ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water Testing Performed in 2018

Presented By

BUCKEYE, AZ

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

PWS ID#: 0407089

Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2018. 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 you. As new challenges to drinking water regulations 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 our water users.

Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead, in drinking water, is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Important Health Information

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

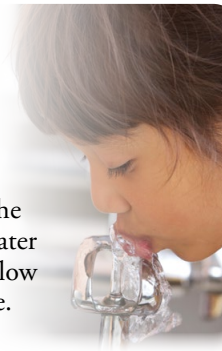
Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those 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.

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 over 1,000 tests per year in order 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 service area. In 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. The interconnect ensures that the customers of Sweetwater II are delivered drinking water containing levels below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for nitrate.



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 or call the City Clerk's Office at (623) 349-6000.

About Our Violation

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

In the Valencia Water System, two sets of Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC) samples were required during the three-year monitoring period from 2015 to 2017; we did not complete the second required testing at EPDS006. Upon notification from ADEQ of the missed sampling, the mandatory re-sampling is currently being completed by the City of Buckeye to return the system to compliance.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Water Resources Environmental Compliance at (623) 349-6121 during the normal business hours of 7:00 a.m. 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 construction 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 to 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, 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 visit ADEQ's Source Water Assessment and Protection Unit Web site at www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/swap/html or the EPA'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 this public water system, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has not performed a Source Water Assessment for the Tartesso 0407526 and Festival Ranch 0407765 water systems. 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's 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's 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 due to 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 0407114: 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 due to adjacent land use.

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 due to 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 due to 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.

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.

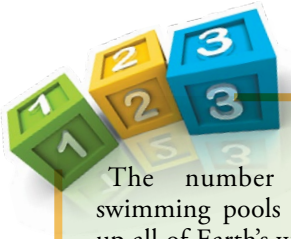
Arsenic Regulation

Arsenic contamination of drinking water sources may result from either natural or human activities. Volcanic activity, erosion of rocks and minerals, and forest fires are natural sources that can release arsenic into the environment. Although about 90 percent of the arsenic used by industry is for wood preservative purposes, it is also used in paints, drugs, dyes, soaps, metals, and semiconductors. Agricultural applications, mining, and smelting also contribute to arsenic releases. Arsenic is usually found in the environment combined with other elements such as oxygen, chlorine, and sulfur (inorganic arsenic); or combined with carbon and hydrogen (organic arsenic). Organic forms are usually less harmful than inorganic forms.

Low levels of arsenic are naturally present in water: about 2 parts arsenic per billion parts of water (ppb). Thus, you normally take in small amounts of arsenic in the water you drink. Some areas of the country have unusually high natural levels of arsenic in rock, which can lead to unusually high levels of arsenic in water.

In January 2001, the U.S. EPA lowered the arsenic Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) from 50 to 10 ppb in response to new and compelling research linking high arsenic levels in drinking water with certain forms of cancer. All water utilities were required to implement this new MCL in January 2006.

Removing arsenic from drinking water is a costly procedure but well worth the expenditure considering the health benefits. For a more complete discussion, visit the U.S. EPA's arsenic Web site at https://goo.gl/3etbFL.



BY THE NUMBERS

The number of Olympic-sized swimming pools it would take to fill up all of Earth's water. **800 TRILLION**

1 CENT The average cost for about 5 gallons of water supplied to a home in the U.S.

The amount of Earth's water that is salty or otherwise undrinkable, or locked away and unavailable in ice caps and glaciers. **99%**

