



City of Avondale Water Quality Report

2007/2008 Calendar

Featuring the talented men and women of Avondale's Water Resources Department

Continuing Our Commitment

Once again, the City of Avondale's Water Resources Department proudly presents the annual water quality report for all testing completed from January through December 2006. We are pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and in full compliance with all Federal and State requirements. Our commitment is to provide a safe, dependable supply of drinking water, delivering the highest quality drinking water 24 hours a day 7 days a week. The City of Avondale remains vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve your needs. We want to hear from you! Your participation is welcome at City Council meetings (held on the first and third Monday of the month at 7 pm in the Council Chambers), Water and Wastewater Citizen Advisory Board meetings and in Avondale's Citizen Academy. These forums provide ways for you to express your thoughts on drinking water and opportunities to learn more about the decisions related to Avondale's Water Resources.

To learn more about drinking water or any information in this report, please call Avondale's Water Resources Department at (623) 333-4400.

Este informe contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable. Si Ud. desea una copia en Español o tiene pregunta sobre el, llame a Esmie Avila al (623) 333-4400

Where Does Our Water Come From?

The City's drinking water source is 100% groundwater. Our water supply is not exposed to air and is not subject to direct pollution and contamination like a river or a reservoir. In fact, groundwater is the safest and highest quality water available.

All of our water is pumped through production wells. These wells are located throughout the City to provide sufficient flows and pressure. The aquifer from which we draw water is the West Salt River Valley Sub-Basin.

For the year, the City consumed 13,576 acre-feet of water. One acre-foot of water is equivalent to an entire football field filled with one foot of water, about 325,851 gallons. This year's consumption is nearly five billion gallons of water, or approximately 13,607,653 gallons every day.

How Is Water Tested and Treated?

The water delivered to your tap is, by nature, 99.9% microbial free. However, the City treats and tests water at production wells and reservoirs, continually monitoring quality to ensure purity at your tap.

Drinking water is subject to numerous chemical and biological analyses conducted on a regular basis. Samples are collected and analyzed by a laboratory certified by the Arizona Department of Health Services and approved by Maricopa County Environmental Services Department. Each month, 900 drinking water samples are collected for microbiological analysis to ensure the safety of your drinking water in the pipes as it travels through the distribution system to your tap.

Not only does the City test and monitor the water, we maintain chlorine levels throughout the distribution system to ensure disinfection.

How will I know if there's a problem with my water?

If the amount of a contaminant exceeds a pre-determined safe level in your drinking water (MCL, AL etc.), we will notify you via newspapers, radio, TV and other means within 24 hours. With this notification, you will be instructed on what appropriate actions you can take to protect your family's health.

Source Water Assessment

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has performed an evaluation of the City of Avondale's 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 Source Water Assessment Program was approved by the EPA in November 1999. Based on the information currently available on the

Are you new to Avondale or to the Desert? To learn more about water conservation, free workshops, publications, rebates, and watering guidelines, call (623) 333-4422 or visit www.avondale.org/water.

Additional Resources

Billing & Customer Service: (623) 333-2005

Water Related Emergencies, after-hours: (623) 333-7000

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791, www.epa.gov/safewater

ADEQ: (602) 771-2300, www.adeq.state.az.us/environ/water/index.html

Maricopa County Environmental Services Department: (602) 505-6666, www.maricopa.gov/envsvc/Wwmd.asp

hydrogeologic settings of and the adjacent land uses that are in the specified proximity of the drinking water sources, ADEQ has given a low risk designation for the degree to which this public water system drinking water sources 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.

Youth Water Education Information

Water conservation presentations are available free of charge to schools in the Avondale service area. Call (623) 333-4400.



Tap into Quality

The safety, convenience and affordability of tap water is the message being communicated by "Tap Into Quality," a public education campaign. For more information, visit www.tapintoquality.org.



Special notice to Users of Kidney Dialysis Machines and Fish Owners

It is important for all customers who use specialized treatments, such as kidney dialysis machines, or who have unique water quality needs, such as fish owners, to make the necessary adjustments in water treatment to adequately remove any residual chlorine.

