

Pleasant Grove



Public Works Department

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

For

Pleasant Grove City

Pleasant Grove City is 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 how we protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources are ***Battle Creek Springs, Battle Creek Well, Anderson Well, Monson Well, Grove Creek Well, Wade Springs, Ekins Well and Gibson Well.*** *All of these sources are ground water.*

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets Federal and State requirements!

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 ***Lynn Walker or Greg Woodcox at 801-785-2941.*** 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 City Council meetings. ***They are held on the first and third Tuesday of every month at 6:00 p.m. in the City Council Chambers.***

Pleasant Grove has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan that is available for review. It provides more information such as potential sources of contamination and our source protection areas. It has been determined that we have a ***medium*** susceptible level to potential sources of contamination because the wells have ***roads, homes, and parks around them.*** We have developed management practices that will insure our sources will not become subject to contamination from outside sources. If you have any questions regarding source protection, contact the office to review our source protection plan.

Pleasant Grove 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, 2012 to December 31, 2012.

CONSTITUENT TABLE

CONTAMINATE	VIOLATION	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT	MCL G	MCL	DATE SAMPLED	LIKELY SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	N/A	N/A	0	5% of monthly samples	2012	Naturally present in the environment
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha emitters	N	0.5-4.7	pCi/l	0	15	2012	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters	N	0.2-4.4	pCi/l	0	50	2012	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 226	N	0.22	pCi/l	0	5	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0.37-0.72	pCi/l	0	5	2012	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic	N	ND-0.9	ppb	0	10	2012	Erosion of natural deposits; run off from orchards
Barium	N	21-54	ppb	2000	2000	2012	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper 90% results	N	123	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2010	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 90% results	N	2.7	ppb	15	AL=15	2010	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.2-0.4	ppm	4	4	2012	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.6-3.0	ppm	10	10	2012	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	2.3-10.1	ppb	50	50	2012	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	N	6.5-32.5	ppm	None set by EPA		2012	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	47-115	ppm	500	500	2012	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	246-492	ppm	1000	1000	2012	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	N	0.05-0.65	NTU	N/A	5	2012	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
TTHM	N	ND	ppb	0	80	2012	By products of drinking water disinfection

TABLE 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.

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.

Maximum contaminant level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the maximum contaminant level goals as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) - 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.

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

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

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. 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.

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. MCL's 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).

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. If you have any questions feel free to call our office at (801)785-2941.