

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.

				City of Goodyear (PWS# 07-094)					Liberty Utilities (PWS# 07-046)					major sources in drinking water
Regulated Substances	units	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	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 Cl2)	ppm	4	4	2017	1.1	0.07	1.10	no	2017	1	1	1	no	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	ppb	60	n/a	2017	4.6	2.4	10	no	2017	4.4	<2.0	4.4	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM's (total trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	n/a	2017	44.6	19	96	no	2017	34.9	10.5	34.9	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganics														
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	2017	6.5	4.1	10	no	2017	8	5	8	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoffs from orchards; Runoffs from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	2017	9.1	3.2	9.1	no	2017	8	4	8	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppm	2	2	2016	0.078	0.024	0.17	no	2016	0.12	0.05	0.12	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional)	ppm	n/a	n/a	2016	111	76	160	no	2014	120.2	58	235	no	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Fluoride*	ppm	4	4	2017	2.13	0.3	2.13	no	2016	1.45	0.43	1.45	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	2016	11	ND	11	no	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Chromium	ppb	100	100	2016	11	4.7	23	no	2016	10	ND	10	no	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
*Goodyear does not fluoridate the drinking water; it is naturally occurring in the groundwater.														
Microbiological														
Total Coliforms	% positive samples	5% positive monthly samples	0	2017	1	0%	2%	no	2017	0	0%	0%	no	Naturally present in the environment
Volatile Organics														
Trichloroethylene	ppb	5	0	2017	1.2	0.73	1.2	no	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	no	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Radionuclides														
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	15	0	2016	6.3+/-0.5	0.7+/-0.2	6.3+/-0.5	no	2016	6	2	6	no	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/l	5	0	2016	0.5+/-0.1	0.5+/-0.1	0.5+/-0.1	no	2016	ND	ND	ND	no	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/l	30	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2010	5	1.3	5	no	Erosion of natural deposits
				year sampled	Amt detected 90th %tile	range		violation	year sampled	Amt detected 90th %tile	range		violation	major sources in drinking water
						low	high				low	high		
Lead and Copper														
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	2016	0.25	ND	0.39	no	2016	0.074	ND	0.166	no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	15	0	2016	1.7	ND	11.4	no	2016	2.5	ND	6.6	no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
				year sampled	Average or detected results	range		violation	year sampled	Average or detected results	range		violation	
						low	high				low	high		
Unregulated Contaminants†														
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppb	n/a	n/a	2014	ND	ND	ND	n/a	2017	0.005	ND	0.024	n/a	† 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.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ppb	n/a	n/a	2014	ND	ND	ND	n/a	2017	0.006	ND	0.032	n/a	

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. 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.

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 2.13 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.

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 who 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