Water Quality Data - Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water

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 and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, can reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. **The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk.** More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Information on bottled water can be obtained from the FDA at www.FDA.gov.

Range: The highest and lowest measurements reported during the year.

	Year Tested	MCL	MCLG	Avg. Detected	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Likely Source
Inorganic Contaminants are salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.							
Arsenic* (mg/L)	2004	0.050	0.0	0.019	0.003 - 0.040	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; naturally occurring
Asbestos (MFL)	2004	7	7	<0.02	<0.02	No	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/L)	2004	2	2	0.07	0.01 - 0.06	No	Naturally occurring
Chromium (mg/L)	2004	0.1	0.1	0.018	0.005 - 0.037	No	Naturally occurring
Fluoride (mg/L)	2004	4	4	0.62	0.2 - 1.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate** (mg/L)	2004	10	10	5.23	3.39 - 6.21	No	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks
Nitrite (mg/L)	2004	1	1	<0.1	<0.1	No	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks
Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of the concentrations of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform which are by-products of adding chlorine to water to kill harmful germs.							
Bromodichloromethane (mg/L)	2006	N/A	N/A	0.0013	0.0006 - 0.0003	No	By-product of drinking water water chlorination
Bromoform (mg/L)	2006	N/A	N/A	0.006	0.0012 - 0.0139	No	By-product of drinking water water chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane (mg/L)	2006	N/A	N/A	0.001	0.0002 - 0.0013	No	By-product of drinking water water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (mg/L)	2006	N/A	N/A	0.004	0.0008 - 0.0076	No	By-product of drinking water water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (mg/L) Running annual average	2006	0.080	0	0.0099	0.0020 - 0.0219	No	By-product of drinking water water chlorination
Total Halocetic Acids (mg/L)	2006	0.060	0	0.0028	0.0012 - 0.0066	No	By-product of drinking water water chlorination
Synthetic Organics are pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.							
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (mg/L)	2004	0.006	0.0006	0.0017	ND - 0.0017	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Glyphosate (mg/L)	2004	0.7	0.7	0.0020	0 - 0.0060	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Volatile Organics include synthetic and natural chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes, petroleum production, urban stormwater runoff, and gas station and septic system leaks and/or spills.							
Toluene (mg/L)	2006	1	1	<0.005	ND - 0.0005	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Radiochemical Contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2004	15	0	3.47	2.5 - 4.6	No	Naturally occurring
Radon (pCi/L)	2001	1420	0	209	72 - 209	No	Naturally occurring
Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	2004	5	0	<0.38	<0.3 - 0.5	No	Naturally occurring
Uranium (ug/L)	2004	30	0	3.7	<1.101 - 6.5	No	Naturally occurring

***Arsenic**

In 2002 the EPA finalized new regulations for arsenic in drinking water. The new regulation took effect in January 2006 and has lowered the MCL for arsenic, established in 1942, from 0.050 mg/L to 0.010 mg/L. Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral in the environment. In groundwater, arsenic is largely the result of minerals dissolving naturally from weathered rocks and soils. As a result, most drinking water – especially in the Southwest – contains some levels of arsenic.

In 2006, the City completed construction of its first arsenic treatment facility. The facility is supplied by two wells that require arsenic treatment. Due to the variation of the arsenic concentration, the City is providing the following statements as required by the EPA.

Arsenic Educational Statement: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of

arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations, and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Arsenic Health Effects Statement: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

****Nitrate**

The EPA requires water providers to explain what high nitrate concentrations in drinking water means to you. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. The City is providing the following statement as required

