Centerville City
2016 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.

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.
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 Plain 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 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.

"Our Goal is to provide you with safe and dependable drinking water!"

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, 2016. 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	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2016	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	2016	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.02-2.9	NTU	N/A	5	2014	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	0-0.6	ppb	0	10	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	12-43	ppb	2000	2000	2014	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)	N	900-3400	ppb	NA	TT	2014	Naturally present in the environment
Copper a.90% results b.# of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 112 - 746 b.0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (Raw Water)	N	0-200	ppb	4000	4000	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Post-Flouridation - Voters in Davis and Salt Lake Counties passed rule #33 mandating regulated public water suppliers to flouridate the water supplied to their customers, and Davis County Health Department is responsible for implementation of this rule. Flouride is added to our water supply with a finish water goal of .7 mg/l. The annual average for 2016 was .745. Centerville City was in compliance with EPA and State regulations for all of 2016. 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. 4.7 b.0	ppb	0	AL=15	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	800-3300	ppb	10000	10000	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0.5-1	ppb	50	50	2014	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	26-44	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	16-34	ppm	1000	1000	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Disinfection By-products							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	8.65	ppb	0	80	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	3.92	ppb	0	60	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	0.4-8.2	pCi/1	0	15	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined	N	0.5-2.4	pCi/1	0	5	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	.07-.33	pCi/1	0	5	2014	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. 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.

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) - on e 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.

Nitrate

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 because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

"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."

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).

The City's current base water rates paid by customers include $3.79 per month to cover the cost of operating and maintaining the fluoride equipment, as well as daily monitoring.

2016 Water Quality Report

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS THAT 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 faucet 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 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.