

Unregulated Contaminants

Radon - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is preparing a regulation which will specify a Maximum Contaminant Level for Radon. Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in ground water and is released from water into the air during household use. For additional information, call Arizona Radiation Regulatory Agency (ARRA) at (602) 255-2845 extension 244 or contact EPA's Radon Hotline (800-767-7236).

Cryptosporidium – Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Based on source water monitoring for Cryptosporidium at Tempe's two water treatment plants between October 2003 and October 2006, Tempe's source water has been determined to be low risk under EPA's regulations for cryptosporidium.

Pharmaceuticals in Drinking Water

Water professionals are researching the occurrence of personal care products and pharmaceutical compounds in drinking water supplies and are paying close attention to health effects research in this area. The Tempe Water Utilities Department (WUD) is active in this area through both the American Water Works Association Research Foundation and the National Science Foundation's Water Quality Center at Arizona State University. To date, research throughout the world has not demonstrated an impact on human health from pharmaceuticals and endocrine disrupting compounds in drinking water. Tempe WUD is also being proactive about this issue and will begin immediate monitoring of our source waters and our potable water for these chemicals and compounds. We encourage Tempe residents to properly dispose of unused or expired prescription drugs by bringing them to Tempe's Household Products Collection Center, a much preferred alternative to flushing them down the toilet. The Household Products Collection Center is located at 1320 E University Drive. For more information about the center call (480) 858-2223.

Special Information for Immuno-compromised People

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons 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. EPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment Summary

Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeologic settings and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality 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 hydrogeologic conditions exist that make the source water susceptible to possible future contamination. For more information, please contact the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality at (602) 771-4641.

If other people, such as tenants, residents, patients, students, or employees, receive water from you, it is important that you provide this notice to them by posting it in a conspicuous location or by direct hand or mail delivery.

Consult our Web site at www.tempe.gov/waterquality/ccr.htm and, for further information, see U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) water information at www.epa.gov/safewater. For answers to questions about your water, call Tempe's Environmental Services Division at (480) 350-2678.

Substance of Interest	Unit	Average Value	Range of Values
Alkalinity	ppm	153	96 - 238
Aluminum	ppm	0.184	0.140 - 0.250
Bromide	ppm	0.003	ND – 0.02
Boron	ppm	0.14	0.12 – 0.19
Calcium	ppm	59	52 - 74
Chloride	ppm	201	42 - 280
Hardness	ppm	231	190 - 290
Hardness	grains /gallon	13.5	11.1 - 17.0
Iron	ppm	<0.05	ND
Magnesium	ppm	20.4	16 - 26
Manganese	ppm	<0.001	ND
Nickel	ppb	<5.0	ND
pH	pH units	7.73	6.9 – 8.6
Potassium	ppm	6.5	5.7 – 7.3
Radon (data from CY 2005)	pCi/L	242	ND-640
Silica	ppm	13.2	8.4 - 21.0
Silver	ppm	<0.002	ND
Sodium	ppm	169	140 - 190
Sulfate	ppm	102	67 - 140
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	638	380 - 800
Zinc	ppb	<0.02	ND



www.tapintoquality.com



2007 CITY OF TEMPE WATER QUALITY REPORT

We are proud to report that the water provided by the City of Tempe meets or exceeds established water quality standards.

The City of Tempe is pleased to provide our customers with Tempe's annual "Consumer Confidence Report" for calendar year 2007. This report explains how drinking water provided by City of Tempe is of the highest quality. Included is a listing of results from required water quality tests as well as an explanation of where our water comes from and tips on how to interpret the data.

El informe contiene informacion importante sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Pongase en contacto con el Departamento de Comunicaciones de la Ciudad de Tempe al (480) 350-2690

Overview

In 2007, the City of Tempe Water Utilities Department distributed 17.9 billion gallons of water to Tempe and Guadalupe customers. In addition to testing that we are required to perform, the results of which are provided in this report, our water system routinely monitors for additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain our water is safe and of the highest quality. For more information, please contact Tempe's Environmental Services Division at (480) 350-2678.

