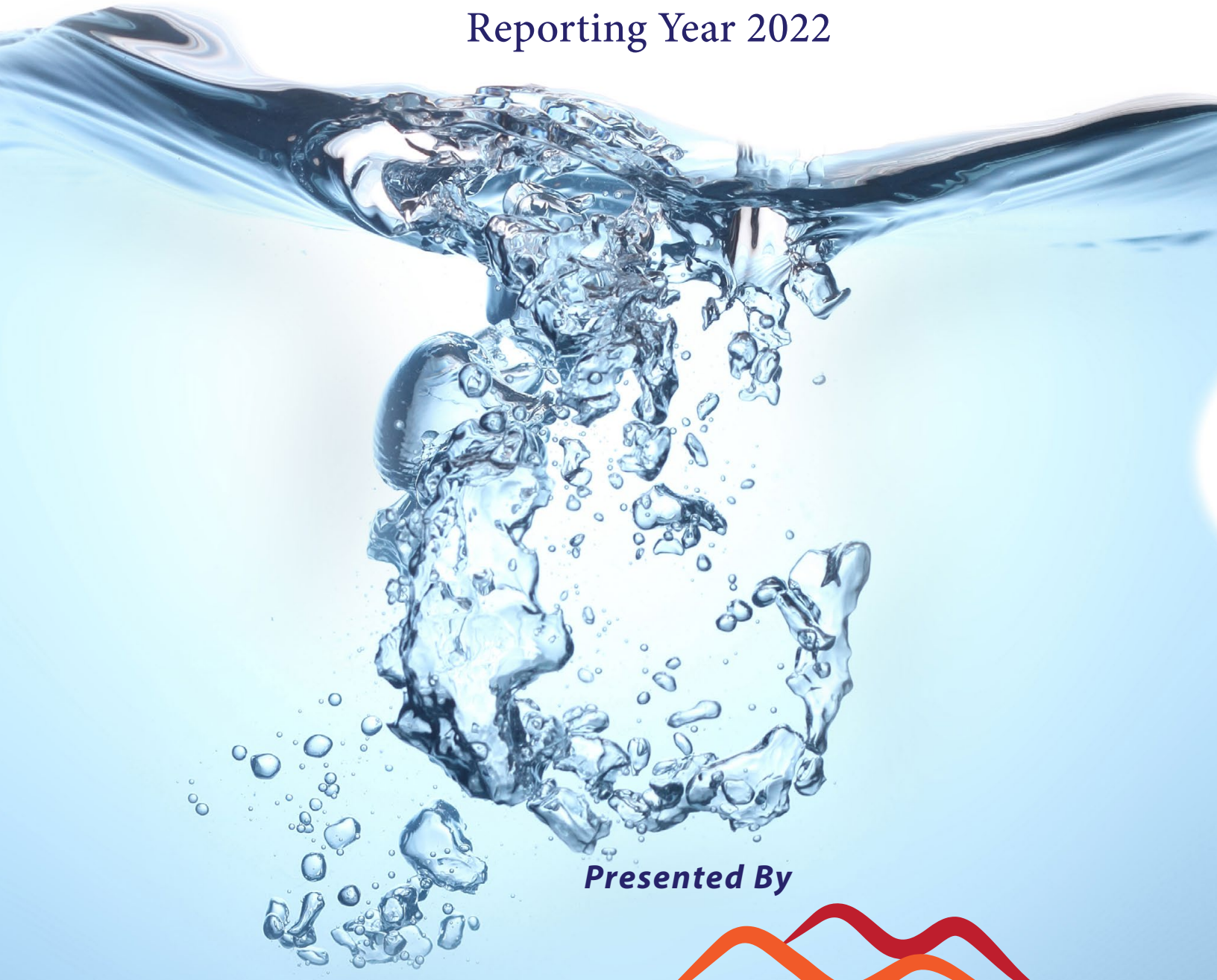
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022



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 pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2022.

Our primary goal is consistently providing drinking water that meets all state and federal regulations. We continuously strive to improve our methods of delivering the best quality water to our community and remain vigilant in addressing any new challenges to water safety. Our commitment to source water protection, water conservation, and community education is unwavering.

