

## Who is my water company?

Did you know that there is more than one provider of water in the city of Goodyear? If you aren't sure who's your water company, call the city at 623-882-7887, and we will be happy to confirm your water provider.

### 2016 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	
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	ppm	4	4	2016	0.46	0	1.00	no**
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	ppb	60	n/a	2016	5.0	2.9	8.5	no
TTHM's (total trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	n/a	2016	32.8	16	67	no
<b>Inorganics</b>								
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	2016	5.7	2.6	7.9	no
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	2016	9.1	2.9	9.1	no
Barium	ppm	2	2	2016	0.078	0.024	0.17	no
Sodium (optional)	ppm	n/a	n/a	2016	111	76	160	no
Fluoride*	ppm	4	4	2016	1.8	0.21	1.8	no
Selenium	ppb	50	50	2013	ND	ND	ND	no
Chromium	ppb	100	100	2016	11	4.7	23	no
<b>Microbiological</b>								
Total Coliforms	% positive samples	5% positive monthly samples	0	2016	ND	ND	ND	no**
<b>Volatile Organics</b>								
Trichloroethylene	ppb	5	0	2016	1.2	1.1	1.2	no
<b>Radionuclides</b>								
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	15	0	2016	6.3+/-0.5	0.7+/-0.2	6.3+/-0.5	no
Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/l	5	0	2016	0.5+/-0.1	0.5+/-0.1	0.5+/-0.1	no
Uranium	pCi/l	30	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	units	Action level (90% of homes less than)	MCLG	year sampled	Amt detected 90th %tile	range		violation
						low	high	
<b>Lead and Copper</b>								
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	2016	0.25	ND	0.39	no
Lead	ppb	15	0	2016	1.7	ND	11.4	no

					Liberty Utilities (PWS# 07-046)				
year sampled	running average OR highest value	range		violation	major sources in drinking water				
		low	high						
2016	1	1	1	no	Water additive used to control microbes				
2016	4.0	2.6	4.0	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination				
2016	31.5	10.8	31.5	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination				
2016	10	4	10.0	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoffs from orchards; Runoffs from glass and electronics production wastes				
2016	10	4	10	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits				
2016	0.12	0.05	0.12	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits				
2014	120.2	58	235	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching				
2016	1.45	0.43	1.45	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories				
2016	11	ND	11	no	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines				
2016	10	ND	10	no	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits				
2016	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				
2016	6	2	6	no	Erosion of natural deposits				
2016	ND	ND	ND	no	Erosion of natural deposits				
2010	5	5	5	no	Erosion of natural deposits				
2016	0.074	ND	0.166	no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives				
2016	2.5	ND	6.6	no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits				

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

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. \*\*reporting violation.

## The Source of Your Water

### 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.

### 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 used within private buildings or residences. 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 <http://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. 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.

### Monitoring Requirements Not Met

On August 26, 2016, we became aware that our system recently failed to collect the correct number of drinking water samples. Based on population, we took total coliform samples and chlorine residuals weekly for a total of 40 samples per month, representing the entire distribution system. In May, the population reached the next trigger level which increased the monitoring requirements to 50 samples per month. The failure to take the correct number of samples occurred for a period of three months. As of August 1, 2016 we began monitoring 50 representative total coliform samples and chlorine residuals and will continue to monitor on this schedule until the population triggers the next increase in sampling. There is nothing you need to do at this 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 this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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.

## NOTICE

### ANNUAL SEWER RATE ADJUSTMENT

City of Goodyear sewer customers south of Interstate 10 may see a rate adjustment this month. Every year, sewer bills are recalculated and adjusted based on water usage billed during the Winter Quarter Average (WQA) months of January, February, and March. The winter quarter is typically the time of year with the lowest water usage, therefore using these months to average the annual cost of sewer could save customers money.

Customers that disagree with the rate adjustment can file an appeal from June 1 to Aug. 31; some restrictions apply. If a customer chooses to appeal, the city will mail a decision within 30 business days.

For more information and a Sewer Fee Adjustment Self-Audit Form, visit [goodyearaz.gov/sewerappeal](http://goodyearaz.gov/sewerappeal).