

Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA’s maximum contaminant level (MCL) standard of 10 ppb for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. Compliance with the MCL is based on a running annual average of each of the City’s individual sampling sites, which for 2017 was a combined average of 5.55 ppb. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing it from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Nitrate

The highest nitrate level measured in Chandler’s water during

2017 was 7.2 parts per million (ppm). The average for 2017 was 2.96 ppm, which is well below the EPA limit of 10 ppm. 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 due to rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Organic Chemical Contaminants

This category includes synthetic organic chemicals (SOC) and volatile organic chemicals (VOC), which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

*** Chandler Detected Regulated Contaminants 2017:**

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Average (of samples)	Range of Samples (Low to high)	MCL Violation	Likely Source
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	2.80	<2.0-6 - 8.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.05	0.04 - 0.06	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	9.70	2.1 - 16	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.59	0.47 - 0.66	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	100	0	0.46	<2.0 - 6.40	No	Erosion of natural deposits; released from industrial processes
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.96	<0.1 - 7.20	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.73	<0.5 - 1.1	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	162	87 - 270	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0021	<0.0015 - 0.039	No	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	0.79	<1.0 - 1.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	30	0	2.50	1.0 - 3.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits

EPA Revised Total Coliform Rule

Effective April 1, 2016, the U.S. EPA revised the 1989 Total Coliform Rule, to augment public health protection by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e . total coliform and E.coli bacteria). The EPA anticipates stronger public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a monthly maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any

sanitary defects exist, if found, these must be corrected by the water system. Chandler was not required to conduct any assessments in 2017.

Disinfection Byproducts

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Distribution System Detections 2016:

Contaminant	Units	Maximum Contaminant Level	MCLG	Results	MCL Violation	Sources in Drinking water
Total Coliform Bacteria	P/A	Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Required	NA	No Assessment Required	No	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine (Distribution System)	ppm	Maximum = 4.0 ppm / Minimum = Trace Amount (MRDL = Annual Moving Average)	MRDLG 4.0	1.06 annual avg. 0.34 minimum	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity	NTU	TT = 1.0 NTU MAX TT = < or = 0.3 NTU 95% of the time	N/A	0 100%	No	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon Removal Ratio	ppm	TT= must be ≥ 1.0	N/A	1.38 Running Annual Ave	No	Naturally present in the environment
(TTHMs) Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	Locational Running Annual Average must be <80 Range all samples (low to high)	N/A	66 2.0 - 97	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	Locational Running Annual Average must be <60 Range all samples (low to high)	N/A	30 1.0 - 53	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

City of Chandler
2017
**DRINKING WATER QUALITY
CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE REPORT**

Public Water System AZ04-07-090



Chandler • Arizona
Mayor Jay Tibshraeny & City Council



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

City of Chandler
Municipal Utilities Department
Mail Stop 803
PO Box 4008
Chandler, Arizona 85244-4008
Where Values Make the Difference
Chandler • Arizona



The City of Chandler Public Works & Utilities Department is committed to providing a safe supply of drinking water to our customers. As a result of this strong commitment, the City of Chandler routinely performs more tests on the water residents receive than is required by law. We issue this annual report describing the quality of your drinking water to comply with State and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations. Much of the language used is mandated by these regulations. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect your drinking water sources. We are proud to report Chandler's water meets, or exceeds, all health and safety standards set by the County, State, and Federal government regulatory agencies for 2017. This brochure provides valuable information about your drinking water, including information about its source and quality.

About your Water Supply

The drinking water distributed by the City of Chandler to its customers comes from three sources:

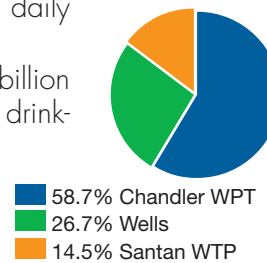
- The Chandler Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) treats and disinfects water from the Salt River, Verde River, Central Arizona Project (Colorado River), and Salt River Project (SRP) wells whose water is transported to Chandler via the Consolidated Canal.
- 31 active wells supply groundwater from aquifers underlying Chandler. Groundwater is disinfected with chlorine prior to being introduced into the City's water distribution system.
- The City of Chandler and the Town of Gilbert jointly own the Santan Vista Water Treatment Plant (SWWTP) located in the Town of Gilbert. This facility currently treats and distributes up to 12 million gallons per day of Colorado River water from the Central Arizona Project to each city. We have included compliance information supplied by the SWWTP. The Town of Gilbert's annual Water Quality Report can also be accessed at www.gilbertaz.gov/departments/public-works/water/water-quality/reports.

