

# 2024

## WATER QUALITY REPORT



**Avondale**  
Public Works Department

# A Message to Avondale Water Customers

The City of Avondale is pleased to present the 2024 Annual Water Quality Report. The report is mandated by federal and state requirements to inform customers where their water comes from, the results of continuous testing, and how results compare with federal standards.

**DROUGHT STAGE ONE REMINDER:** The City of Avondale has planned and invested in robust and resilient water supplies, infrastructure and processes so that we can deliver you water every day of the year. Water is critical to public health, our quality of life, the desert environment and our economy. As part of the Drought Preparedness Plan, the City of Avondale has continued to be in a Drought Stage 1 in response to drought conditions related to the Colorado River.

The City receives a portion of its water allocation from the Colorado River which has been experiencing drought conditions of historic proportions. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation announced a Tier 1 shortage for Colorado River operations for 2025. The shortage of Colorado River water continues, and future reductions in this supply are likely. While

only about one-third of Avondale's water comes from the Colorado River, any reduction would impact long-term water supplies for the City. Avondale maintains a robust water portfolio that includes other water sources, for example from the Salt and Verde Rivers, to help mitigate the impacts of a short-term reduction, but is also preparing for long-term shortages. A City Drought Stage 1 Declaration does not mean that Avondale residents are or will be experiencing any mandatory water reductions or shortage at the tap. However, during Drought Stage 1 the City will continue taking more direct action to reduce water consumption that include reducing irrigation of certain landscaping, conducting water efficiency checks on all city facilities and expanding public information and awareness campaigns. Additionally, communication efforts will be directed to commercial businesses to help them find ways to reduce water consumption.

Everyone is encouraged to do their part to reduce water consumption, especially outdoor use, and to use water wisely. There are always ways to continue to use water in your home without waste, by learning to use the right amount of water to use in your home. Helpful tools can be found at [wateruseitwisely.com](http://wateruseitwisely.com) or visit [www.AvondaleAZ.gov/WaterUseCalculator](http://www.AvondaleAZ.gov/WaterUseCalculator).



## Avondale

The City of Avondale holds public City Council meetings at City Hall (11465 W. Civic Center Dr, Avondale, AZ 85323) every other Monday, at 5:30 pm. More info can be found at [www.AvondaleAZ.gov/Government/Public-meetings](http://www.AvondaleAZ.gov/Government/Public-meetings)

 [facebook.com/CityofAvondaleAZ](https://www.facebook.com/CityofAvondaleAZ)

 [nextdoor.com/agency/city-of-avondale](https://nextdoor.com/agency/city-of-avondale)

### CONTACT US:

City of Avondale  
Public Works Department  
Municipal Operations Service Center  
399 E. Lower Buckeye Road  
Avondale, AZ 85323  
(623) 333-4400  
[www.AvondaleAZ.gov/PublicWorks](http://www.AvondaleAZ.gov/PublicWorks)

Water Bill Customer  
Service Questions (623) 333-2005

To learn more about the important efforts to protect and preserve the watersheds in perpetuity for all water users visit:

-  [watershedconnection.com](http://watershedconnection.com)
-  [srpwater.com](http://srpwater.com)
-  [azwater.gov](http://azwater.gov)
-  [droughtfacts.com](http://droughtfacts.com)
-  [wateruseitwisely.com](http://wateruseitwisely.com)
-  [tapintoquality.com](http://tapintoquality.com)
-  [cap-az.com](http://cap-az.com)
-  [amwua.org](http://amwua.org)

# Avondale's Partnerships

The City of Avondale actively partners with other agencies and organizations to enhance the range of resources and information available to you.

## Water - Use It Wisely (WUIW)

Avondale is one of the many regional water partners working together to promote water conservation. WUIW offers a hub of information about water efficiency and water-wise landscaping practices. Learn more about saving water and money at [www.WaterUseItWisely.com](http://www.WaterUseItWisely.com).



