

# **Price City's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2018**

Public Works  
432 West 600 South  
Price, UT 84501

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.

## **WATER SOURCES**

The Price City water system has multiple sources of drinking water. We have a Springs that is a free-flowing underground source that is piped to the Price City water treatment plant where it is chlorinated. We have a seasonal water treatment plant which runs from April to October. The treatment plant has a complete water treatment process for the Price River water from Scofield Reservoir. Also, Price City has a water trade agreement with Price River Water Improvement District (PRWID). We are able to give them water in the winter and they can give us water in the summer. Another source of drinking water is two Rocky Mountain Power wells. This is used on a limited or emergency use only.

## **SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN**

Price City has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for our Springs and a Surface Water Source Protection Plan for the Price River and Scofield Reservoir. These plans contain information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources, and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Our sources have a medium susceptibility to potential contamination, such as private septic tanks, lake recreation, highways, railroad and etc. The public can obtain access to the reports through Price City at the Public Works Complex. Please contact us at 637-5010, if you would like to review our source protection plans.

## **CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL**

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 is also a cross connection. 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.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

## **QUESTIONS**

This report shows our water quality and what it means to you our customer. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ron Brewer at 435-637-5010 located at 432 West 600 South in Price at our Public Works facility.

## PLEASE ATTEND

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on second and fourth Wednesday of every month beginning at 5:30 p.m. located at City Hall.

Price 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018 or the most recent sample data. 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.

## CONSTITUENT TABLE DEFINITIONS

**In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. 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

**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 out-dated.

**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.

## CONSTITUENT TABLE - TEST RESULTS

CONTAMINANT	VIOL. Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEAS.	MCLG	MCL	DATE SAMPLED	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Alpha emitters	N	0.08 - 0.4	pCi/1	0	15	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0.25 - 0.32	pCi/1	0	5	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2018	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	N	ND	N/A	0		2018	Human and animal fecal waste
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Barium	N	ND - 1	ppb	2000	2000	2013	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Alkalinity	N	153 - 237	ppb	NA	TT	2014	Naturally present in the environment
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)	N	1 - 7	ppm	NA	TT	2018	Naturally present in the environment
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 86 b. 0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	1	ppm	40	40	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 2 b. 0	ppb	15	AL=15	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	N	ND - .21	ppm	10	10	2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	1	ppm	50	50	2013	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	30	ppm	20	None set by EPA	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.

Sulfate	N	46	ppm	1000	1000	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	200 - 378	ppm	2000	2000	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	ND - 7.6	ppb	0	60	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	6.7 – 62.2	ppb	0	80	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	800	ppb	4000	4000	2014	Water additive used to control microbes

### 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. Price 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>.

### SAFE WATER

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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are man-made. 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. 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. 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).

We at Price 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.