

Committed to Providing Water Which Meets or Exceeds Regulatory Requirements

The prolonged drought and its potential impact on the Phoenix metro area's water supply continues to make headlines. Most of Goodyear's water customers probably have the same basic questions: Will this affect me? Is there something we can do? What is Goodyear doing to protect its residents and businesses?

The city and state have been building a water "bank account" that will help protect Goodyear against drought impacts. For years, the city has purchased and stored excess Colorado River water for future use. The city also stores its cleaned sewer water, "recharging" the aquifer underground. This essentially creates a water bank account that can be drawn upon should there be a water shortfall. Maintaining a robust water savings account is a key step to ensure the city is as drought-proof as possible.

While there has not been a declared Colorado River shortage that would impact Arizona water customers, there are predictions that a shortage will be declared by 2020. Though the city can maintain a "business as usual" standard for its water customers during water shortages, it is critical to examine water consumption habits today to minimize future impacts.

Residents and businesses can help in several ways.

- 01 Be efficient when using water. This builds the community's future the same way keeping to a personal budget strengthens personal long-term financial security. Review your household's water use.
- 02 Learn ways to reduce water consumption or request a water audit if you've noticed a dramatic increase in your water bill.
- 03 Join the conversation about Goodyear's water future. Attend Water Conservation Committee meetings beginning in July.

Over the past 30 years, the city of Goodyear has invested in its water supply to assure there will be enough, even when decades-long droughts strike. Residents, too, can do their part by using water wisely.

For more information on how to reduce water consumption or request a free water audit of a home or business, visit www.goodyearaz.gov/h2o365. For more information on Arizona's water banking, visit www.azwaterbank.gov.



2015 WATER QUALITY DATA

				City of Goodyear (PWS# 07-094)				
Regulated Substances	units	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	year sampled	running average or highest value	range		violation
						low	high	
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	ppm	4	4	2015	0.41	0.03	1.65	no
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	ppb	60	n/a	2015	4.5	2.3	8.2	no
TTHM's (total trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	n/a	2015	40.1	16	84	no
Inorganics								
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	2015	7.6	3.7	12	no
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	2015	6.9	2.7	8.6	no
Barium	ppm	2	2	2013	0.16	0.017	0.16	no
Sodium (optional)	ppm	n/a	n/a	2013	170	62	170	no
Fluoride*	ppm	4	4	2015	2.14	0.39	2.14	no
Selenium	ppb	50	50	2013	ND	ND	ND	no
Chromium	ppb	100	100	2013	27	7.3	27	no
Microbiological								
Total Coliforms	% positive samples	5% positive monthly samples	0	2015	ND	ND	ND	no
Volatile Organics								
Trichloroethylene	ppb	5	0	2015	1.0	0.91	1.2	no
Synthetic Organics								
Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	ppb	6	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	no
Radionuclides								
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	15	0	2013	7.0+/-1.3	0.4+/-0.3	7.0+/-1.3	no
Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/l	5	0	2013	1.3 +/- 0.2	1.3 +/- 0.2	1.3 +/- 0.2	no
Uranium	pCi/l	30	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lead and Copper								
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	2013	0.22	ND	0.33	no
Lead	ppb	15	0	2013	1.9	ND	3.7	no

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. Disinfectant is necessary for control of



Liberty Utilities (PWS# 07-046)

year sampled	running average or highest value	range		violation	major sources in drinking water
		low	high		
2015	0.58	0.28	1.13	no	Water additive used to control microbes
2015	2.1	1.7	2.5	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2015	19.7	13.2	26.1	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2015	7.3	4.3	9.6	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoffs from orchards; Runoffs from glass and electronics production wastes
2015	9.6	3.5	9.6	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
2013	0.083	0.06	0.11	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2013	120.2	58	235	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
2013	0.89	0.39	1.83	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2013	2.5	ND	5	no	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
2013	8.7	ND	17	no	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
2015	ND	ND	ND	no	Naturally present in the environment
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	no	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
2013	1	ND	1	no	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
2013	3.9	3	5.4	no	Erosion of natural deposits
2013	0.3	ND	0.3	no	Erosion of natural deposits
2013	5	ND	5	no	Erosion of natural deposits
2013	0.089	ND	0.39	no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
2013	0.2	ND	7	no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

microbial contaminants; MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal)—The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health; pCi/l (picocuries per liter); ppb (parts per billion)—One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter); ppm (parts per million)—One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter); n/a—not applicable; ND—not detected. *Goodyear does not fluoridate the drinking water; it is naturally occurring in the groundwater.

The city of Goodyear's drinking water source is 100% groundwater.

The city has production wells, storage facilities, and pressure booster stations. The underground aquifer from which the city receives its water is called the West Salt Valley Sub-Basin. The city of Goodyear also purchases water from Liberty Utilities, which draws from the same West Salt Valley Sub-Basin Aquifer. The aquifer's depth ranges from 100 to 1,000 feet from the surface. With 12 well sites and ten booster stations, Goodyear's operating system has a storage capacity of 15.9 million gallons. Sampling is typically done at the point of entry into the distribution system. Water quality data is reported as a range from the sampling of each point of entry rather than total water quality of the system.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants, call EPA Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. City of Goodyear 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 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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. 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 at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine

years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The fluoride in the drinking water provided by the city of Goodyear averages 1.1 mg/l; however one sample had a fluoride concentration of 2.2 mg/l. Dental fluorosis in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water. Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/l of fluoride (the US Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/l of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/l because of this cosmetic dental problem. For more information, please call Linda Shapcott, Environmental Compliance Supervisor at 623-882-7565. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.*

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para español llame al 623-882-7511.