## Water Resource and Conservation Education

Arizona Project WET provides professional development opportunities for teachers and water resources and conservation education for students. Visit [arizonawet.arizona.edu](http://arizonawet.arizona.edu) and [avondaleaz.gov/waterconservation](http://avondaleaz.gov/waterconservation) for more information for teachers and students.



## Tap into Quality

This public education campaign helps educate the public about water quality. Learn more about safety, convenience, and affordability of tap water at [www.tapintoquality.com](http://www.tapintoquality.com).



## WaterSense® Partner

This EPA program helps protect the nation's water supply by promoting and enhancing the market for water-efficient products and services. Avondale is a long-time WaterSense Partner, and we encourage our community to install WaterSense-labeled products when upgrading or replacing toilets, showerheads, urinals, and irrigation controllers. Learn more at [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense).



## Arizona Municipal Water Users Association (AMWUA)

AMWUA is a non-profit organization governed by a Board of Directors comprised of mayors and councilmembers representing 10 member municipalities, including the City of Avondale. This membership allows for regional collaboration and partnership on water-related issues including water stewardship and conservation, water resource planning, and supporting economic prosperity. Visit [www.amwua.org](http://www.amwua.org) for information about wise water planning and water conservation efforts and guides.



*The Verde River supplies approximately 40 percent of the surface water that Salt River Project (SRP) delivers annually to Phoenix-area residents, including Avondale, for municipal and agricultural use.*

## Salt River Project (SRP)

SRP is the oldest multi-purpose federal reclamation project in the U.S. and has been serving central Arizona since 1903. Today, SRP is one of the nation's largest public power utilities and one of the largest raw-water suppliers in Arizona. SRP manages 13,000 square miles on the Salt and Verde River watersheds that include 7 reservoirs. Avondale recharges SRP water in our recharge basins located at Agua Fria and McDowell Road. Visit [www.srpnet.com/savewater](http://www.srpnet.com/savewater) for more information about SRP and water savings.



## Central Arizona Project (CAP)

CAP is a 336-mile system of aqueducts, pumping plants, and siphons that brings Colorado River water to central and southern Arizona, delivering the state's single largest renewable water supply that serves more than 80% of the state's population. It took the Bureau of Reclamation more than 20 years (1973-1996) to build the CAP, and it includes 14 pumping plants, Lake Pleasant reservoir, and more than 50 turnouts to deliver water. CAP also developed 7 recharge projects to store Colorado River water. CAP is managed by the Central Arizona Water Conservation District. Learn more at [www.cap-az.com](http://www.cap-az.com).



## Learn More About Water

**United States Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline** (800) 426-4791 | [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

**Maricopa County Environmental Services Department** (602) 505-6666 | [www.maricopa.gov/envsvc/WaterWaste](http://www.maricopa.gov/envsvc/WaterWaste)

**Arizona Department of Environmental Quality** (602) 771-2300 | [www.azdeq.gov/wqd](http://www.azdeq.gov/wqd)

# 2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Avondale Public Water System Number: PWS# AZ0407088 City of Phoenix Public Water System Number: PWS# AZ0407025

The City of Avondale is pleased to present to you the 2024 Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Each year, the City publishes a report on the quality of your drinking water. Our continued commitment is to provide safe and reliable water to our community, comply with all environmental and health standards, and anticipate and respond to emergencies in a timely and appropriate manner. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua usted bebe. Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

## Avondale's Water Sources

Our drinking water is a blend of groundwater and surface water. Our groundwater comes from the West Salt River Valley Sub-Basin aquifer. We rely on a series of wells throughout our service area to pump water from the aquifer and deliver it to our customers. We receive Colorado River (surface) water through an agreement with the City of Phoenix (PWS# AZ0407025) to deliver treated water through its pipeline to Avondale's distribution system. (See pages 9 - 11 for a description of Avondale's Water Portfolio and Water Resources Distribution Map.)

## Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 in some cases radioactive material and can acquire substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

- ◆ **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, 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** that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses
- ◆ **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems
- ◆ **Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

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. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## Per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

PFAS substances, often called "Forever Chemicals" are a category of manufactured chemicals used in a variety of products from pizza boxes to Teflon. On April 10, 2024, EPA announced the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for six PFAS. This includes legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). The City of Avondale will continue to monitor, and treat when required its water sources regularly to ensure customers continue to receive safe drinking water. In addition, the City is currently coordinating with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) on PFAS related issues. For more information about PFAS, the new rules and their health effects, please see the EPA's website at [www.epa.gov/pfas](http://www.epa.gov/pfas).



## Lead and Copper Rule Revision and Improvements

In October 2024, the City of Avondale completed its initial inventory of 26,000+ service connections within the City to determine the presence of Lead Service Lines (LSLs). This also included Galvanized Lines that Require Replacement (GRR) because they contain the possibility of Lead contamination. The process also included a physical verification of services installed pre-1990. In addition, the City is awaiting updates from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on the Lead and Copper Rule. For more information and results of the inventory, visit the City's webpage regarding Lead and Copper at <https://www.avondaleaz.gov/government/departments/public-works/water/water-quality/lead-and-copper-rule-compliance>.

## UCMR 5 Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated substances are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Avondale monitors for those 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 contaminants for monitoring every 5 years.

The EPA has established UCMR 5 Minimum Reporting Levels (MRLs) based on the capability of the analytical method, not based on a level established as "significant" or "harmful." UCMR 5 results reported at or above those MRLs should be interpreted accordingly. The detection of a UCMR 5 contaminant does not represent cause for concern, in and of itself. 29 of the 30 analytes are per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) compounds, with the 30th being lithium. In April 2024, Avondale began monitoring the first round of the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Rule (UCMR 5) and completed sampling in January 2025. The results are posted in the UCMR 5 data table further in this report. Any unregulated contaminants detected by the City of Phoenix's UCMR5 results (completed in 2023), are also reported further in the report.

### Is my water safe?

Yes. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires water providers to compile and present an Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report). This report provides details about your water sources, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of water quality from 2024.

### Do I need to take special precautions?

No. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and 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/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 Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Health Effect Information About The Water Quality Data Table

**Arsenic** - While your drinking water meets the 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. 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.

**Nitrate** - In drinking water 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 because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

**Lead** - 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 Avondale 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.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Avondale Public Works Department at (623) 333-4400. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

**Turbidity** - A measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. 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. 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 cancer.

**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 cancer.

# Water Quality Statistics

## 2024 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS – ALL RESULTS MEET REGULATORY STANDARDS

Analyte	Units	MCL	MCLG	Range Average	City of Avondale	Delivered Water from City of Phoenix
% of total water delivered by					84%	16%

### INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Arsenic	ppb	10	0	Low - High Average	ND - 4.9 2.23	ND - 8.3 6
Barium	ppb	2000	2000	Low - High Average	35 - 180 120	7 - 133 NA
Chromium, Total	ppb	100	100	Low - High Average	ND - 15 4.5	ND - 56 NA
Fluoride	ppm	4.0	4.0	Low - High Average	ND - 1.1 0.27	0.3 - 0.8 NA
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	Low - High Average	2.15 - 5.96 4.03	ND - 8.2 NA
Selenium	ppb	50	50	Low - High Average	ND - ND ND	ND - 2.3 NA

### RADIONUCLIDES

Alpha Emitters (2022 Avondale, 2024 Phoenix)	pCi/L	15	0	Low - High Average	ND - ND ND	ND - 1.9 NA
Uranium (2022 Avondale, 2024 Phoenix)	ug/L	30	0	Low - High Average	1.7 - 4.6 3.1	1.4 - 1.9 NA
Radium 226 & 228 (2022 Avondale, 2024 Phoenix)	pCi/L	5	0	Low - High Average	ND ND	ND - ND NA

