

Presented By
City of Buckeye



ANNUAL
WATER
QUALITY
REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2015

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

PWS ID#: 0407089, 0407526, 0407765, 0407154, 0407078, 04070114, 0407732, 0407195, 0407129

Meeting the Challenge

Once again we are proud to present our annual drinking water report, covering all drinking water testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2015. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to your homes and businesses. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users.

Please remember that we are always available to assist you, should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water. For additional information, please see our Web site at www.buckeyeaz.gov.

Important Health Information

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.

While your drinking water meets U.S. EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. U.S. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. U.S. 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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, in some cases, radioactive material; and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants in tap water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visit online at www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline. Information on bottled water can be obtained from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forums related to your drinking water. The City of Buckeye council meets two times per month on the first and third Tuesdays beginning at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall, 530 E. Monroe Ave., Buckeye, AZ 85326. For more information on the exact meeting days, please see our Web site at www.buckeyeaz.gov/currentevents.aspx or call the City Clerk's Office at (623) 349-6000.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are 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 at www.epa.gov/lead.

PUBLIC NOTICE

PWS #07-078 Valencia Failure MCL Violations

August and September of 2015

During the months of August and September 2015, we took 30 routine samples (15 each month) to test for the presence of coliform bacteria. Four (4) of these routine samples, two (2) in August and two (2) in September, showed the presence of total coliform bacteria and were resampled to comply with the standard that states: "No more than one sample of the 15 per month may be positive for the presence of total coliforms", results of the follow-up sampling were negative for total coliform.

Several factors outside of the water sample itself could affect the results. If it is a windy day, contaminants in the air can get into the sample. Plant foliage in close proximity to the water tap can also create issues. Rainy days are avoided when taking samples to prevent contamination from getting into the sample.

With the possibility of sampler or handling procedural errors, we have reviewed our Standard Operating Procedures and are confident that this will not be an issue going forward.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Our water source is supplied by groundwater pumped from the West Salt River Valley and Hassayampa sub-basins. This water is treated, disinfected, and stored in reservoirs in various locations and elevations within the City of Buckeye's nine service areas. Production facilities within these service areas operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Water Production Division continually monitors the treatment process, making any necessary adjustments for the changing water supply. The treated water then leaves the storage reservoirs and is distributed to the City's many customers through its extensive distribution systems within those areas. The Environmental Compliance Division performs more 1,000 tests per year to monitor the quality of the water that is sent to the customers within the City's service areas. Through this continuous process, the goal of the Water Resources Department is to deliver drinking water that is safe and in full regulatory compliance.

Sweetwater II PWS #AZ0407129 water is produced from wells located within the City of Goodyear's service area. The water is distributed through an interconnect between the two systems.

In early 2007, an interconnection with the City of Goodyear and the Sweetwater II system was established to create a consecutive system. This interconnect was installed to allow greater reliability in capacity and to provide a source of water for blending for nitrate. This interconnect ensures the customers of Sweetwater II are delivered drinking water to levels below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for nitrate.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Water Resources at (623) 349-6121 during the normal business hours of 7:00 to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday.

Source Water Assessment

The Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) is part of a nationwide effort initiated in 1996 by amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The intent of the program is to complete an evaluation of all sources of water (wells, surface water intakes and springs) that provide drinking water to public water systems in Arizona. This evaluation determines the degree to which the source of water is protected. Arizona's SWAP was approved by the U.S. EPA in November 1999. The goal of the SWAP is to promote community awareness and to facilitate and encourage source water protection at the community level. These sources are currently protected by well contraction and system operations and management.

SWAP provides detailed information on public water system drinking water sources by evaluating the hydrogeologic setting in which the source is located and any adjacent land uses that are in a specified proximity of the drinking water source. Once this information is gathered, it is evaluated to determine the extent to which the drinking water sources are protected from future natural or man-made contamination. Water sources are then categorized as either "high risk" or "low risk". A designation of high risk indicates there are additional source water protection measures that can be implemented at the local level. A low risk designation indicates that most source water protection measures are either already implemented, and/or the hydrogeologic setting is such that it is protective of the source water.

All public water systems are required to comply with the federal and state laws for monitoring and reporting to ensure the water they serve to the public meets national drinking water standards. Regardless of the risk rating, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) encourages local communities to actively engage in source water protection activities. If you have any questions regarding the Source Water Assessments, please contact ADEQ at (602) 771-4644 or from ADEQ's Source Water Assessment and Protection Unit Web site at www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/swap/html or the EPS's Web site at www.epa.gov.