We are dedicated to serving the needs of all our water users and encourage any questions or concerns to be brought to our attention.

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, seven 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 to monitor the quality of the water 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 in the City of Goodyear service area. In 2007, an interconnection between 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. This interconnect ensures the customers of Sweetwater II are delivered drinking water to levels below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for nitrate.

Water Treatment Process

The treatment process consists of a series of steps. First, raw water is drawn from our water source and sent to an aeration tank, which allows for oxidation of the high iron levels that are present in the water. The water then goes to a mixing tank where polyaluminum chloride and soda ash are added. The addition of these substances causes small particles to adhere to one another (called floc), making them heavy enough to settle into a basin from which sediment is removed. Chlorine is then added for disinfection. At this point, the water is filtered through layers of fine coal and silicate sand. As smaller, suspended particles are removed, turbidity disappears and clear water emerges.

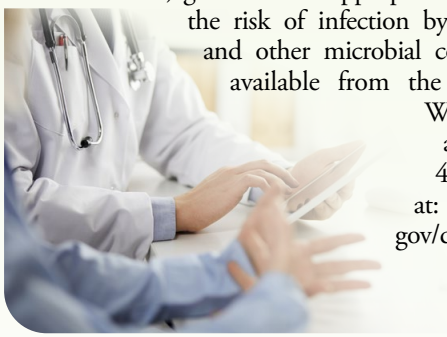
Chlorine is added again as a precaution against any bacteria that may still be present. (We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the lowest quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water without compromising taste.) Finally, soda ash (used to adjust the final pH and alkalinity), fluoride (used to prevent tooth decay), and a corrosion inhibitor (used to protect distribution system pipes) are added before the water is pumped to sanitized, underground reservoirs, water towers, and into your home or business.

Important Health Information

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.

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 online at: http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.



QUESTIONS? For more information about this report or any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Elsa Varela during regular business hours from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday (623) 349-6145 or via email: evarela@buckeyeaz.gov.

What are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/ wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants

Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit: http://bit.ly/3Z5AMm8.

Water Quality and Substances That Could Be in Source Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) 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 contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. These contaminants do 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 online at: www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline. Information on bottled water can be obtained from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

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 online at: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

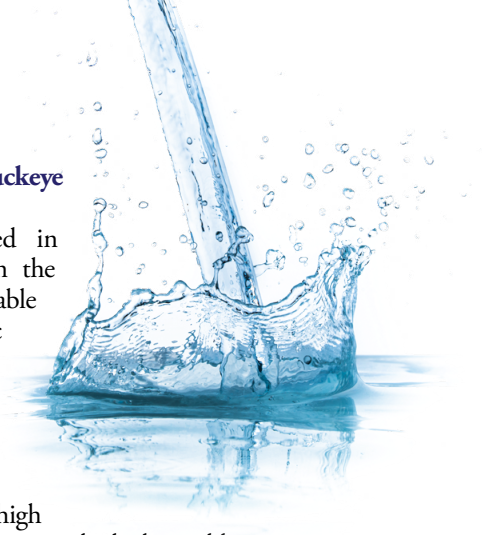
Source Water Assessment

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 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 human-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 go online to ADEQ's Source Water Assessment and Protection Unit website at: www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/dw/swap/html or the EPA's website 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, the 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 City of Buckeye 0407089:
The SWA was 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 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:
The SWA was conducted in May 2003. 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 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:
The SWA was conducted in 2003. 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.

Source Water Assessment *continued*

For water system Bulfer 04070114:
The SWA was conducted in 2002. 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:
The SWA was conducted in 2002. 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 based on 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:
The SWA was conducted in 2002. 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 based on 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:
The SWA was conducted in 2002. 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 based on 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 sites and limiting pesticide and fertilizer use.

For water system Hopeville 0407633:
The SWA was conducted in 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 this 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 protection measures are either already implemented, or the hydrogeology is such that the source water protection measures will have little impact on protection.