### TURBIDITY – WATER CLARITY

Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (Only applies to Phoenix)	NTU and %	TT: No value can exceed 1 NTU and at least 95% of monthly samples must be ≤ 0.3 NTU	NA	Low - High Average	NA - NA NA	100% of monthly measurements were ≤ 0.3 NTU; High = 0.3; NA
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### TREATMENT PRECURSOR REMOVAL – DELIVERED WATER FROM CITY OF PHOENIX

				Monthly Range of Values	Monthly Range of Values
Total Organic Carbon Removal	Ratio	TT = quarterly RAA ratio must be ≤ 1	NA	NA	0.7 - 2.8

## 2024 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DATA – ALL RESULTS MEET REGULATORY STANDARDS

Analyte	Units	MCL	MCLG	Range Average	City of Avondale	Delivered Water from City of Phoenix
Total Coliform Bacteria	# Pos in 2024 (highest monthly %)	<5% monthly of 90 samples	0	Low - High Average	2 (Jan. 2024, April 2024); <5% of monthly samples	NA NA
E. coli	# Pos in 2024 (highest monthly %)	0	0	NA	ND / Average: 1*	0

### DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

Chlorite	ppm	1	0.8	Low - High Average	NA NA	ND - 0.6 0.3 (Highest Qrtly Avg)
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	80	NA	Low - High Average	12 - 65 32 (Highest Locational Running Annual Avg.)	4 - 59 60 (Highest Locational Running Annual Avg.)
				Highest of all LRAA	49	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	Low - High Average	ND - 14 4.7 (Highest Locational Running Annual Avg.)	0.5 - 25 17 (Highest Locational Running Annual Avg.)
				Highest of all LRAA	8	
Free Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Low - High Average	0.4 - 1.84 0.97	<0.22 - 2.0 0.9
Chlorine Dioxide	ppb	MRDL=800	MRDLG=800	Low - High Average	NA NA	ND - 180 NA

### METALS AS A BYPRODUCT OF CORROSION IN CONSUMERS' PLUMBING

Lead (2022)	ppb	15 (AL)	0	Low - High Average	ND - 6.6 ND	NA NA
				90th percentile of 30 samples (Aug./Sep. 2022)	0	90th percentile of 56 samples (June 2024); High 3.0
Copper (2022)	ppm	1.3 (AL)	1.3	Low - High Average	0.023 - 0.49 0.36	NA
				90th percentile of 30 samples (Aug./Sep. 2022)	0.25	90th percentile of 56 samples (June 2024); High 0.3

\*The E. Coli detection for January 2024 did not trigger an MCL violation.



2019 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR4)				
Analyte	Units	Ranges	City of Avondale	Major Source in Drinking Water
Germanium Total	ppb	Low-High	0.33-0.43	Naturally present in the environment
		Avg.	0.36	
Manganese	ppb	Low-High	ND-1.3	Naturally present in the environment
		Avg.	0.87	
HAA5	ppb	Low-High	2.67-3.20	By-product of drinking water disinfection
		Avg.	2.93	
HAA6Br	ppb	Low-High	3.61-4.17	By-product of drinking water disinfection
		Avg.	3.89	
HAA9	ppb	Low-High	3.83-4.55	By-product of drinking water disinfection
		Avg.	4.19	
Bromide	ppb	Low-High	70-710	Naturally present in the environment
		Avg.	330	
Quinoline	ppb	Low-High	ND	Used as a pharmaceutical (anti-malarial) and flavoring agent; produced as a chemical intermediate; component of coal
		Avg.	ND	
<p>Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. UCMR4 is required monitoring between 2018-2020 for all water purveyors. For more information, visit <a href="http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule">www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule</a>.</p>				

CITY OF PHOENIX 2023 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR5)				
Analyte	Units	Ranges	City of Phoenix	Major Source in Drinking Water
Lithium	ppb	Low-High	2.2-160	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.
		Avg.	70.2	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	Low-High	0.005-0.006	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.
		Avg.	0.005	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ppt	Low-High	0.007-0.016	
		Avg.	0.011	

