

Centerville City 2022



Annual Water Quality Report

Questions

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Centerville Public Works at 801-292-8232. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 pm at Centerville City Hall located at 250 North Main. Please check the City Council agenda prior to attending because our water system is not discussed at each meeting.

Centerville Public Works

655 North 1250 West
Office: (801) 292-8232

Your Drinking Water

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources have been determined to be from groundwater and surface water sources. Our water sources are Church Well, Lyons Well, Ricks Creek Well, City Hall Well, Carrington Well, Church Main Well, and Chase Lane Well. We also purchase water from Weber Basin WCD- South (UT06013). This report shows our water quality and what it means to you, our customer.

Each year Centerville City is required to publish a Drinking Water Quality Report and make it available to all customers. It shows the test results for microbiological, inorganic, and radioactive contaminants. Centerville's drinking water complies with all applicable standards. Testing for contaminants occurs on a regular basis-either daily, weekly, monthly, annually or every three years-depending on the substance. This report shows our water quality and what it means to you, our customer.

Source Protection Plan

Centerville has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan. What is a Source Protection Plan? It identifies potential sources of contamination and source protection areas. Many of our sources are in remote and protected locations where there is very little potential for source contamination. Other sources are within the range and influence of private homes, so we ask everyone to be careful with what is discharged around your yard or street such as oil, antifreeze, fertilizer, pesticides, etc. The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan is available for review at the Public Works Building located at 655 North 1250 West. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

Centerville City is aware of the importance and value in protecting our natural resources. Therefore, we have developed management strategies to improve water quality and decrease the impact and potential contamination of sources within our watershed. These efforts are made through watershed inspections, emergency action plans, and public outreach and education. Additionally, we work to develop close partnerships with watershed stakeholders to foster participation in water quality improvement measures.

Watersheds sustain life in many ways. Successful watershed management requires suitable land use practices and water quality preservation. By implementing best practices to monitor, protect, and improve the quality of water and natural resources inside a watershed, we can sustain its future. Centerville City works hard to protect and promote the sustainability of our water resources.

We at Centerville City Water System work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Test Results

Centerville City Water System routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Contaminant	VIOL Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date	Likely Source of Contamination
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Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1	N/A	0	5	2022	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	ND	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	2022	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.19-1.4	NTU	N/A	5	2020	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	1.2	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2019	Soil runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)

Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic	N	ND-0.5	ppb	0	10	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	N	0.024-0.102	ppm	2	2	2019, 2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)	N	0.9-3.5	ppm	0	4	2021, 2022	Naturally present in the environment
Copper a.90% results b.# of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 0.323 b.0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (RAW WATER)	N	0.7	ppm	4	4	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride (POST TREATMENT)	N	0.707	mg/l	0.6	0.8	2020	Voters in Davis and Salt Lake Counties passed rule #33 mandating regulated public water suppliers to fluoridate the water supplied to their customers, and Davis County Health Department is responsible for implementation of this rule. Fluoride is added to our water supply with a finish water goal of 0.7 mg/l. This level of fluoride has been found to help prevent tooth decay. Please check with your doctor for specifics on fluoride intake for you, your infant, and your family.
Lead a.90% results b.# of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 4.1 b. 1	ppb	0	AL=15	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.737-3.163	ppm	10	10	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	ND-1.1	ppb	50	50	2019, 2020	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	24.728-57.2	ppm	500	None set by EPA	2019, 2020	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	19.449-44	ppm	1000	1000	2019, 2020	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	192-420	ppm	2000	2000	2019, 2020	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-products

TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	ND-67.1	ppb	0	80	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	ND-43.1	ppb	0	60	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters	N	3.8-8.1	pCi/l	0	15	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	0.15-0.4	pCi/l	0	5	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0.24-0.65	pCi/l	0	5	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	N	20.3	ppb	0	30	2020	Erosion of natural deposits

Safe

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Although some constituents have been detected, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

Water samples taken in April and September 2022 confirmed the presence of total coliform bacteria. Total coliforms are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of these bacteria is usually a result of a problem with water treatment or the pipes which distribute the water and indicates that the water may have been contaminated with organisms that can cause disease. Symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea, and possible jaundice, and any associated headaches and fatigue. When the monthly samples confirmed the presence of total coliform bacteria, we took steps to identify and correct the problem. Subsequent monthly sampling has confirmed the absence of total coliforms in the water system.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Table Definitions

You might not be familiar with many of the terms and abbreviations in the preceding table. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

ND/Low - High - For water systems that have multiple sources of water, the Utah Division of Drinking Water has given water systems the option of listing the test results of the constituents in one table, instead of multiple tables. To accomplish this, the lowest and highest values detected in the multiple sources are recorded in the same space in the report table.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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.