For water systems Tartesso 0407526 and Festival Ranch 0407765:

Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeologic settings and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of the public water system, ADEQ has not performed a Source Water Assessment for water systems Tartesso 0407526 and Festival Ranch 0407765. Once an assessment is completed by ADEQ, we will include a summary of the report in our Water Quality Report.

For water system Town of Buckeye 0407089: SWA conducted in November 2002

Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeologic settings and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of the public water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has given a high risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A designation of high risk indicates there may be additional source water protection measures which can be implemented on the local level. This does not imply that the source water is contaminated nor does it mean that contamination is imminent. Rather, it simply states that land use activities or hydrogeologic conditions exist that make the source water susceptible to possible future contamination.

For water system Sundance/Sunora 0407154: SWA conducted in May 2003

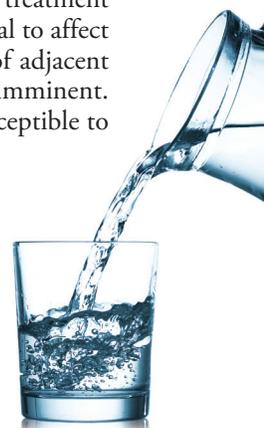
Based on the information currently available on the hydrogeologic settings of and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water source(s) of the public water system, the department has given a low-risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water source(s) are protected. A low-risk designation indicates that most source water drinking water protection measures are either already implemented, or the hydrogeology is such that the source water protection measures will have little impact on protection.

For water system Valencia 0407078: SWA conducted in 2003

The assessment reviewed the hydrogeologic conditions and adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to the water sources. These risks include, but are not limited to, gas stations, landfills, dry cleaners, agriculture, wastewater treatment plants, and mining activities. Once ADEQ identified the adjacent land uses, they were ranked as to their potential to affect the water sources. The results of the assessment were that the wells had a high risk of contamination because of adjacent land use. This does not imply that the source water is contaminated nor does it mean that contamination is imminent. Rather, it simply means that land use activities or hydrogeologic conditions exist that make the source water susceptible to possible contamination.

For water system Bulfer 04070114: SWA conducted in 2002

The assessment reviewed the hydrogeologic conditions and adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to the water sources. These risks include, but are not limited to, gas stations, landfills, dry cleaners, agriculture, wastewater treatment plants, and mining activities. The results of the assessment were that the well had a low risk of contamination because of adjacent land use.



Source Water Assessment

For water system Sonoran Ridge 0407732: SWA conducted in 2002

The assessment reviewed the hydrogeologic conditions and adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to the water sources. These risks include, but are not limited to, gas stations, landfills, dry cleaners, agriculture, wastewater treatment plants, and mining activities. Once ADEQ identified the adjacent land uses, they were ranked as to their potential to affect the water sources. The results of the assessment were that the well had a low risk of contamination because of adjacent land use.

For water system Sun Valley 0407195: SWA conducted in 2002

The assessment reviewed the hydrogeologic conditions and adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to the water sources. These risks include, but are not limited to, gas stations, landfills, dry cleaners, agriculture, wastewater treatment plants, and mining activities. Once ADEQ identified the adjacent land uses, they were ranked as to their potential to affect the water sources. The results of the assessment were that the well had a low risk of contamination because of adjacent land use.

For water system Sweetwater II 0407129: SWA conducted in 2002

The assessment reviewed the hydrogeologic conditions and adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to the water sources. These risks include, but are not limited to, gas stations, landfills, dry cleaners, agriculture, wastewater treatment plants, and mining activities. Once ADEQ identified the adjacent land uses, they were ranked as to their potential to affect the water sources. The results of the assessment were that the well had a low risk of contamination due to adjacent land use. The water is protected by well construction and system operations and management. Residents can help protect the water by taking hazardous household chemicals to hazardous material collection days and limiting pesticide and fertilizer use.

Missed Monitoring

VIOLATION TYPE:	EXPLANATION:	DATE AND LENGTH OF VIOLATION:	STEPS TAKEN TO CORRECT VIOLATION:	HEALTH EFFECTS:
Ground Water Rule - Missed monitoring	During August 2015, we did not complete source water monitoring for total coliform.	August 2015	Upon notification from Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), we immediately reviewed the Ground Water Rule to ensure that this type of incident does not occur in the future. The Ground Water rule requires that samples be taken at the well(s) in use upon notification of a total coliform positive sample, this did not happen within the required time frame.	Inadequately treated or inadequately protected water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.
Ground Water Rule - Missed monitoring	During September 2015, we did not complete source water monitoring for total coliform.	September 2015	Upon notification from Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) we immediately reviewed the Ground Water Rule to ensure that this type of incident does not occur in the future. The Ground Water rule requires that samples be taken at the well(s) in use upon notification of a total coliform positive sample, this did not happen within the required time frame.	Inadequately treated or inadequately protected water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.