Seasonal changes in flavor

The flavor of Chandler's drinking water may change at certain times of the year, depending on the water source. Chandler works with SRP to minimize algae in the canal system and to provide treatment at the SWTP to reduce off-flavors and odors. Arizona State University and the City of Chandler have partnered to routinely monitor for taste and odor precursors in the Consolidated Canal. This allows the treatment plant to have more precise control over taste and odor events and to better utilize resources and manage cost.

City of Chandler Water Supply Statistics

- 20.9 billion gallons of drinking water was supplied to Chandler water users in 2017. (A daily average of 57.4 million gallons.)
- Chandler's SWTP produced 12.3 billion gallons, or 58.7% of the City's total drinking water.
- Groundwater wells produced 5.6 billion gallons, or 26.7% of the City's total drinking water.



- The SWWTP supplied 3.0 billion gallons, or 14.5% of the City's total drinking water.

Drinking Water and your Health

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up 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 that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife
- Inorganic Contaminants: Such as salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming
- Pesticides and Herbicides: Such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses that may come from a variety of sources
- Organic chemical contaminants: Such as synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants: That can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water providing the same level of protection for public health. Information on these regulations may be obtained by calling 1-888-INFO FDA (463-6332).

Contaminants of concern for drinking water are subject to regulatory requirements for analysis on three-year cycles. The City of Chandler sampled all of its water sources for applicable contaminants in 2017.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act required the EPA to establish criteria for a program to monitor unregulated contaminants and publish a list of up to 30 contaminants to be monitored every five years. The intent of this rule is to provide baseline occurrence data that the EPA can combine with the toxicological research to make decisions

Detected Unregulated Contaminant (UCMR3):

Contaminant	Units	MRL	Average (of samples)	Range of Samples(Low to high)	Likely Source
1,4-Dioxane	ppb	0.07	0.005	<0.07 - 0.23	Discharge from chemical factories
Chlorate	ppb	20.0	91	<20 - 310	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium	ppb	0.2	5.5	0.2 - 23	Erosion of natural deposits
Cobalt	ppb	1.0	0.014	<1 - 1	Erosion of natural deposits, also used in industrial processes,
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	0.03	5.32	0.03 - 19	Erosion of natural deposits, also used in industrial processes
Molybdenum	ppb	1.0	2.6	1 - 7.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium	ppb	0.3	991	370 -2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium	ppb	0.2	5.5	2.1 - 14	Erosion of natural deposits, also used in industrial processes

Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

The City of Chandler sampled its water for the presence of the protozoans Cryptosporidium and Giardia in 2017. Though rare, Cryptosporidium and/or Giardia have been identified in the source water Chandler receives from the Consolidated Canal. The filtration system in the City's SWTP exceeds EPA requirements for removal of Cryptosporidium and Giardia. Cryptosporidium was not detected in any of the City's samples.

Lead and Copper Testing

Federal regulations require all cities test for lead and copper at selected customer's taps at least once every three years. The City of Chandler conducted lead and copper tap sampling in the summer of 2016, with the concentrations of lead and copper well below regulatory limits. The next round of lead and copper sampling will be in 2019.

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

Lead and Copper Study 2016:

Contaminant (units)	Maximum Contaminant Level	MCLG	Results	Sources in Drinking water
Lead (ppb)	Action level =15 ppb 90th percentile Number of sites exceeding action level	0 ppb	3.0 0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	Action level = 1.3 ppm 90th percentile Number of sites exceeding action level	1.3 ppm	0.25 0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

about potential future drinking water regulations. The EPA published the final rule for the Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation Cycle (UCMR3) to meet this requirement in the Federal Register on May 2, 2012, with Chandler's assigned sampling period being calendar year 2014. Twenty of the 28 compounds were not detected in our water system. All the detections were in the lower parts per billion range, which is equivalent to one gallon in one billion gallons.



components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Chandler is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in household 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 by a commercial laboratory. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Protecting Chandler's Water Supply

Backflow Prevention

The City of Chandler has a backflow prevention program ensuring proper installation and maintenance of thousands of backflow prevention devices throughout the City. These devices ensure hazards originating on customer's property and from temporary connections do not impair or alter the water in the City's water distribution system. Return of any water to the City's water distribution system after the water has been used for any purpose on the customer's premises or within the customer's piping system is unacceptable. Backflow prevention devices range from vacuum breakers on household hose bibs to large commercial reduced-pressure principal devices found throughout the City.

Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAP)

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) completed a source water assessment for drinking water wells and surface water sources for Chandler's public water system in 2005. The assessment reviewed adjacent land uses that may pose a potential risk to water sources. These risks include, but are not limited to, gas stations, landfills, dry cleaners, agriculture fields, wastewater treatment plants, and mining activities. Once ADEQ identified the adjacent land uses, they were ranked on their potential to affect the water source.

