2014 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 1st to December 31st, 2014. The following definitions will help you understand the terms and abbreviations**.**

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
Regulated Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity	N	High 0.12	NTU		0.3	0.04	Soil runoff
Regulated Radioactive Contaminants Data collected from 2005 to 2011							
Gross Alpha Particles	N	0-3.6	pCi/L	0	15	2.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	N	0.5-1.0	pCi/L	0	5	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Regulated Inorganic Contaminants Data collected from 2006 through 2012							
Antimony	N	ND-ND	Ppb	6	6	ND	Discharge from petroleum refineries: fire retardants
Arsenic	N	ND-1.2	Ppb	NA	10	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards.
Barium	N	0.08-0.26	ppm	2	2	0.15	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling waste
Fluoride	N	0.4-1.1	ppm	4	4	0.71	Fluoridated water in distribution system
Nitrate	N	0.15-1.6	ppm	10	10	0.6	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0.6-2.1	Ppb	50	50	1.1	Erosion of natural deposits.

Sodium	N	19.6-38.6	ppm	NA	NA	29.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	25-48	ppm	NA	1000	38.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	N	ND-1.0	ppb	0.5	2	0.3	Leaching from ore-processing sites
Total Dissolved Solids	N	315-416	ppm	NA	2000	372	Erosion of natural deposits
Regulated Organic Contaminants Data collected in 2012							
Total Trihalomethanes	N	11.2-31.4	Ppb	NA	80	27.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids	N	7.8-13	Ppb	NA	60	11.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

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.

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.

Cross Connection

A cross connection is any actual or potential connection between the water you want to drink and other sources of undesirable substances (e.g., used water, industrial fluids, etc.) to enter your drinking water. Through our cross-connection control program we provide oversight and monitor connections to our system to alleviate the possibility of water back-flowing from a consumer, either residential or commercial, into our distribution system. You can do your part by monitoring your own water use and connections within your home or business. For more information regarding cross-connection visit http://drinkingwater.utah.gov/documents/compliance/Cross_Control_Basic_Info.pdf.

Violations

Two separate violations occurred in 2014. In July, there were two samples that indicated the presence of coliform. In August, there were five samples indicate the presence of coliform and three of those samples indicated E. Coli bacteria.

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 or www.slowtheflow.org. and also 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

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.