FOG (fats, oils, and grease)

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.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. And, the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show 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 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			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2018	15	0	NA	NA	NA	ND–0.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2021	10	0	5.5	5.1–5.5	4[2]	ND–4[2]	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2021	2	2	0.052	0.052–0.21	0.21[2]	0.037–0.21[2]	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2022	10	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	[4]	[4]	0.92	0.08–1.13	1.06	0.30–1.41	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	2021	100	100	40	6.4–40	25[2]	21–25[2]	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2021	5	0	0.6	ND–0.6	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
E. coli (# positive samples)	2022	see footnote 10	0	1	NA	1	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	4	4	1.4	1.4–1.4	1.83[2]	1.57–1.83[2]	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	60	NA	3	ND–3	ND	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2022	10	10	5.80	5.2–6.4	3.34	1.87–3.34	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	80	NA	27	14–27	10	1.9–15	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	2021	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium (ppb)	2019	30	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Tartesso		Festival Ranch		Hopeville			
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)	2018	15	0	NA	NA	3[4]	3–3[4]	4.6[5]	4.6–4.6[5]	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2021	10	0	8[3]	8.1–8.1[3]	9.3[4]	9.3–9.3[4]	4.7[5]	4.7–4.7[5]	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2021	2	2	0.79[3]	0.079–0.079[3]	0.07[4]	0.07–0.07[4]	0.38[5]	0.38–0.38[5]	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2022	10	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	[4]	[4]	0.7	0.6–0.7	1.03	0.69–1.21	1	0.37–1	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	2021	100	100	5.5[3]	5.5–5.5[3]	8.7[4]	8.7–8.7[4]	17[5]	17–17[5]	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2021	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
E. coli (# positive samples)	2022	see footnote 10	0	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	4	4	2.8[3]	2.8–2.8[3]	0.99[4]	0.99–0.99[4]	0.78[5]	0.78–0.78[5]	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	60	NA	ND	NA	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2022	10	10	1.4	1.4–1.4	2	1.6–2.04	6.43	6.14–6.69	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	80	NA	9.7	4.2–9.7	4	1–6.9	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	2021	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium (ppb)	2019	30	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Valencia AMOUNT DETECTED	Valencia RANGE LOW-HIGH	Bulfer-Primrose AMOUNT DETECTED	Bulfer-Primrose RANGE LOW-HIGH	Sonoran Ridge AMOUNT DETECTED	Sonoran Ridge RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2018	15	0	1.5	ND–1.5	2.6[7]	2.6–2.6[7]	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2021	10	0	NA[6]	NA[6]	4[7]	4.1–4.1[7]	8	6.1–7.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2021	2	2	0.24	0.2–0.24	0.22[7]	0.22–0.22[7]	0.14[8]	0.14–0.14[8]	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2022	10	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	[4]	[4]	1	1–1	1.17	0.75–1.28	1	0.75–1	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	2021	100	100	24	20–24	21[7]	21–21[7]	2.6[8]	2.6–2.6[8]	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2021	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
E. coli (# positive samples)	2022	see footnote 10	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	4	4	1.75	1.65–1.75	1.1[7]	1.1–1.1[7]	0.89[8]	0.89–0.89[8]	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	60	NA	2	ND–5.5	ND	NA	2	2.2–2.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2022	10	10	6	3.14–6.32	7.4[7]	7.4–7.4[7]	1.50	1.37–1.50	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppm)	2022	50	50	NA	NA	6.5	6.5–6.5	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	80	NA	29	7–45.9	17	16.6–16.6	16	15.5–15.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	2021	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium (ppb)	2019	30	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Sun Valley AMOUNT DETECTED	Sun Valley RANGE LOW-HIGH	City of Goodyear AMOUNT DETECTED	City of Goodyear RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2018	15	0	1.5[9]	1.5–1.5[9]	5.1	3.2–5.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2021	10	0	8[9]	8.0–8.0[9]	6	0–6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2021	2	2	0.12[9]	0.12–0.12[9]	ND	ND–ND	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2022	10	0	NA	NA	10	0.0018–0.01	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	[4]	[4]	1.02	0.73–1.16	0.85	0.21–1.86	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	2021	100	100	5.7[9]	5.7–5.7[9]	15	ND–15	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2021	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
E. coli (# positive samples)	2022	see footnote 10	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	4	4	1.2[9]	1.2–1.2[9]	1.36	ND–1.36	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	60	NA	ND	NA	26	2.1–26	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2022	10	10	2	1.7–1.7	9.86	0.25–9.86	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	80	NA	1	ND–1.5	78	4.4–125	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	2021	5	0	NA	NA	0.95	0–0.95	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Uranium (ppb)	2019	30	0	NA	NA	6.9	6.9–6.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the 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	Tartesso AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	Tartesso SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	Festival Ranch AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	Festival Ranch SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	Hopeville AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	Hopeville SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2021	1.3	1.3	0.17[1]	0/20[1]	0.1[2]	0/30[2]	0.049[3]	0/10[3]	0.12[4]	0/20[4]	0.051	0/5	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

