2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

We are pleased to present this year's annual Water Quality Report as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Last year we conducted more than 3,000 tests for over 65 drinking water contaminants. This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water we provided in 2025. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) standards. We are committed to providing you with the information because we want you to be informed. For more information about your water, please call the Utilities Department at (928) 759-3070.

Public participation opportunities

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

Special population advisory

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

Drinking water sources

The Prescott Valley Water System serves a population of more than 57,650 through two different water systems, serving an average of 5.8 million gallons of fresh water to customers daily. Our water comes from underground aquifers and is chlorinated before it is put into our water system. We maintained a chlorine residual of 0.20 - 0.85 mg/L to keep the system free from bacteria. In 2003, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. Based on the information available at the time of the assessment on the hydrogeology and land uses around the drinking water source(s) of this public water system, ADEQ has given a low vulnerability designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A low vulnerability designation indicates that most source water protection measures are either already implemented, or the hydrogeology is such that the source water protection measures will have little impact on protection. Further source water assessment information can be found on ADEQ's website: https://azdeq.gov/source-water-protection.

The Town of Prescott Valley System serves a population of more than 57,048, has approximately 23,770 service connections and pumps an average of 5.65 MGD. The Mingus West Water System was developed in 1999 and became a public water system in 2000. The system serves a population of more than 602, has approximately 251 service connections, including the Yavapai County Fairgrounds, and pumps an average of 150,603 gallons per day. If you are unsure of which region you reside, please refer to the enclosed water service area map or call the Prescott Valley Utilities Department at (928) 759-3070.

Contaminants in water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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

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

Water quality monitoring

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

Lead specific information

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Town of Prescott Valley is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Prescott Valley is aware of public concern regarding lead levels in drinking water. We want to reassure you that our most recent lead and copper testing has shown our levels to be within Federal limits. These results are available upon request through the Prescott Valley Utilities Department. In compliance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), Prescott Valley was required to conduct a service line inventory to identify the service line materials within its distribution system. This was completed on 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. For the Town of Prescott Valley Water System, the inventory identified 3,979 service lines with unknown lead status and 20,354 non-lead service lines, for a total of 24,333. You can access the service line inventory at: https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/TownofPrescottValley-AZ

For the Mingus West Water System, the inventory did not identify any lead service lines, for a total of 244 non-lead service lines. You can access the service line inventory at: https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/MingusWestWS-AZ

Additional information for arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Water quality data table

The table in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants we detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 2025. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than a year old.

THE TOWN OF PRESCOTT VALLEY WATER SYSTEM #13-048

Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	Sample month and year	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Stage 2 disinfectants and disinfection by-products								
Chlorine residual	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	0.50	0.20 - 0.85	60 samples/month January to December 2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	80	N/A	13.6	6.3 – 13.6	July 2025	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	7.1	5.7 – 7.1	February 2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.08	0.03 - 0.08	February 2025	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	100	100	6.9	2.8 – 6.9	February 2025	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.32	0.25 – 0.32	February 2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminium factories
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	2.2	0.16 - 2.2	December 2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	33	19 - 33	April 2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching. Recommended limit is 3,000 ppm
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	ppb	6	0	3.5	0 - 3.5	July 2025	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Contaminants	Units	AL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	# of samples exceeding AL	Sample month and year	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead – action level at consumers tap	ppb	15	0	ND	ND	0	July 2023	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper – action level at consumers tap	ppm	1.3	1.3	90th percentile = 0.11	0.01 – 0.18	0	July 2023	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

MINGUS WEST WATER SYSTEM #13-247

Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	Sample month and year	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Stage 2 disinfectants and disinfection by-products								
Chlorine residual	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	0.50	0.25 - 0.61	1 sample/month January to December 2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	80	N/A	2.2	ND – 2.2	September 2025	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic contaminants								
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	3.9	3.9	January 2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.005	0.005	January 2025	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	100	100	16	16	January 2025	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.24	0.24	January 2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	1.2	0.76 – 1.2	July 2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	13	13	January 2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching. Recommended limit is 3,000 ppm
Radioactive contaminants								
Combined radium (226 & 228)	pCi/L	5	0	0.68	0.68	July 2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Units	AL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	# of samples exceeding AL	Sample month and year	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead – action level at consumers tap	ppb	15	0	ND	ND	0	July 2025	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper – action level at consumers tap	ppm	1.3	1.3	90th percentile = 0.1	0.0015 - 0.1	0	July 2025	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

N/A: Not Applicable
Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.

ND: Not Detected
Not detected at reporting limit.

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

RAA: Running Annual Average

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

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal
The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

Voluntary water quality data table

The table in this report lists drinking water contaminants that were either not-detected, not on the EPA list of Regulated Contaminants, or not for reportable Compliance Testing during the 2024 calendar year.

THE TOWN OF PRESCOTT VALLEY WATER SYSTEM #13-048

Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	Sample month and year	Typical Source of Contamination
Hardness	ppm	N/A	N/A	123	114 - 139	July 2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	N/A	N/A	209	195 - 230	July 2024	The dissolved combined content of all inorganic and organic substances present in a liquid in molecular, ionized, or micro-granular suspended form.