	Year Tested	MCL	MCLG	Avg. Detected	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Likely Source
Microbiological contaminants such as viruses and bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.							
Total coliform 900 annual routine samples	2006	Present in not more than 5% of monthly samples.	0	0	0	No	Naturally present in environment
<i>For water systems that collect fewer than 40 routine samples per month, no more than one sample can be total-coliform positive per month.</i>							
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	2006	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG N/A	1.09	0.91 - 1.23	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper in drinking water is derived from either naturally occurring deposits or from the corrosion of household plumbing systems. New federal regulations require all cities to test for lead and copper at selected customer's taps at least once every three years. In the summer of 2004, the City conducted one round of lead and copper tap sampling. The next round of lead and copper sampling will be in July - September 2007. The concentrations of both lead and copper in the City's drinking water are well below the regulatory levels.							
Lead (mg/L)	2004	0.015	0	0.00	ND - 0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Compliance based on samples taken at customer's tap (30 sites)							
<i>90% of homes tested must have lead levels less than 0.015 (mg/L)</i>							
City Wells - Lead (mg/L)				<0.005	ND - <0.005	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L) Compliance based on samples taken at customer's tap (30 sites)	2004	1.3	1.3	0.21	ND - 0.35	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
90% of homes tested must have copper levels less than 1.3 (mg/L)							
City Wells - Copper (mg/L)	2004			<0.01	ND - <0.01		Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Inorganic substances do not have an MCL and are measured voluntarily because these substances primarily relate to the taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water. These inorganic substances are found naturally in the soil. (non-enforceable standards)							
	Year Tested	MCLG	Avg. Detected	Range (Low-High)	Violation		
Alkalinity (mg/L)	2006	N/A	146	134 - 161	No		
Hardness Total (mg/L)	2006	N/A	357	70 - 568	No		
Grains per Gallon (Gr/Gal)	2006	N/A	21	4 - 33	No		
pH (standard unit)	2006	N/A	7.62	7.2 - 8.0	No		
Sodium (mg/L)	2006	N/A	87	69 - 108	No		
Sulfate (mg/L)	2006	N/A	71	35.5 - 93.0	No		
Temperature Celsius	2006	N/A	17.6	12.6 - 26.1	No		
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2006	N/A	607	281 - 1050	No		

Important information for people at risk of infections

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Persons with compromised immune systems, such as: persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants; persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders; and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Definitions:

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

Gr/gal (Grains per Gallon): Water hardness measure.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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 drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

mg/L (milligrams per liter): Unit of measure equal to parts per million (ppm). One part per million (or milligrams per liter) is equivalent to one penny in \$10,000.

MFL: million fibers per Liter larger than 10 microns.

N/A: Not available.

ND: None detected.

pCi/L (pico-Curies per liter): Measurement of radioactivity.

ug/L (micrograms per liter): Unit of measure equal to parts per billion (ppb). One part per billion (or micrograms per liter) is equivalent to one penny in \$10,000,000.

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are contaminants for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. The City tested for the following unregulated contaminants in 2001 and 2003, but none were found: Acetochlor; 2,4 - Dinitrotoluene; 2,6 - Dinitrotoluene; 4,4 - DDE; DCPA - acid metabolites; EPTC; Molinate; MTBE; Nitrobenzene; Terbacil and Perchlorate.

Although over 127 contaminants were tested for, not all were detected. Only those detected are shown in the table above. To see the entire list of possible contaminants, please contact the Water Resources Department at (623) 333-4400.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

1. Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria that may be from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.
2. Inorganic contaminants such as: salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; oil and gas production; mining or farming.
3. Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
4. Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
5. Radioactive contaminants which occur naturally or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Avondale celebrates water!

A safe, reliable water supply is critical to sustain the quality of life we enjoy in the desert. The men and women of the Avondale Water Resources Department are dedicated to delivering water to you that is safe and refreshing.



Avondale's Water Resources Department consists of 56 people in seven divisions who are responsible for the water policy, water and waste water operations and capital improvements related to your water service. This team of dedicated, highly trained professionals share the mission of providing superior customer service in a safe environment and strive to constantly meet the needs of our growing community while upholding the highest standards for efficient, dependable and environmentally friendly operations to ensure the health and welfare of the people of Avondale, Arizona.