CITY OF AVONDALE 2024 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR5)						
Analyte	Units	MCL	MCLG	Ranges	City of Avondale	Major Source in Drinking Water
Lithium	ppb	NA	NA	Low-High Avg.	40.7-114 70	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppb	NA	NA	Low-High Avg.	ND-0.007 0.001	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ppb	NA	NA	Low-High Avg.	ND-0.016 0.008	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ppb	NA	NA	Low-High Avg.	ND-0.004 NA	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppb	NA	NA	Low-High Avg.	ND-0.013 0.005	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppb	NA	NA	Low-High Avg.	ND-0.009 0.002	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ppb	NA	NA	Low-High Avg.	ND-0.014 0.004	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ppb	NA	NA	Low-High Avg.	ND-0.012 0.004	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppb	NA	NA	Low-High Avg.	ND-0.017 0.005	
<p>Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. UCMR5 is required monitoring between 2023-2025 for all water purveyors. For more information, visit <a href="http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule">www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule</a></p>						

### 2024 VIOLATION SUMMARY

Violation Type	Explanation, Health Effects	Time Period	Corrective Actions
Missed Monitoring-Disinfection By-Products (DBPs)	Avondale was notified on 05/17/2024 in regards to a missed monitoring violation for Maximum Residual Disinfection Levels (MRDLs) data taken for Quarter 1, 2024. This violation does not have health effects.	01/01/2024-01/31/2024	Avondale is expected to include Tier 3 public notice language in their 2024 Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) by the end of Quarter 2, 2025. Compliance is then expected to be achieved by the end of Quarter 2, 2025. Avondale has reviewed and updated its sampling procedures to prevent this from happening again in the future.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During January 2024, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for MRDLs and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting the notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

**Source Water Assessment** - The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) evaluates each water source used by public water systems in Arizona. These evaluations assess the hydrogeology of drinking water sources to determine the quality of groundwater into wells, the watersheds supplying surface water, and the surveyed land activities occurring near drinking water sources. ADEQ completed an assessment of the surface waters and groundwater wells for the City of Avondale's public water system. Based on the information available on the hydrogeologic settings and the adjacent land uses in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s), ADEQ has given the City of Avondale's source water a low-risk designation. A low-risk designation indicates that most source water protection measures are either already implemented by the utility, or the hydrogeology is such that the source water protection measures will have little impact on protection. Source Water Assessments are on file with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and available for public review at: ADEQ, 1110 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007 or by calling (602) 771-4641.

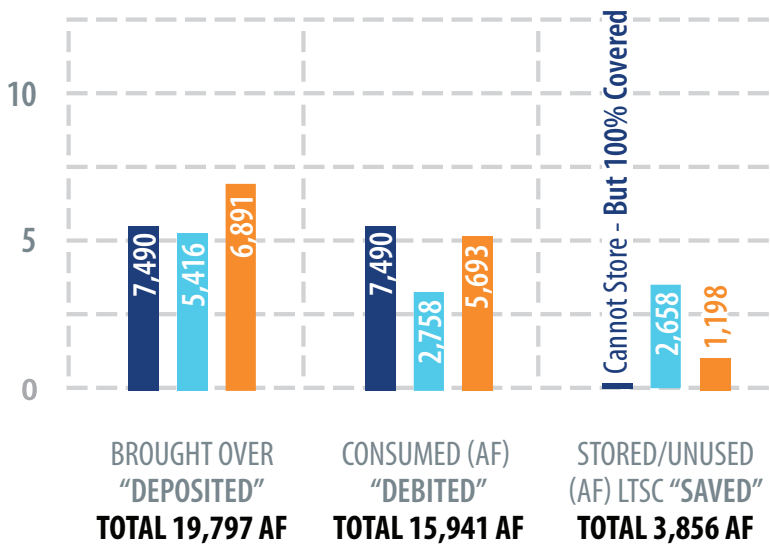
**Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the City of Avondale** - During the 2023 and 2024 calendar years, the City of Avondale was required to sample the distribution system as part of the EPA's Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR). These samples are required to be collected from the distribution system each month; however samples were only intermittently collected between May 1, 2023 and January 31, 2024. Once the intermittent collection was identified, samples were fully collected on February 6 and February 7 of 2024 and they all tested negative for microbiological growth. These results confirm that the City's water quality continues to meet the federal and state guidelines for the RTCR and disinfection residual. No emergency exists; this notice is for informational purposes only. Please share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have seen this notification.