You may not be aware of it, but every time you pour fat, oil, or grease (FOG) down your sink (e.g., bacon grease), you are contributing to a costly problem in the sewer collection system. FOG coats the inner walls of the plumbing in your house as well as the walls of underground piping throughout the community. Over time, these greasy materials build up and form blockages in pipes, which can lead to wastewater backing up into parks, yards, streets, and storm drains. These backups allow FOG to contaminate local waters, including drinking water. Exposure to untreated wastewater is a public health hazard. FOG discharged into septic systems and drain fields can also cause malfunctions, resulting in more frequent tank pump-outs and other expenses.

Communities spend billions of dollars every year to unplug or replace grease-blocked pipes, repair pump stations, and clean up costly and illegal wastewater spills. Here are some tips that you and your family can follow to help maintain a well-run system now and in the future:

NEVER:

- Pour fats, oil, or grease down the house or storm drains.
- Dispose of food scraps by flushing them.
- Use the toilet as a waste basket.

ALWAYS:

- Scrape and collect fat, oil, and grease into a waste container such as an empty coffee can, and dispose of it with your garbage.
- Place food scraps in waste containers or garbage bags for disposal with solid wastes.
- Place a wastebasket in each bathroom for solid wastes like disposable diapers, creams and lotions, and personal hygiene products including nonbiodegradable wipes.



Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The State requires us to monitor for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the samples were taken.

We participated in the 3rd stage of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR3 benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Contact us for more information on this program.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES											
				City of Buckeye 0407089		Sundance/Sunora 0407154		Tartesso 0407526			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2015	15	0	1.9 ± 0.3	ND–2.0	NA	NA	3.7 ²	3.7–3.7 ²	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2014	10	0	4.6	NA	6.88 ⁶	ND–6.88 ⁶	6.7 ⁶	ND–8.1 ⁶	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2014	2	2	0.24	NA	0.17	0.0244–0.17	0.08	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	[4]	[4]	0.92	0.20–0.92	1.38	0.33–1.38	0.96	0.22–0.96	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	2014	100	100	22	NA	27.5	22–27.5	11	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Diquat (ppb)	2014	20	20	NA	NA	0.33	ND–0.33	NA	NA	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	2015	700	700	NA	NA	5.7 ¹	NA ¹	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	4	4	0.89	NA	1.61	1.33–1.61	3.14 ⁶	2.15–3.14 ⁶	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2015	60	NA	1.41	1.19–1.41	2.25	ND–5.24	3.18	ND–3.18	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2015	10	10	8.2	6.3–8.2	2.92	1.52–2.92	1.3 ¹	NA ¹	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2014	50	50	11	NA	2.93	ND–2.93	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2015	80	NA	10.1	4.92–10.1	7.84	2.2–28.5	17.5	6.83–28.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria (# positive samples)	2015	1 positive monthly sample	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	Yes ⁷	Naturally present in the environment
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	2015	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium (ppb)	2012	30	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Xylenes (ppm)	2014	10	10	NA	NA	2.85	ND–2.85	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Festival Ranch 0407765		Valencia 0407089		Bulfer 0407114		Sonoran Ridge 0407732			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2015	15	0	3.9 ²	3.9–3.9 ²	6.7 ³	0.9–6.7 ³	3.8 ⁴	2.0–3.8 ⁴	2.0 ⁴	0.8–2.0 ⁴	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2014	10	0	6.4 ⁶	NA ⁶	9.8 ⁶	4.9–9.8 ⁶	5.0 ⁵	NA ⁵	7.3 ⁶	6.4–7.3 ⁶	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2014	2	2	0.055	NA	0.17 ³	0.15–0.17 ³	0.22 ⁵	NA ⁵	0.1 ⁵	NA ⁵	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	[4]	[4]	0.90	0.37–0.90	1.19	0.35–1.71	1.3	0.22–1.30	1.1	0.7–1.4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	2014	100	100	7.6	7.6–ND	16 ³	ND–16 ³	25 ⁵	NA ⁵	1.6 ⁵	NA ⁵	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Diquat (ppb)	2014	20	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	2015	700	700	NA ¹	NA ¹	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	4	4	2.6	NA	2.4 ³	1.1–2.4 ³	1.2	NA	1.0 ⁵	NA ⁵	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2015	60	NA	ND	NA	5.8	2.5–14	3.5	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2015	10	10	NA	NA	8.9	1.5–8.9	7.4	4.57–9.1	1.4	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2014	50	50	NA	NA	9 ³	6–9 ³	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2015	80	NA	3.99	NA	69	NA	5.8	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria (# positive samples)	2015	1 positive monthly sample	0	0	NA	2	NA	0	NA	0	NA	Yes ⁷	Naturally present in the environment
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	2015	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium (ppb)	2012	30	0	NA	NA	2.2	1.1–2.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Xylenes (ppm)	2014	10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