JULY 2007

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		<i>Fireworks Festival</i>	<i>Independence Day</i> City Observed Holiday Offices Closed			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	Keep a pitcher of water in the refrigerator instead of running the tap for cold drinks, so that every drop goes down you not the drain. 		<i>As a Utility Operator, Ivan uses his special skills to repair and maintain water mains, lines and meters throughout Avondale.</i>	

*Avondale
water
measures
up!*

Avondale's Water Resources employees go to great lengths to ensure that your water is safe — constantly sampling and testing to make certain it meets or exceeds the standards set forth by the Safe Drinking Water Act.



AUGUST 2007

Every month, over 80 different samples are taken from hose bibs, well sites and special sampling stations at various locations throughout Avondale to ensure only the highest quality water is delivered to you. Each sample is collected by personnel who are trained, certified and who hold a license to perform this sampling.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	<p><i>Lari, a Geographic Information System (GIS) Manager, uses his keen eye to map Avondale's utility infrastructure with the utmost precision.</i></p>		1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	<p>An average-size pool loses approximately 1,000 gallons of water per month to evaporation. A pool cover cuts the loss by 90%.</p> 

Use Water Wisely!

Avondale is always watching out for ways to help people conserve water. As a member of the 'Water Use it Wisely' coalition, Avondale joins other Arizona cities in a collective effort to promote water conservation.



In May 2007, the City Council passed the Waste of Water Ordinance giving staff the tools to address cases of chronic and blatant water wastefulness. Avondale's Water Conservation Office also promotes the wise use of water by hosting a variety of programs and activities with conservation as the theme. The programs include:

- Rebates to homeowners for installing water saving devices and low water use landscaping
- Classes and Workshops on irrigation, plant selection and landscape maintenance
- Home Water Audits that help identify ways to save water
- School Programs that provide fun, educational conservation messages to students

SEPTEMBER

2007

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		
		<p><i>Utility Operator, Maria (left), patrols Avondale installing water meters to ensure not one drop is wasted. Letty (right), a Customer Service Specialist, reads and repairs water meters to ensure the accuracy of water usage.</i></p>		<p>Use a broom instead of a hose to clean your driveway and sidewalk and save up to 80 gallons of water every time.</p> 		1		
2	<p><i>Labor Day</i></p> <p>City Observed Holiday Offices Closed</p>	3	4	5	6	7	8	
9		<p><i>Primary Election</i></p>	10	11	12	13	14	15
16			17	18	19	20	21	22
23								<p><i>WorldFest</i></p>
30			24	25	26	27	28	

*Puttin' the
pressure
on!*

Avondale's Utility Operators come to the rescue everyday by making sure each and every fire hydrant throughout the City, and the underground piping systems that supply the hydrants, are in working order.



OCTOBER 2007

The ability to provide water for fire protection is essential for the development of communities and influences the placement of new home construction, business location decisions, and insurance rates.

Avondale's fire hydrants are classified into two pressure categories:

- orange caps which flow under 1,000 gallons per minute
- green caps which flow over 1,000 gallons per minute .

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Grab a wrench and fix that leaky faucet. It's simple, inexpensive and can save up to 140 gallons a week. 	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31		<i>Matthew, a Utility Operator, turns heads as he tests and maintains water lines and fire hydrants throughout the City of Avondale.</i>	

Team spirit!

Avondale's Water Resources employees go to great lengths to ensure that your water needs are being met everyday. From the people who walk every neighborhood reading water meters to the crews who are on call 24 hours a day, every day of the year — this dedicated team is here to serve you!



By the Numbers

- Together Avondale's Customer Service Specialists read 21,560 meters every month.
- Each Customer Service Specialist reads approximately 700 to 1000 meters per day.
- There are 296 miles of water mains and service lines that deliver clean water to more than 70,000 water customers in Avondale.
- There are 218 miles of sewer mains that take waste water away and deliver it to Avondale's Water Reclamation Facility for processing.