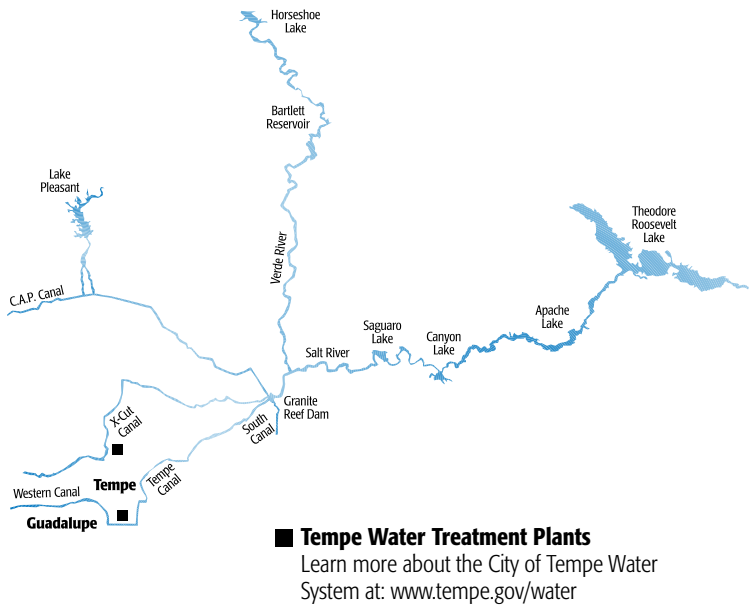
Water Sources

The drinking water in Tempe is produced at two water treatment plants. The Johnny Martinez Treatment Plant is located at 255 E. Marigold Lane and the South Tempe Treatment Plant is located at 6600 S. Price Road. The City of Tempe provides water to its customers from several sources:

Central Arizona Project water -- Central Arizona Project water -- Beginning its journey from Lake Havasu, the CAP system delivers Colorado River water to central Arizona, including the Phoenix and Tucson areas. Tempe used 4,254 acre feet, or approximately 1.4 billion gallons, of Colorado River water delivered by CAP for municipal use in 2007.

Salt River Project (SRP) water -- This water is collected from the Salt and Verde River watersheds, stored in six SRP reservoirs and diverted into SRP canals at the Granite Reef Dam, in Mesa. SRP also relies on groundwater wells to supplement surface water in their canal system. Tempe's allocation of SRP water depends on the amount of runoff from the watershed and the amount of water available in storage in SRP reservoirs, and therefore varies from year to year. Tempe's SRP water use for 2007 was 41,485 acre feet, or approximately 13.5 billion gallons.

Groundwater -- Tempe has six (6) groundwater wells that it uses when needed to supplement its supply of Central Arizona Project water and Salt River Project water. In 2007 Tempe pumped 9,332 acre feet, or approximately 3.0 billion gallons, of groundwater and surface water previously stored in our groundwater aquifers (aquifer storage credits) from these wells.



Contaminants in Drinking Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled 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 in tap water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Information on bottled water can be obtained from the Food and Drug Administration.

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, 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 the following:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may be from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Tempe Drinking Water Quality

The following tables show regulated substances that were required to be tested and were detected in Tempe drinking water in 2007. The tables contain the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation, the

ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, and the usual sources of such contamination. Certain contaminants are required to be monitored less than one time per year because concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. For those contaminants that were not required to be tested in 2007, this report includes data from the most recent required testing done within the last five years.

Definitions and Acronyms:
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a community water system shall follow.

Colony Forming Units (CFU): A measure of microbial quantity.

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 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Non-Detect (ND) : Not detected in sample.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/l).

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity.

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

Additional Health Information
Arsenic - While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. 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.

Lead - 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 Tempe 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 steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Nitrate - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants 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 healthcare provider.

Substance	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected / Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Major Sources
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	1.9 – 7.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.054 – 0.1	No	
Chlorine	ppm	4.0 MRDL	4 MRDLG	ND – 1.93	No	Disinfectant added to control microbial contaminants.
Chromium	ppb	100	100	ND – 2.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.16 – 1.16	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Gross Alpha (Data from CY 2005)	pCi/L	15	0	0.1 – 6.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta* (Data from CY 2005)	pCi/L	50*	0	ND – 7.7	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	ND – 5.9	No	Runoff from fertilizer use.
Radium 226/228 (combined)	pCi/L	5	0	ND – 1.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	N/A	ND – 5.0	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Uranium (Data from CY 2005)	ppb	30	0	0.3 – 10.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Substance	Unit	Action Level	90th Percentile Result	# of results above action level	Violation (Yes or No)	Major Sources
Copper (Data from CY 2006)	ppm	1.3	0.460	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (Data from CY 2006)	ppb	15	15	4	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Substance	Unit	MCL	High	Lowest monthly % meeting limit	Major Sources
Turbidity	NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units)	TT = 1; and not less than 95% < 0.3 NTU	0.3	100	Soil runoff into canals.

Substance	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Result	Violation (Yes or No)	Major Sources
Total Coliform Bacteria	Absent or Present	No more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive	0	1.6%	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform	CFU	0	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.

Substance	Unit	MCL	Average	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Major Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	ppb	Annual average of 80	46.5	1.3 – 105.1	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloacetic acids (HAA)	ppb	Annual average of 60	14.5	ND – 45.0	No	