Centerville City

2017 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 N 1250 S
ph: (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. 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. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Each year Centerville City is required to publish a Drinking Water Quality Report and make it available to all customers. The latest annual report is now available on the City website: centervilleut.net. 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. 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. Most of our drinking water is groundwater from several wells. Additionally we purchase 500 acre feet of surface water from Weber Basin Water Conservancy District.

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.

Cross Connections

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 supply 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

Test Results

Centerville City 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, 2017. 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
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	N/A	0	5	2017	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	0	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	2017	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.12-1.5	NTU	0	5	2017	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	0-1.1	ppb	0	10	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.023-0.1	ppm	2	2	2017	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	ND-0.01	Ppm	0.2	0.1	2017	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a.90% results b.# of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 0.32 b.0	Ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (RAW WATER)	N	0-0.9	Ppm	4	4	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride (POST TREATMENT)	N	0.731	mg/l	0.6	0.8	2017	Voters in Davis ans Salt Lake Counties passed rule #33 mandating regulated public water suppliers to flouridate the water supplied to their customers, and Davis County Helath Department is responsible for implementation of this rule. Flouride is added to our water supply with a finish water goal of 0.7 mg/l. Centerville City was in compliance with EPA and State regulators for all of 2017. This level of flouride has been found to help prevent tooth decay. Please check with your doctor for specifics on flouride intake for you, your infant, and your family.
Lead a.90% results b.# of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 5.4 b.0	ppb	0	AL=15	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.3-3.4	Ppm	10	10	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0-3.3	ppb	50	50	2017	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	12.5-80	Ppb	500	None set by EPA	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	5-39.8	ppm	1000	1000	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	191-476	ppm	2000	2000	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	0-77.2	ppb	0	80	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	0-43.2	ppb	0	60	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	3.4-13.4	pCi/1	0	15	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined	N	0.3-1.32	pCi/1	0	5	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	0.07-0.96	pCi/1	0	5	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0-0.78	pCi/1	0	5	2017	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.

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:

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.

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

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

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

Microbial Pathogens

Cryptosporidium and Giardia are microbial pathogens found in surface water throughout the U.S.. Weber Basin WCD uses UV light in their water treatment which inhibits these organisms from reproducing and causing sickness. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection.

Weber Basin WCD is required to test our sources of drinking water, as well as our treated tap water, for the presence of Cryptosporidium. Weber Basin WCD tests for this contaminant quarterly in both source water and treated water. Although small amounts were found in the source water, they did not find any in the treated water that goes to your tap. Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water throughout the United States. Although Cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Their monitoring of source water and/or finished water indicates the presence of these organisms.

Unfortunately, current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of an infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks, However, immunocompromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life-threatening illness. Immunocompromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested for it to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water illness. Immunocompromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection.

Centerville City

"We at Centerville City 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."

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Lead

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Our lead samples can be found under the inorganic contaminants section of the test results table on page two.
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.

Conservation Practices

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

- Take shorter showers
- Use water-saving nozzles
- Wash full loads of laundry
- Run dishwasher only when full
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses
- Do not use toilet for trash disposal
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs
- Water lawn/garden in early morning or evening
- Shutoff sprinklers manually or use a rainfall shutoff device
- Use water from a bucket to wash cars and save hose for rinsing

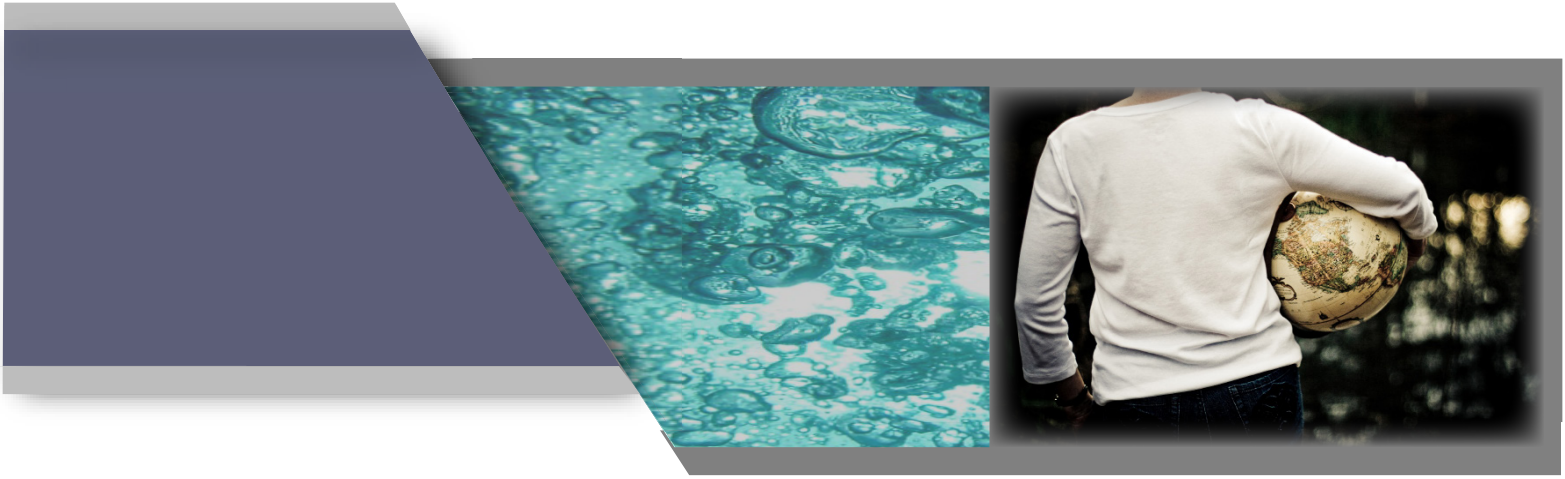
Should I be worried about contaminants?

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).

CITY OF CENTERVILLE, UTAH
Friendly City Beside The Great Salt Lake
1848



EVERY DROP COUNTS

Utah and 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.

Conservation in Action

As a state, we are committed to achieving a 25% reduction in water use per capita by 2025. This will help us make sure there is adequate water to serve our growing population.

What You Can Do

To learn more about water conservation and to find new ways to help conserve water, visit:

https://weberbasin.com/index.php/conservation

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