MINGUS WEST WATER SYSTEM #13-247

Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Range of Results	Sample month and year	Typical Source of Contamination
Hardness	ppm	N/A	N/A	165	165	July 2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	N/A	N/A	213	213	July 2024	The dissolved combined content of all inorganic and organic substances present in a liquid in molecular, ionized, or micro-granular suspended form.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

N/A: Not Applicable

Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.

ND: Not Detected

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

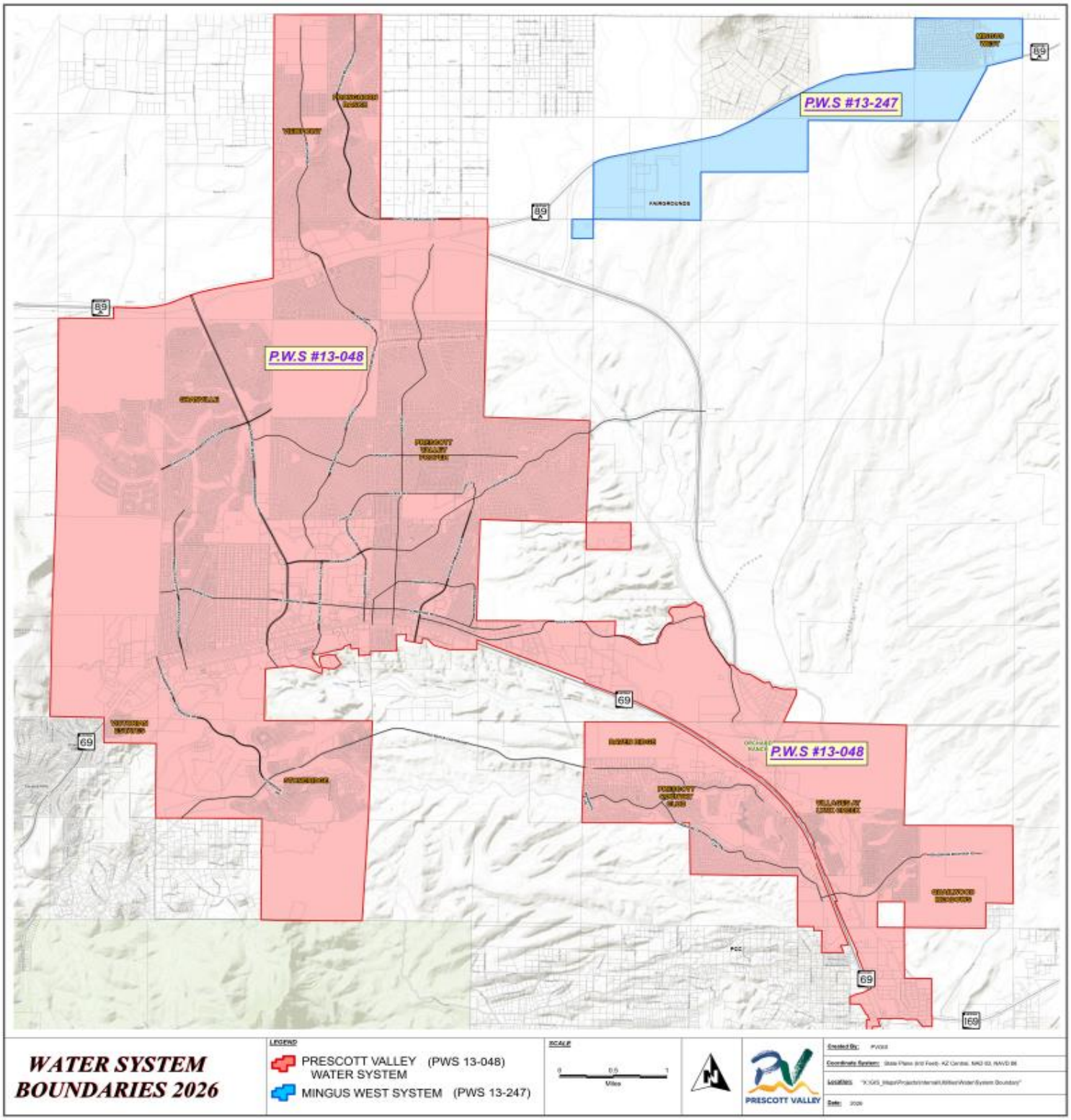
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

THE TOWN OF PRESCOTT VALLEY WATER SYSTEM #13-048

Additional Sampling for PFAS

The Town of Prescott Valley tested all its wells numerous times for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) for compliance and monitoring study purposes. PFAS chemicals are used in a wide range of products, from firefighting foam to nonstick cookware, waterproof clothing, food packaging, shampoo and more. PFAS contaminants are of concern because they could potentially pose a risk to public health and since they do not degrade. The Town is currently investigating new technologies to remove PFAS from the groundwater it pumps and the effluent it recharges.

Water System Boundaries 2025/2026



Public Water Identification Numbers:

PRESCOTT VALLEY WATER SYSTEM #13-048
MINGUS WEST WATER SYSTEM #13-247

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

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