NOVEMBER

2007

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			<p><i>Eric, Juan, Maria and Letty work as a team everyday in Avondale, doing whatever it takes to ensure your water service is second to none.</i></p>			
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	<p><i>Veteran's Day</i></p> <p>City Observed Holiday Offices Closed</p>	<p><i>Election Day</i></p>	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	<p><i>Thanksgiving Day</i></p> <p>City Observed Holiday Offices Closed</p>	<p>City Observed Holiday Offices Closed</p>	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	 <p>Time your shower to keep it under five minutes. You'll save up to 1,000 gallons a month.</p>

Santa's secret fishing spot!

Even Santa knows a good fishing spot when he sees one! When he needs to get away, Santa visits Avondale's Wetlands. The Wetlands not only serve a functional purpose as nature's own water purification system, they double as a scenic recreation area and home to many different species of birds, fish and other wildlife.



DECEMBER

2007

The Wetlands of Avondale are a unique natural surface water treatment system. Gravity moves water that Avondale purchases from SRP and CAP through a system of 21 basins where it is naturally treated before it is recharged back into the ground.

Wetlands Fun Facts

- The 21 basins cover 72 acres and hold approximately 126,430,188 gallons of water.
- As the tall, bulrush plants die, they remove nitrates from the water.
- Fish play an important role in the Wetlands. Japanese Koi help with insect control. Tilapia eat algae. Channel Catfish feed off the basin bottoms and White Amur keep weeds under control.
- Since put into use, the Wetlands have treated 6,191,169,000 gallons of water that has been recharged back into the ground for future use.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	<i>Santa has a helper named 'Ranger Jake' who is very jolly and works hard at maintaining water recharge areas so wildlife and fish can thrive while visitors enjoy the beauty and tranquility of Avondale's Wetlands.</i>		Water deeply but less frequently to create healthier and stronger plants.			1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	<i>Christmas Day</i> City Observed Holiday Offices Closed				
30	31	25	26	27	28	29

Water Resources at your service!

In every glass of water you drink, no matter where you are in Avondale, you are experiencing the white glove service given by every one of Avondale's Water Resources Department employees.



JANUARY 2008

From the moment water enters Avondale's natural Wetlands treatment system to the instant it pours from your tap, nearly every one of the City's 56 Water Resources employees has had an opportunity to shape your experience as a consumer of Avondale's water.

We strive to ensure that every single drop of the 5 billion gallons of water delivered to you from Avondale's 12 groundwater wells is consistently convenient, safe and affordable.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	<i>Scott, pictured with his wife Joy, provides white glove service everyday as a Project Manager working on Avondale's capital improvement projects.</i>	<i>New Year's Day</i> City Observed Holiday Offices Closed 1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	<i>Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day</i> City Observed Holiday Offices Closed 14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	Before you lather up, install a low-flow showerhead.  They're inexpensive, easy to install and can save your family more than 500 gallons a week.	

*When only
the best
will do!*

When you want to give only the absolute best, choose Avondale Water! Avondale's Water Resources employees aren't satisfied until the water they deliver to you puts a smile on your face.



FEBRUARY 2008

Did you know that 97% of the world's water is salty and undrinkable? Another 2% is locked in ice caps and glaciers, leaving just 1% for consumption by all living creatures, including plants and animals.

Considering how precious and limited water is on the planet, Avondale wants you to know that every day you have an opportunity to be a responsible water user without sacrificing your quality of life. Here are two simple ways to conserve water:

- If everyone in the US flushed the toilet one less time per day, together we could save a lake full of water about one mile long, one mile wide and four feet deep.
- Every glass of water brought to your table in a restaurant requires another two glasses of water to wash and rinse the glass. Since nearly 70 million meals are served each day in US restaurants, we'd save more than 26 million gallons of water if only one in four of us declined the complimentary glassful.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
	<p><i>Rachel provides administrative support to the Water Resources Department and uses her smile to greet vendors and customers. Mike is a Utility Location Specialist. Using his charm and spray paint, Mike marks the location of underground utility lines to prevent line damage and crew injury.</i></p>					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
10	11	12	13	Valentine's Day	15	16	
17	<p><i>Presidents' Day</i></p> <p>City Observed Holiday Offices Closed</p>	19	20	21	22	23	
24	25	26	27	28	29	<p>Turn off the water while you brush your teeth and save 4 gallons a minute. That's 200 gallons a week for a family of four.</p> 	

*Quench
your
thirst for
knowledge!*

Avondale's Community Education division makes learning about water fun and easy. Whether it's teaching new desert dwellers how to set their landscaping timers or teaching children about the water cycle, Avondale provides a water education program for everyone.