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	Valencia AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	Valencia SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	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	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2021	1.3	1.3	0.057	0/30	0.023[7]	0/5[7]	0.52[8]	0/5[8]	0.05[9]	0/10[9]	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Sundance/Sunora AMOUNT DETECTED	Sundance/Sunora RANGE LOW-HIGH	Valencia AMOUNT DETECTED	Valencia RANGE LOW-HIGH	City of Goodyear AMOUNT DETECTED	City of Goodyear RANGE LOW-HIGH
1-Butanol (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.6	NA
Bromide (ppb)	2020	321	87–920	360	NA	NA	NA
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	NA	NA	0.80	0.32–1.3	NA	NA
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppm)	2020	0.30	ND–0.69	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	NA	NA	0.48	0.35–0.68	NA	NA
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	0.71	0.41–1.1	2.28	1.00–4.00	NA	NA
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	0.19	ND–0.54	0.30	0.20–0.36	NA	NA
Germanium (ppb)	2020	0.68	0.62–0.73	0.64	0.63–0.65	483	390–690
HAA5 (UCMR4) (ppb)	2020	0.89	0.41–1.6	2.80	1.20–4.90	NA	NA
HAA6Br (ppb)	2020	1.01	0.41–1.8	4.85	1.30–9.10	NA	NA
HAA9 (ppb)	2020	1.19	0.41–2.3	5.15	1.50–9.40	NA	NA
Manganese (ppb)	2020	NA	NA	0.04	ND–0.07	190	50–410
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	NA	NA	0.22	ND–0.58	NA	NA
Tribromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	NA	NA	1.18	ND–2.50	NA	NA

Footnote 1. City of Buckeye
Analyte: Copper, Sample Year: 2021

Footnote 2. Sundance/Sunora,
Analyte: Arsenic, Barium, Fluoride, Chromium, Sample Year: 2022
Analyte: Copper, Sample Year 2020

Footnote 3. Tartesso
Analyte: Arsenic, Fluoride, Sample Year 2022
Analyte: Barium, Chromium, Copper, Sample Year 2020

Footnote 4. Festival Ranch
Analyte: Alpha Emitters, Sample Year 2017
Analyte: Arsenic, Barium, Chromium, Fluoride, Copper, Sample Year 2020

Footnote 5. Hopeville
Analyte: Alpha Emitters, Arsenic, Barium, Chromium, Fluoride, Sample Year 2020

Footnote 6. Valencia
Analyte: Arsenic, Sample Year 2022

Footnote 7. Bulfer/Primrose
Analyte: Alpha Emitters, Arsenic, Barium, Fluoride, Chromium, Nitrate, Copper, Selenium, Sample Year 2022

Footnote 8. Sonoran Ridge
Analyte: Barium, Chromium, Fluoride, Sample Year: 2019
Analyte: Copper, Sample Year 2022

Footnote 9. Sun Valley
Analyte: Alpha Emitters, Arsenic, Barium, Chromium, Copper, Fluoride, Sample Year 2022

Footnote 10.
Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

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.

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).

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

About our Violations

City of Buckeye: PWS: AZ0407089

Chlorine: MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
Violation Begin Violation End
04/01/2022 06/30/2022 (Q2)
Violation Explanation: As a result of an administrative oversight, we neglected to submit a report as required by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. At no time did this incident pose a threat to public health and safety, nor did it have any impact on the high quality drinking water provided to our customers. To ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future, we have implemented a computerized scheduling system that will automatically notify us when reports are due to be submitted.