Date - Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem outdated.

Waivers (W) - Because some chemicals are not used or stored in areas around drinking water sources, some water systems have been given waivers that exempt them from having to take certain chemical samples, these waivers are also tied to Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.

Cross Connection

There are many connections to our water distribution system. When connections are properly installed and maintained, the concerns are very minimal. However, unapproved and improper piping changes or connections can adversely affect not only the availability, but also the quality of the water. A cross connection may let polluted water or even chemicals mingle into the water system when not properly protected. This not only compromises the water quality but can also affect your health. So, what can you do? Do not make or allow improper connections at your homes. Even that unprotected garden hose lying in the puddle next to the driveway is a cross connection. The unprotected lawn sprinkler system after you have fertilized or sprayed can be a cross connection if it is connected to the culinary water system. When the cross connection is allowed to exist at your home, it will affect you and your family first. If you'd like to learn more about helping to protect the quality of our water, call us for further information about ways you can help.

Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Centerville City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. If you would like to check out Centerville City's latest Lead & Copper Samples, you can go to our web page: centervilleutah.gov/186/water

Should I Be Worried About Contaminants?

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or manmade. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water Conservation

Centerville City closely monitors all the water it treats and is confident about the high quality of water delivered to your homes and businesses. We all must rethink how we use water and challenge ourselves to preserve this resource for years to come. Rethinking outdoor water use is by far the area with the most potential for savings. The state is asking the water users of Centerville City to reduce per capita water use another 20% from now until 2030, through education and conservation programs. This info comes from Weber Basin WCD Water Quality Report.

With increasing growth and the nature of the regional climate, there is no question that we will encounter future drought in the coming years. Future drought cycles will have an even greater effect than in previous years due to increased population and higher demands by private and commercial water users. Applying principles of conservation and improving our water efficiency must become a way of life for everyone. Centerville City is making extended efforts in water conservation by improving existing infrastructure, adopting new technology, and hosting educational opportunities for the public.

Conservation alone will not meet future water needs. Centerville City & Weber Basin District will continue to develop water supplies, build new infrastructure, and maintain the current infrastructure. However, future water projects are costly and usually geographically limited. The more each of us can do to be efficient with our current water supply will help delay and minimize the cost of future projects. If we each save a little, we all can save a lot!

Achieving this goal will be extremely difficult and will take a significant effort from all water users within the City. This water conservation effort will be a major focus of the city moving forward by educating water users on proper irrigation practices and changing both attitudes and behaviors toward wiser water use. We are grateful to those who are already making efforts to improve efficiency and conserve this valuable resource.

You can also learn about yard and conservation tips by visiting Weber Basin WCD's learning garden. The learning garden has classes and events to help make the most of your water and while enjoying your yard and garden throughout the year. For more information you can visit:

weberbasin.com/conservation/LearningGarden

GOVERNOR COX'S DROUGHT STATE OF EMERGENCY

With 100% in the moderate drought category and 90% of the state experiencing extreme drought, today Gov. Spencer J. Cox issued an Executive Order declaring a state of emergency due to drought conditions. This declaration allows drought-affected communities, agricultural producers and others to officially begin the process that may provide access to state or federal emergency resources. Current soil moisture is also at the lowest levels since monitoring began in 2006.

Governor Cox has recommended the following practices to conserve our precious water resources during this dry time; Please wait to water as long as you can, shorten showers by at least one minute, and fix any leaks and update infrastructure as needed. State and local governments may install strict watering guidelines this summer to slow the flow. Please adhere to the applicable rules. For more information on Governor Cox's State of Emergency, you can visit: <https://governor.utah.gov/2021/03/17/gov-cox-issues-drought-executive-order/>

Utah & Water

As many Utahns know, we live in the second driest of the fifty United States, receiving an average of only 19.5 inches of precipitation state-wide per year. Utah's population is increasing at a rate that our current water supply can't sustain. We are expecting our population to double from three million to six million by the year 2060. To sustain this growth water providers will need to find more sources of water. The cheapest and least invasive of these is water conservation. The cost to conserve water is minimal compared to the cost of building new infrastructure.

Water Conservation Tips You Can Apply at Home

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but you can also save money by reducing your water bill.

Conservation measures for inside your home

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures; install water-saving devices in faucets and appliances.
- Wash only full loads of laundry
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal
- Take shorter showers
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth
- Soak dishes before washing and/or only run the dishwasher when it's full

You Can Conserve Outdoors as Well

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses
- Use water-saving nozzles.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car, and save the hose for rinsing

Every Drop Counts!