




CITY OF
GOODYEAR
WATER 

2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT



The City of Goodyear Water Services Department is dedicated to safety, reliability and improvement

as we treat and deliver drinking water; collect and reclaim (treat) wastewater, manage stormwater, and promote water conservation.

This Consumer Confidence Report, also known as a Water Quality Report, summarizes the results of hundreds of tests and measurements performed for Goodyear’s water treatment plants and throughout the water distribution system. **In 2022, tap water delivered to residents served by the Goodyear’s Utilities Department met or surpassed all federal and state drinking water standards.**

Your Water Sources

The City of Goodyear’s drinking water source is both groundwater and water from the Colorado River that is delivered through the Salt River Project (SRP) canal system and treated at the Goodyear Surface Water Treatment Plant (GSWTP). 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 River Valley Sub-Basin. With 12 well sites and ten booster stations, Goodyear’s operating system has a capacity of 25 million gallons per day.



Source Water Assessment

Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeological 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 Goodyear a low risk designation. A low risk 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 documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ, 1110 W. Washington St., Phoenix, AZ 85007, or an electronic copy may be requested by phone: 602-771-4597. For more information visit the ADEQ website at azdeq.gov/SourceWaterProtection.

Drinking Water and Health - A Message from the EPA

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets standards for public water systems that limit the amounts of certain contaminants. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The Level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer’s tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur.

PPM: Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)

PPB: Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (ug/L)

PPT: Part per trillion or Nanogram per liter (ng/L)

Grains/Gallon: Unit of water hardness.

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

Not Detected (ND or <): Not detectable at reporting limit.

Not Applicable (NA): Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.

Water Quality and Substances Contained in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

Drinking Water Contaminants that might be present in source water:

- **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 that 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:** Such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources

- **Organic Chemical Contaminants:** Such as synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may 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.

Violations in 2022

4th Quarter
2022

Equipment failure resulted in temporary high turbidity readings. Equipment was repaired and finished water met all water quality requirements.

2nd Quarter
2022

Missed monitoring for Total Organic Carbon/Alkalinity and Bromate. Results were submitted late with no exceedances, resulting in the system returning to compliance status.

For more information, please call Josh Hall, Water Compliance Supervisor at 623-882-7565.

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 623-932-3010.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. 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, immunocompromised people, infants, 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% removal. Monitoring indicates these organisms are not present in Goodyear's source water. Current test methods do not identify if the organisms are dead or if they are

capable of causing disease. *Cryptosporidium* is a protozoan parasite that is common in surface waters. *Cryptosporidium* is introduced into our source waters via wild animal populations. In January 2022, the GSWTP began a two-year study to determine the average *Cryptosporidium* concentration in source water entering the facility. The sampling portion of the study will be completed in December 2024. The study was part of the requirements contained in the 2006 EPA Long-Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Cryptosporidium has not been detected in a single untreated water sample entering the GSWTP.

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	2022	0.85	0.21	1.86	no																																													
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	ppb	60	n/a	2022	26.0	2.1	26	no																																													
TTHM's (total trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	n/a	2022	78	4.4	125	no																																													
Bromate	ppm	10	0	2022	10	0.0018	0.01	no																																													
Metals and Inorganic Compounds																																																					
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	2022	6	ND	6	no																																													
Antimony	ppb	6	6	2022	ND	ND	ND	no																																													
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	2022	9.86	0.25	9.86	no																																													
Barium	ppm	2	2	2022	ND	ND	ND	no																																													
Sodium (optional)	ppm	n/a	n/a	2022	93	14	140	no																																													
Hardness (optional)	grains/gallon	n/a	n/a	2022	18	4	49	no																																													
Fluoride*	ppm	4	4	2022	1.36	ND	1.36	no																																													
Selenium	ppb	50	50	2022	ND	ND	ND	no																																													
Chromium	ppb	100	100	2022	15	ND	15	no																																													
*Goodyear does not fluoridate the drinking water; it is naturally occurring in the groundwater.																																																					
Microbiological																																																					
Total Coliforms	# of positive samples	5% positive monthly samples	0	2022	0%	0%	0%	no																																													
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)																																																					
Trichloroethylene	ppb	5	0	2022	1.30	ND	1.3	no																																													
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)																																																					
2, 4-D	ppb	70	70	2022	ND	ND	ND	no																																													
Radionuclides*																																																					
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	15	0	2022	1.2	1.2	1.2	no																																													
Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/l	5	0	2022	ND	ND	ND	no																																													
Uranium	ug/L	30	0	2022	ND	ND	ND	no																																													
Surface Water Treatment Rule																																																					
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	No			4.41	0		TT																																													
Turbidity	NTU	No			0.13	0.37		TT																																													
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>units</th> <th>Action level (90% of homes less than)</th> <th>MCLG</th> <th>year sampled</th> <th>Amt detected 90th %tile</th> <th colspan="2">range</th> <th>violation</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <th>low</th> <th>high</th> <td></td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="9">Lead and Copper</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Copper</td> <td>ppm</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>2022</td> <td>0.23</td> <td>ND</td> <td>0.45</td> <td>no</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lead</td> <td>ppb</td> <td>15</td> <td>0</td> <td>2022</td> <td>ND</td> <td>ND</td> <td>9.8</td> <td>no</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>										units	Action level (90% of homes less than)	MCLG	year sampled	Amt detected 90th %tile	range		violation							low	high		Lead and Copper									Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	2022	0.23	ND	0.45	no	Lead	ppb	15	0	2022	ND	ND	9.8	no
	units	Action level (90% of homes less than)	MCLG	year sampled	Amt detected 90th %tile	range		violation																																													
						low	high																																														
Lead and Copper																																																					
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	2022	0.23	ND	0.45	no																																													
Lead	ppb	15	0	2022	ND	ND	9.8	no																																													

Water Efficient Upgrades Make a Difference

Discover all the ways your home can become better at making **Every Drop Count**, visit goodyearaz.gov/water.