# Understanding Avondale's Water Portfolio

## AVONDALE'S "BANK ACCOUNT"

2024

💧 **SRP** (Salt River Project)    
 💧 **CAP** (Central Arizona Project)    
 💧 **Effluent Credits**



\*3,856 acre-feet (AF) of water banked as Long Term Storage Credits (LTSC). This value increases each year. The water is pledged towards future economic development in Avondale through our LTSC account and to re-designate our 100-Year Water Supply in 2025.

## BUILDING A DIVERSE WATER PORTFOLIO

Along with our current water supplies the City also has "insurance policies." These are accounts of water that we do not use; they are for when we experience a shortage on the SRP or CAP system due to operational factors or poor watershed years.

**138k** **LTSC** (Long Term Storage Credits)

**9** Years it could sustain us without any other supplies

**46k** **Groundwater Allotment**

**3** Years it could sustain us without any other supplies

**Member** **CAGR**

2024 Rate per AF: \$856 AF + \$26.93 per lot

**Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District (CAGR):** The City of Avondale has enrolled in the CAGR as a Member Service Area (MSA), but has not relied on the CAGR to replenish groundwater. As long as the City continues to recharge sufficient renewable supplies (i.e., surface water or effluent water) to offset the amount of groundwater pumped each calendar year, it will not be required to pay replenishment fees to the CAGR. The City does not yet pay annual membership dues to the CAGR because current projections do not show a need for CAGR replenishment. Avondale works hard every year to achieve "safe yield", which means we recharge an equal amount of renewable water as we pump out of the ground. Achieving "safe yield" (not overdrafting the aquifer) is proper water resource management, and keeps our water rates steady. **The cost would be significant if Avondale's water demand outpaced supplies**, which would require CAGR replenishment.