All surface water sources are considered high risk due to their exposure to open air. The overall risk posed to surface water is addressed by EPA through its increased monitoring requirements for surface water sources.

Two of Chandler's drinking water wells were considered high risk based on adjacent land use criteria. The Chandler public water system conducts regular monitoring of drinking water entering the water distribution system from all wells to ensure land uses have not impacted the source water.

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 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.

Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting or visiting ADEQ at 1110 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. or visit website at www.azdeq.gov/source-water-protection.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Tips

"Be the solution to storm water pollution" – common storm water pollutants include sediment, motor oil and other vehicle fluids, pet waste, yard debris, metals, pesticides, fertilizers and herbicides, to name a few. For more information on storm water pollution prevention, please go to www.chandleraz.gov and search "stormwater".



Guidelines for Everyday Pollution Prevention – "Only Rain In the Storm Drain"

- Sweep yard debris and properly dispose of in the trash, rather than blowing or hosing into the street.
- Contain pool or spa water on private property or dispose of it in the sanitary sewer cleanout associated with your home. Draining pool water into the street or other City right-of-way is prohibited by City Code. For more information call 480-782-3507 or search "pool drainage" at www.chandleraz.gov.
- Use fertilizers and pesticides sparingly and as directed by the manufacturer.
- Pick up after your pet and properly dispose of the waste in the trash.
- Wash your car on a lawn or other unpaved surface, or use a commercial car wash.
- Always use a nozzle on your garden hose around the home. Do not let the water free flow into the street.



- Maintain vehicles to be free of leaks and do not park leaking vehicles on the street.
- Do not over-water your lawn.
- Report illegal dumping into streets and storm drains by calling 480-782-3503 or at www.chandleraz.gov.
- Minimize your purchase and use of hazardous products. Dispose of unused quantities properly. Please contact Solid Waste Services at 480-782-3510 for proper disposal guidelines of hazardous waste materials such as used motor oil and other similar fluids.



during normal business hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday). You can also visit our website at www.chandleraz.gov.

Citizens who wish to address the City Council about water issues may do so at regularly scheduled City Council meetings normally held the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month. The meetings are held at Chandler City Hall Council Chambers, 175 S. Arizona Avenue. For information about specific meeting times and agenda items, please contact the City Clerk's office at 480-782-2180, or visit www.chandleraz.gov and click on Government tab and then select City Council Agendas & Minutes from the drop down menu on the home page.

If you have questions or desire more information, visit www.chandleraz.gov/waterquality, or call (480) 782-3660 Monday through Friday 8 a.m. – 5 p.m., or mail your inquiry to City of Chandler, Mail Stop 803, P.O. Box 4008, Chandler, AZ 85244-4008.

Who do I contact with questions about Chandler's Drinking Water?

If you have any questions about your tap water or the information in this report, please call 480-782-3660

Santan Vista Detected Regulated Contaminants 2017:

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Average (of samples)	Range of Samples (Low to high)	MCL Violation	Likely Source
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.23	0.23 - single sample	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Santan Vista Detected Unregulated Contaminant (UCMR3):

Contaminant	Units	MRL	Average (of samples)	Range of Samples (Low to high)	Sources in Drinking Water
Vanadium	ppb	0.07	2.8	2.8- single sample	Erosion of natural deposits, also used in industrial processes
Chlorate	ppb	20.0	85	85- single sample	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Molybdenum	ppb	1.0	5.1	5.1- single sample	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium	ppb	0.2	1000	1000 - single sample	Erosion of natural deposits

Santan Vista Detected Disinfection By-product Contaminant 2017:

Contaminant	Units	MCL	Average (of samples)	Range of samples (Low to high)	Sources in Drinking Water
Bromate	ppb	10	2.4	<1.0 - 3.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Notes:

* Some average values are less than the low range due to substituting non-detect (<) values with zero, per the regulations governing compliance calculations.

Definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Average (of samples): The average of all samples taken during the monitoring period.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria was present

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria was present

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant added for treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health of persons would occur.

Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) The smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of water clarity

Non-Applicable (N/A): EPA has not set MCLs or MCLGs for these substances.

P/A equals Presence or Absence

Parts per million (ppm): Parts per million are a measurement of concentration of substances dissolved in water. One ppm is equivalent to one gallon in one million gallons.

Parts per billion (ppb): Parts per billion are a measurement of concentration of substances dissolved in water. One ppb is equivalent to one gallon in one billion gallons. A ppb is one thousand times smaller than a ppm.

Parts per trillion (ppt): Parts per trillion are a measurement of concentration of substances dissolved in water.

One ppt is equivalent to one gallon in one trillion gallons.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity of a substance.

Range (low to high): The lowest analytical result reported to the highest analytical result reported. All other analytical results fall between these two numbers.

TOC: Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the quality of water. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.