**WATER
CONSERVATION
TIPS**

2022 Water Quality Data

Who is my water company?

Did you know that there is more than one provider of water in the city of Goodyear? If you are unsure about which company is your water provider, call the city at 623-882-7887.

Water additive used to control microbes
 By-product of drinking water chlorination
 By-product of drinking water chlorination
 By-product of drinking water chlorination

Erosion of natural deposits; Runoffs from orchards; Runoffs from glass and electronics production wastes
 Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
 Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
 Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
 Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
 Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
 Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
 Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
 Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Naturally present in the environment

Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Erosion of natural deposits
 Erosion of natural deposits
 Erosion of natural deposits

Naturally present in the environment

Soil runoff

Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants†

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)				
units	year sampled	Average of detected results	range	
			low	high
ppb	2014	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)				
units	year sampled	Average of detected results	range	
			low	high
ppb	2014	ND	ND	ND
Germanium●				
units	year sampled	Average of detected results	range	
			low	high
ppt	2019	483	390	690
Manganese○				
units	year sampled	Average of detected results	range	
			low	high
ppt	2019	190	50	410
1-butanol◇				
units	year sampled	Average of detected results	range	
			low	high
ppb	2019	5.6	5.6	5.6

† Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring (UCMR) is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

- Germanium is a naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber-optic systems, electronics and solar applications
- Manganese is a naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber-optic systems, electronics and solar applications
- ◇ Used as a solvent, food additive and in production of other chemicals



WATER TREATMENT AND CONSERVATION

Set your softener hardness to **14 - 20 grains per gallon** for best water efficiency.

Reverse Osmosis units can use up to 5 gallons of water to purify 1 gallon!



HOME WATER CHECK

Schedule a **FREE** visit with a Conservation Specialist if your water consumption seems higher than expected.



CONSERVATION AND LEAK KITS

Save water and money through **FREE** water-efficient equipment and leak detection tips.

Visit goodyearaz.gov/water

Special Health Information

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 microbiological contaminants visit the EPA Safe Drinking Water website at epa.gov/sdwa.

Health information about lead, arsenic, nitrates and fluoride

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. 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 epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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.

Nitrate In drinking water, 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 advice from your health care provider.

Fluoride The following is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. This alert also has concern with bone disease. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease. 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. 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 0.46 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. 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 Josh Hall, Water 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 Consumer Information Office at 1-800-673-6275.

STORM

Only rain in the stormdrain

Stormwater runoff picks up harmful pollutants as it flows across lawns, sidewalks, and streets. It flows untreated through the storm drain system, eventually reaching our rivers, washes, and retention areas. Help prevent stormwater pollution.

Do your part!



PROPERLY DISPOSE
of **PAINT, AUTO FLUIDS, POOL CHEMICALS, CARPET CLEANING WATER**, and other household waste.

PICK UP PET WASTE

and bag and tie your trash.
Keep our stormwater clean!



KEEP OFF!
PESTICIDES

Keep it **ON THE GREEN!**
Don't let your yard chemicals wash into the street or storm drains.

STAY SAFE!

Don't let children play in washes and avoid driving through flooded areas. A driver can lose control in one foot of water.



Find an **HHW (HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE) COLLECTION SITE** by contacting your local municipality.

AZSTORM.ORG



Stormwater Pollution Prevention Tips

Common stormwater pollutants include sediment, motor oil and other vehicle fluids, pet waste, yard debris, metals, pesticides, fertilizers and herbicides.

- Sweep yard debris and properly dispose of it in the trash, rather than blowing, sweeping or hosing the debris into street.
- Contain pool or spa water on private property or dispose of it in the sanitary sewer cleanout associated with your home. Draining pool water into the street or other city right-of-way is prohibited by city code. For more information on how to drain your pool and apply for the Pool Drain Application, visit goodyearaz.gov/water.
- Use fertilizers and pesticides sparingly and as directed by the manufacturer. Watering your lawn after application is not recommended.
- Pick up after your pet and properly dispose of the waste in the trash.
- Wash your car on a lawn or other unpaved surface, or use a commercial car wash.
- Maintain vehicles to be free of leaks and do not park a leaking vehicle on the street.
- Avoid overwatering your lawn.
- Report illegal dumping into streets and stormdrains using the City of Goodyear app or by emailing the Stormwater Group at stormwater@goodyearaz.gov.

For more information on storm water pollution prevention, visit goodyearaz.gov/stormwater.

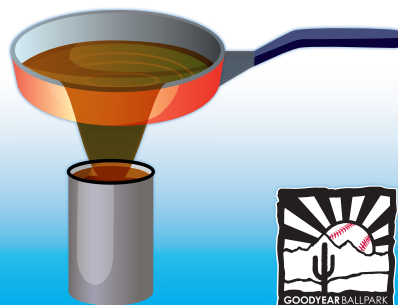


Contain, don't drain.

Grease Recycling Bin will be located at Goodyear Ballpark.

Nov. 20 - Dec. 1, 2023

FATS, OILS and GREASE
COOL IT. SCRAPE IT.
TRASH IT.





Water Services Department | 4980 S. 157th Ave. | Goodyear, AZ 85338