability, peace of mind, and protect public health. Our job is to ensure that your safe supply of water keeps flowing not only today, but well into the future. It's all part of our service commitment to you and everyone in our community.

The Water Quality Report is a comprehensive report issued by the City of Prescott Water Operations. This annual report identifies the sources of Prescott's drinking water, provides water quality information, and summarizes analytical tests of the City's drinking water supply for Calendar Year 2025. In order 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. During 2025, water from the City system met all applicable federal and state drinking water health standards.

Source of Water

Groundwater is the sole source of potable water in the City of Prescott. The City produces its water from seven production wells within the Prescott Active Management Area (AMA). These wells are drilled into the confined deep Lower Volcanic Unit of the aquifer underlying the Little Chino Sub-Basin. The water is pumped from the ground through one of the City's seven active wells and treated prior to entering the drinking water distribution system. The water is of excellent quality and the City's production capabilities are sustainable. The wells are pumped in different combinations to meet daily demand. The City's annual average daily demand is 6.51 Million Gallons per Day (MGD). In 2025, Prescott produced (pumped) 7,292 acre-feet of water from the wells and delivered this water to approximately 27,231 service connections through 572 miles of pipeline, 35 remote booster pump stations and 26 water storage tanks throughout the service area.

Applicable Federal and State Requirements

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) require providers of drinking water to annually report the quality of water they deliver. The City of Prescott safeguards its water supplies and once again is pleased to report compliance with prescribed maximum contaminant levels and other water quality standards. The City regularly conducts testing beyond the minimum regulatory requirements to further assure the safety of our drinking water.

Naturally Occurring Contaminants

A contaminant is any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in the water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these contaminants are not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and others may even have nutritional value at low levels.

Source Water Assessment

Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeological settings and the adjacent land uses that are in proximity of the water sources for the City's public water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality has given the City a low-risk designation for the degree to which the drinking water sources are protected. A low-risk designation indicates that most source water protection measures are either already implemented or the hydrogeology is such that additional measures will have little impact on protection.

CITY OF PRESCOTT
ARIZONA

Where to Learn More about Your Drinking Water

Specific information about this report can be obtained by contacting:

City of Prescott Water Operations

Office Location: 1481 Sundog Ranch Road,
Prescott, AZ 86301
Phone: (928) 777-1118
Email: water.operations@prescott-az.gov
Hours of Operation: 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Monday—Friday
City of Prescott Website: http://www.prescott-az.gov/water-ops/how-tos-faqs/

Environmental Protection Agency
Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Website: www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
(602) 771-2300

Website: www.azdeq.gov/WQD

Water related topics are discussed at City Council meetings and in other forums including the Subcommittee on Water Issues, in which the public can participate. Council meetings are posted at City Hall, 201 N. Montezuma Street, Prescott, Arizona and on the City website.

Follow this link for City Council information:
www.prescott-az.gov/prescott-city-clerk/council-meetings/