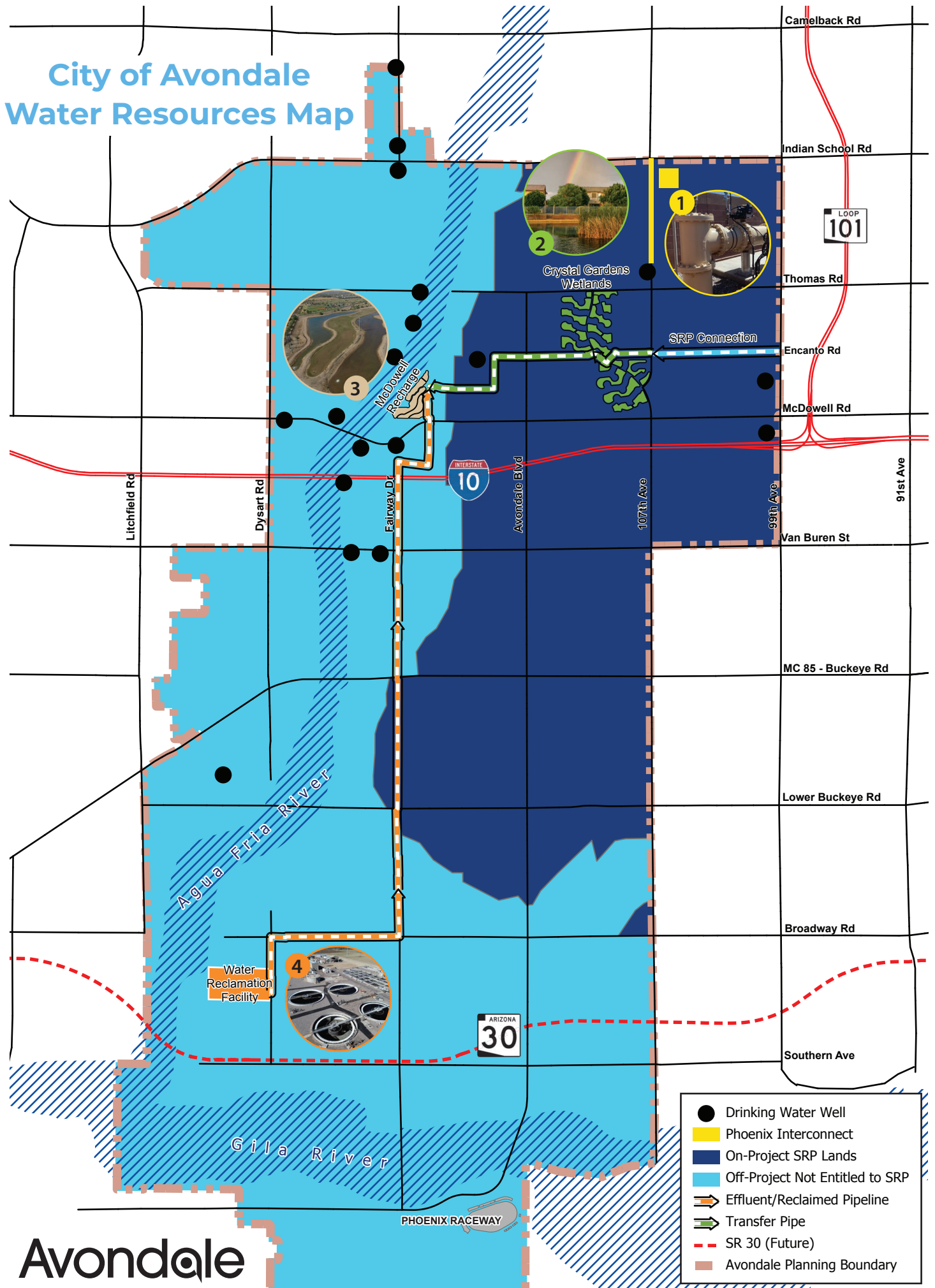


## City of Avondale Water Resources

(Match numbers below with the map on the next page for locations of these resources.)

- 1** The North Avondale Water Supply or NAWS is a water service interconnect between Avondale and the City of Phoenix. It allows Phoenix to divert, treat and transport a portion of Avondale's CAP water and deliver it directly into Avondale's distribution system. This direct connection allows for support of additional growth in the City and operational flexibility.
- 2** The City of Avondale Wetland project consists of a series of treatment cells designed to treat the City's Salt River Project (SRP) and Central Arizona Project (CAP) water allocations to aquifer water quality standards. The project is surrounded by the Crystal Gardens neighborhood and is open to the public. The project was designed to be an amenity to the community as well as a source of drinking water.
- 3** The McDowell Recharge site consists of numerous recharge basins that the City uses to store its SRP and effluent water sources for later use. This process helps replenish the local aquifer, and ensures Avondale has a reliable supply, even during drought periods.
- 4** The City of Avondale owns and operates the Charles W. Wolf Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) located at 4800 S. Dysart Rd in Avondale, AZ. The City is authorized to treat 9.0 million gallons per day (MGD) of wastewater. The existing treatment process includes influent pump station, headworks, primary clarifiers, flow equalization basin, four secondary clarifiers and two chlorine contact basins. The treated effluent is then sent via a pipeline to the McDowell Recharge Basins, which is stored for later use by the City through the use of our groundwater wells.

# City of Avondale Water Resources Map



Avondale

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# Avondale

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