

# 2012 Water Quality Report

## Clinton City

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water, the services we deliver every day and what it means to you, our customer. Our prime 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 system and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

*Where does my water come from?*

The majority of our water is supplied by several reservoirs, the Weber River and creeks along the Wasatch Front. This surface water is treated by and purchased from the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District. Deep well water is used to supplement the surface water resources, if necessary.

## Monitoring

Clinton City's drinking water is routinely monitored for components in accordance with Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012. The following definitions will help you understand the terms and abbreviations.

**Action Level (AL)** means the concentration of lead or copper in drinking water tap samples which determines, in some cases, the corrosion treatment, public education and lead line replacement requirements that a water system is required to complete.

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

**Range: Low to 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.

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

**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 “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

**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.

WEBER BASIN CENTRAL TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Range Low to High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Average	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Regulated Microbiological Contaminants</b>							

Arsenic, Lead, Nitrate, Radon and Cryptosporidium are regulated more closely. Notice of any detection is required.

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. Clinton 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>.

#### *What does this mean?*

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 for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

### Lead & Copper 90% Results:

Constituent	Violation	Level Detected	Unit Meas.	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Description
Copper a. 90% Results b. # of sites that exceed the MCL	N	a. .232 b. 0	ppb	1.30	AL=1.30	2012	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead a. 90% Results b. # of sites that exceed the MCL	N	a. .0025 b. 0	ppb	0	AL=.015	2012	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

#### Why are there contaminants in the water?

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. 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 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 (800-426-4791).

#### *Should special precautions be taken?*

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).

#### *Source Protection*

Clinton City has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan that is available for review to our customers at our public works office. It provides more information on potential sources of contamination and our source protection areas.

#### *Violations*

One bacteriological sample violation occurred in July 2012. Public notices were distributed in compliance with

Utah state law.

### *Water Conservation*

As development and growth continue along the Wasatch front, water will become more and more valuable. Conservation efforts to preserve this valuable resource need to be considered. Some water saving ideas can be found at [www.weberbasin.com](http://www.weberbasin.com) or [www.slowtheflow.org](http://www.slowtheflow.org), and also [www.conservewater.utah.gov](http://www.conservewater.utah.gov).

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact John Wyan at 801-614-0870, or attend our city council meetings. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at the main city building located at 2267 N 1500 W. The city's website is also available at [www.clintoncity.net](http://www.clintoncity.net)

We at Clinton 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.