What do you get when you combine a water hauling relay race and 1,000 Avondale area fourth grade students? "The 2006 'Make a Splash with Project WET' water festival."

On October 26, 2006, Avondale's Water Resources Community Education Division hosted the state's National Water Education Day event at Friendship Park.

While learning about history and conservation, students competed in a water hauling relay race. At the end of the day, each student walked away knowing more about the ways they can reduce the amount of water they use in their every day lives.

MARCH 2008

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	As a Water Conservation and Community Education Specialist, Esmie magically presents the concept of conservation and the water cycle to children in a way that captures their thirsty young minds.		Do one thing each day that will save water. Even if savings are small, every drop counts.			1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9		Groundwater Awareness Week March 9 - 15				
	St. Patrick's Day					
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24					
30	31	25	26	27	28	29

*Always on
our mind!*

Even on their breaks,
Avondale's dedicated
Water Resources
employees continually
think about ways in
which they can provide
better service to you.



It's not something you probably think about often — waste water. In 2006, the City of Avondale received 1.4 billion gallons of waste water that was treated and returned to the environment.

Every day, there are approximately 5 million gallons of waste water processed at Avondale's Water Reclamation Facility.

As one of the fastest growing cities in the fastest growing county in the nation, Avondale is experiencing growth on all facets- including the need to increase the capacity of the Water Reclamation Facility. The passage of a bond election in May 2007 authorized Avondale to spend \$5 million to fund such an expansion.

APRIL 2008

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Put food coloring in your toilet tank. If it seeps into the toilet bowl, you have a leak. It's easy to fix by replacing the flapper and you can save more than 600 gallons a month.						
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	Earth Day	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	As a Utility Operator, John leads the teams that install, maintain and repair the City's water distribution systems. John's other favorite seat is in a backhoe as he works with his team to repair broken water lines.		

Feeling pampered?

Avondale's Water Resources employees really take customer service to the extreme. The men and women who bring you the water you enjoy everyday are there with you in spirit!



Your friendly neighborhood City Water workforce is there for you! Collectively, their efforts help to ensure a quality water supply that meets the many needs for water in Avondale.

From ensuring refreshing drinks for your family and pets to efficiently processing waste to providing the most important ingredient for fire suppression and gardening — you can always count on the employees of Avondale’s Water Resources Department to serve your needs, no matter where it takes us!

MAY 2008

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
	<i>Melqui quietly and professionally samples water throughout the City of Avondale to ensure only the highest quality water makes it to your home. Melqui also responds to service requests from Avondale's water customers.</i>						
				1	2	3	
		<i>National Drinking Water Week, May 4 - 10</i>					
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<i>Mother's Day</i>							
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	<i>Memorial Day</i> City Observed Holiday Offices Closed						
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

*No funny
business
here!*

Water resource planning is something that Avondale takes very seriously. Through wise resource management, conservation efforts and skillfully laid plans, Avondale has created a diverse water portfolio that will ensure an adequate water supply for many years to come.



Avondale has planned for decades to meet the challenge of providing a safe, high-quality, reliable supply of water to sustain our quality of life in the desert. In August 2004, the City Council adopted a Drought Ordinance designed to protect Avondale's water supplies. In Avondale, we're always working to make certain that clean, reliable water is always on tap.

JUNE 2008

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Father's Day</i>						
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	 <p>There are a number of ways to save water, and they all start with you. Visit www.wateruseitwisely.com</p>			<p><i>As the Water Resources Planning Manager, Marilyn skillfully oversees capital improvement projects, water conservation efforts and helps City leaders keep track of Avondale's water supply.</i></p>	

*Together we can become better stewards
of our most precious resource – Water.*



Water Resources Department
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www.avondale.org/water

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