REGULATED SUBSTANCES															
				Sun Valley 0407195		Sweetwater II 0407129		City of Goodyear 0407094							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE				
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2015	15	0	3.9 ⁴	2.1–3.9 ⁴	4.5 ⁴	2.5–4.5 ⁴	7.0 ± 1.3 ⁵	0.4 ± 0.3–7.0 ± 1.3 ⁵	No	Erosion of natural deposits				
Arsenic (ppb)	2014	10	0	7.7 ⁵	NA ⁵	5.2 ⁴	NA ⁴	7.6 ⁶	3.77–12 ⁶	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes				
Barium (ppm)	2014	2	2	0.13 ⁵	NA ⁵	0.10 ⁴	NA ⁴	0.16 ⁵	0.16–0.17 ⁵	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits				
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	[4]	[4]	1.2	0.5–1.9	1.2	0.3–1.6	0.41	0.03–1.65	No	Water additive used to control microbes				
Chromium (ppb)	2014	100	100	5.6 ³	NA ⁵	9.5 ⁴	NA ⁴	27 ⁵	7.3–27 ⁵	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits				
Diquat (ppb)	2014	20	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Runoff from herbicide use				
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	2015	700	700	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries				
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	4	4	1.1 ³	NA ⁵	0.42 ⁴	NA ⁴	2.14 ⁶	0.39–2.14 ⁶	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories				
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2015	60	NA	ND	NA	8.7 ³	NA ⁵	4.5	2.3–8.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection				
Nitrate (ppm)	2015	10	10	1.7	NA	6.7 ⁴	NA ⁴	6.9	2.7–8.6	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits				
Selenium (ppb)	2014	50	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines				
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2015	80	NA	ND	NA	32 ⁵	NA ⁵	40.1	16–84	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection				
Total Coliform Bacteria (# positive samples)	2015	1 positive monthly sample	0	0	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	Yes ⁷	Naturally present in the environment				
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	2015	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0.91–1.2	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories				
Uranium (ppb)	2012	30	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits				
Xylenes (ppm)	2014	10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories				
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community															
				City of Buckeye 0407089		Sundance/Sunora 0407154		Tartesso 0407526		Festival Ranch 0407765		Valencia 0407089			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH% TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH% TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH% TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH% TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH% TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2015	1.3	1.3	0.0	0/20	0.0522 ¹	0/20 ¹	0.0675 ¹	4/10 ¹	0.181 ¹	0/20 ¹	0.181	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2015	15	0	1.68	0/20	ND ¹	0/20 ¹	NA	NA	2.11 ¹	0/20 ¹	2.11	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

				Bulfer 0407114	Sonoran Ridge 0407732	Sun Valley 0407195	Sweetwater II 0407129	City of Goodyear 0407094							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2015	1.3	1.3	0.015 ⁵	0/5 ⁵	0.40 ⁵	0/5 ⁵	0.073 ³	0/10 ⁵	0.26 ⁵	0/5 ⁵	0.33 ⁵	NA ⁵	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2015	15	0	ND ⁵	0/5 ⁵	4.5 ⁵	0/5 ⁵	3.8 ⁵	0/10 ⁵	0.5 ⁵	0/5 ⁵	3.7 ⁵	NA ⁵	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

¹ Sampled in 2014.

² Sampled in 2011.

³ Sampled in 2012.

⁴ Sampled in 2010.

⁵ Sampled in 2013.

⁶ Sampled in 2015.

⁷ This is a Valencia 0407089 violation only.

Definitions

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

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as LRAAs.

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 contaminants.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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).