



Important Facts About Drinking Water

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 (four of which include storage tanks) and five booster stations, Goodyear's operating system has a storage capacity of 15.9 million gallons.

Health Information

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. The 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 <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.

On October 24, 2013 Maricopa County Environmental Services Department performed a Sanitary Survey of the City of Goodyear water system. The Sanitary Survey includes an evaluation of the following eight items: source; treatment; distribution system; finished water storage; pumps, pump facilities and controls; monitoring, reporting, and data verification; system management and operation; operator compliance with Department requirements. Based on the review of information available, the Department considers the water system to be in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Rule for this date.

Fluoride in Drinking Water

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 0.86 mg/l; however one sample had a fluoride concentration of 2.3 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 usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para española 623-882-7511.

Water Quality Data Acronym Key:

Use this handy information for the data table on the following pages.

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 Disinfectant 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 contamination.

n/a: not applicable

ND: not detected

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).



Pay city bill online?

Check email for an important notice!

To improve customer security on the Click2Gov server, the URL has changed to www.goodyearaz.gov/payutilitybill.

Any previous bookmarks or stored favorites will no longer work. Also, existing users will need to enter a security question and answer when logging in to the new site for the first time.

An email was sent to all users with instructions on how to validate the account.

For more information, call 623-882-7887.

County Recorder's Kiosk at Library Provides Convenient Access



No longer will customers of the Maricopa County Recorder's Office have to travel long distances to record their documents or print them out – they simply can go to the newly-opened Goodyear Branch Library, 14455 West Van Buren Street, Suite 101.

The kiosk features methods of assistance at all times for the customers via online and telephone.

On March 23, 2010, the county recorder launched the first recording kiosk in the United States. Since that initial kiosk in Phoenix, she has placed them in Waddell, Anthem, Fountain Hills, Surprise, and Queen Creek.

For more information about the Goodyear Branch Library, call 602-652-3000 or visit www.goodyearaz.gov/library. For more information about the Maricopa County Recorder's Office, visit www.recorder.maricopa.gov.

2013 Water Quality Data

City of Goodyear
PWS #07-094

Liberty Water
PWS #07-046

regulated substances	units	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	City of Goodyear PWS #07-094					Liberty Water PWS #07-046					major sources in drinking water	
				year sampled	running average OR highest value	range		violation	year sampled	running average OR highest value	range		violation		
						low	high				low	high			
disinfectants & disinfectant by-products															
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	ppm	4	4	2013	0.42	0.08	1.20	no	2013	0.55	0.47	0.59	no	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	ppb	60	n/a	2013	3.1	1.1	7.3	no	2013	3.0	1.8	5.6	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
TTHM's (total trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	n/a	2013	19.0	2.5	39.0	no	2013	17.6	3.7	31.1	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
inorganics															
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	2013	7.1	4.1	11	no	2013	6.9	4.7	9.0	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoffs from orchards; Runoffs from glass and electronics production wastes	
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	2013	6.5	2.3	9.1	no	2013	8.69	3.9	8.69	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Barium	ppm	2	2	2013	0.16	0.017	0.16	no	2013	0.083	0.06	0.11	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium (optional)	ppm	n/a	n/a	2013	170	62	170	no	2013	120.2	58	235	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching	
*Fluoride	ppm	4	4	2013	2.3	0.24	2.3	no	2013	0.89	0.39	1.83	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Selenium	ppb	50	50	2013	ND	ND	ND	no	2013	2.5	ND	5	no	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	
Chromium	ppb	100	100	2013	27	7.3	27	no	2013	8.7	ND	17	no	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
microbiological															
Total Coliforms	% positive samples	5% positive monthly samples	0	2013	ND	ND	ND	no	2013	4 of 492	0%	7.50%	all repeat and triggered Groundwater Rule sampling was completed within 24 hours of notification and were Total Coliform absent	Naturally present in the environment	
volatile organics															
Trichloroethylene	ppb	5	0	2013	1.2	0.93	1.5	no	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	no	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	
synthetic organics															
Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	ppb	6	0	2013	ND	ND	ND	no	2013	1	ND	1	no	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	
radionuclides															
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	15	0	2013	7.0+/-1.3	0.4+/-0.3	7.0+/-1.3	no	2013	3.9	3	5.4	no	Erosion of natural deposits	
Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/l	5	0	2013	1.3 +/- 0.2	1.3 +/- 0.2	1.3 +/- 0.2	no	2013	0.3	ND	0.3	no	Erosion of natural deposits	
Uranium	pCi/l	30	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2013	5	ND	5	no	Erosion of natural deposits	
lead and copper															
	units	Action Level	MCLG	year sampled	amount detected 90th percentile	range		violation	year sampled	amount detected 90th percentile	range		violation	major sources in drinking water	
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	2013	0.22	ND	0.33	no	2013	0.089	ND	0.39	no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	
Lead	ppb	15	0	2013	1.9	ND	3.7	no	2013	0.2	ND	7	no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

*Goodyear does not fluoridate the drinking water; it is naturally occurring in the groundwater.

Goodyear residents north of I-10 receive water services and a Water Quality report from Liberty Utilities.