Chlorine: MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
Violation Begin Violation End
10/01/2022 12/31/2022 (Q4)
Violation Explanation: We failed to test our drinking water for Chlorine during the period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of the water during the period indicated.

Sundance/Sunora PWS: AZ0407154

Chlorine: MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
Violation Begin Violation End
04/01/2022 06/30/2022
Violation Explanation: As a result of an administrative oversight, we neglected to submit a report as required by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. At no time did this incident pose a threat to public health and safety, nor did it have any impact on the high quality drinking water provided to our customers. To ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future, we have implemented a computerized scheduling system that will automatically notify us when reports are due to be submitted.

Tartesso PWS: AZ0407526

Chlorine: MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
Violation Begin Violation End
04/01/2022 06/30/2022
Violation Explanation: As a result of an administrative oversight, we neglected to submit a report as required by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. At no time did this incident pose a threat to public health and safety, nor did it have any impact on the high quality drinking water provided to our customers. To ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future, we have implemented a computerized scheduling system that will automatically notify us when reports are due to be submitted.

Festival PWS: AZ0407765

Chlorine: MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
Violation Begin Violation End
04/01/2022 06/30/2022
Violation Explanation: As a result of an administrative oversight, we neglected to submit a report as required by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. At no time did this incident pose a threat to public health and safety, nor did it have any impact on the high quality drinking water provided to our customers. To ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future, we have implemented a computerized scheduling system that will automatically notify us when reports are due to be submitted.

Hopeville PWS: AZ0407633

Chlorine: MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
Violation Begin Violation End
04/01/2022 06/30/2022
Violation Explanation: As a result of an administrative oversight, we neglected to submit a report as required by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. At no time did this incident pose a threat to public health and safety, nor did it have any impact on the high quality drinking water provided to our customers. To ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future, we have implemented a computerized scheduling system that will automatically notify us when reports are due to be submitted.

Valencia PWS: AZ0407078

Chlorine: MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
Violation Begin Violation End
04/01/2022 06/30/2022 (Q2)
Violation Explanation: As a result of an administrative oversight, we neglected to submit a report as required by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. At no time did this incident pose a threat to public health and safety, nor did it have any impact on the high quality drinking water provided to our customers. To ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future, we have implemented a computerized scheduling system that will automatically notify us when reports are due to be submitted.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) & Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
Violation Begin Violation End
07/01/2022 09/30/2022 (Q3)
Violation Explanation: As a result of an administrative oversight, we neglected to submit a report as required by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. At no time did this incident pose a threat to public health and safety, nor did it have any impact on the high quality drinking water provided to our customers. To ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future, we have implemented a computerized scheduling system that will automatically notify us when reports are due to be submitted.

Bulfer PWS: AZ0407114

MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
Violation Begin Violation End
04/01/2022 06/30/2022
Violation Explanation: As a result of an administrative oversight, we neglected to submit a report as required by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. At no time did this incident pose a threat to public health and safety, nor did it have any impact on the high quality drinking water provided to our customers. To ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future, we have implemented a computerized scheduling system that will automatically notify us when reports are due to be submitted.

Sonoran Ridge PWS: AZ0407732

MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
Violation Begin Violation End
04/01/2022 06/30/2022
Violation Explanation: As a result of an administrative oversight, we neglected to submit a report as required by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. At no time did this incident pose a threat to public health and safety, nor did it have any impact on the high quality drinking water provided to our customers. To ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future, we have implemented a computerized scheduling system that will automatically notify us when reports are due to be submitted.

Sun Valley PWS: AZ0407195

MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
Violation Begin Violation End
04/01/2022 06/30/2022
Violation Explanation: As a result of an administrative oversight, we neglected to submit a report as required by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. At no time did this incident pose a threat to public health and safety, nor did it have any impact on the high quality drinking water provided to our customers. To ensure that all reporting requirements are met in the future, we have implemented a computerized scheduling system that will automatically notify us when reports are due to be submitted.