50 GALLONS The average daily number of gallons of total home water use for each person in the U.S.

The amount of Earth's surface that's covered by water. **71%**

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. Also, the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here we show only those substances that were detected in our water. (A complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request.) Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring 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 sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				City of Buckeye		Sundance/Sunora		Tartesso		Festival Ranch			
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	1.9	1.7–1.9	0.9[1]	0–0.9[1]	NA	NA	3[2]	3–3[2]	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2018	10	0	9.0	5.9–9.0	6.68	ND–6.68	5.77	4.1–5.77	6.4	6.4–6.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2018	2	2	0.252	0.085–0.252	0.136[2]	0.0232–0.136[2]	0.082[2]	0.082–0.082[2]	NA	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	[4]	[4]	1	1–1	0.9	0.8–0.9	0.5	0.5–0.5	0.85	0.76–0.85	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	2018	100	100	32.2	6.4–32.2	30.7[2]	23.1–30.7[2]	6.4[2]	6.4–6.4[2]	7.7[2]	7.7–7.7[2]	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2018	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (ppb)	2018	6	0	0.95	0–0.95	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2018	4	4	1.16	1–1.16	1.92[2]	1.89–1.92[2]	2.7	1.75–3.15	3.1[2]	3.1–3.1[2]	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2018	60	NA	NA	NA	4	0–4.4	1	0–2.5	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2018	10	10	7	6.41–7.52	2	1.73–2.35	2	1.4–1.57	3	2.14–2.8	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2018	50	50	8.3	0–8.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2018	80	NA	11	5.0–16.9	5	0.9–14.5	16	9.4–22.1	3	1.2–4.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria (Positive samples)	2018	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	2018	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium (ppb)	2015	30	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Xylenes (ppm)	2017	10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Hopeville		Valencia		Bulfer-Primrose		Sonoran Ridge			
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	3.6[3]	3.6–3.6[3]	1.5[1]	0–1.5[1]	2.6[4]	2.6–2.6[4]	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2018	10	0	3.09	2.61–3.09	8	5.09–9.39	5[5]	5–5[5]	6	5.58–7.32	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2018	2	2	NA	NA	0.145	0.137–0.145	0.22[5]	0.22–0.22[5]	NA	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	[4]	[4]	0.8	0.8–0.8	0.8	0.8–0.8	1	1–1	NA	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	2018	100	100	NA	NA	22.3	20.8–22.3	25[5]	25–25[5]	NA	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2018	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (ppb)	2018	6	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2018	4	4	NA	NA	1.6	1.58–1.6	1.2[5]	1.2–1.2[5]	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2018	60	NA	NA	NA	9	0–7.1	NA	NA	2	2.2–2.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2018	10	10	4	0.249–4.4	5	2.46–5.07	7	7.312–7.312	1	1.4–1.4	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2018	50	50	NA	NA	3.65	3.05–3.65	6.4[5]	6.4–6.4[5]	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2018	80	NA	NA	NA	21	6.28–46.6	4	3.5–3.5	13	13.4–13.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria (Positive samples)	2018	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	2018	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium (ppb)	2015	30	0	NA	NA	1.4	1.1–1.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Xylenes (ppm)	2017	10	10	0.00071	0.00071–0.00071	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Sun Valley AMOUNT DETECTED	Sun Valley RANGE LOW-HIGH	Sweetwater II AMOUNT DETECTED	Sweetwater II RANGE LOW-HIGH	City of Goodyear AMOUNT DETECTED	City of Goodyear RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2015	15	0	1.8[4]	1.8–1.8[4]	NA	NA	5.5+/-0.5[1]	3.3+/-0.4–5.5+/-0.5[1]	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2018	10	0	7.7[5]	7.7–7.7[5]	NA	NA	6.9	4–12	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2018	2	2	0.13[5]	0.13–0.13[5]	NA	NA	0.078[4]	0.024–0.17[4]	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	[4]	[4]	1	1–1	0.3	0.3–0.3	1.1	0.04–1.16	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	2018	100	100	5.6[5]	5.6–5.6[5]	NA	NA	11[4]	4.7–23[4]	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2018	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1+/-0.7	0.6+/-0.2–3.1+/-0.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (ppb)	2018	6	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2018	4	4	1.1[5]	1.1–1.1[5]	NA	NA	2.02	0.35–2.02	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2018	60	NA	NA	NA	4.14	4.14–4.14	6.7	1.1–22	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2018	10	10	2	1.8–1.8	NA	NA	7.3	3.4–9.9	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2018	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)	2018	80	NA	2	0–4.3	37.2	37.2–37.2	36	16–53	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria (Positive samples)	2018	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2%[1]	NA[1]	No	Naturally present in the environment
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	2018	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2	0.56–1.2	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium (ppb)	2015	30	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Xylenes (ppm)	2017	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 each community.

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	City of Buckeye AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	City of Buckeye SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	Sundance/Sunora AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	Sundance/Sunora SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	Festival Ranch AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	Festival Ranch SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	Valencia AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	Valencia SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2018	1.3	1.3	0.164	0/20	0.174[2]	0/30[2]	0.0308[2]	0/20[2]	0.081	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2015	15	0	1.68	0/20	NA[2]	0/30[2]	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	Bulfer-Primrose AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	Bulfer-Primrose SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	Sonoran Ridge AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	Sonoran Ridge SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	Sun Valley AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	Sun Valley SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	Sweetwater II AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	Sweetwater II SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	City of Goodyear AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	City of Goodyear SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2018	1.3	1.3	0.0325[4]	0/5[4]	0.304[4]	0/5[4]	0.0564	0/10	0.414[4]	0/5[4]	0.25[4]	0/32[4]	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2015	15	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0[4]	1/10[4]	NA	NA	1.7[4]	0/32[4]	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Sun Valley AMOUNT DETECTED	Sun Valley RANGE LOW-HIGH	City of Goodyear AMOUNT DETECTED	City of Goodyear RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Perfluoroctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppb)	2014	ND[1]	ND–ND[1]	ND	ND–ND	NA
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppb)	2014	ND[1]	ND–ND[1]	ND	ND–ND	NA

[1] Sampled in 2018.
[2] Sampled in 2017.
[3] Sampled in 2014.
[4] Sampled in 2016.
[5] Sampled in 2013.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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 the highest 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

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).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.