



2012

Water Consumer Confidence Report

Atencion! Muy Importante!

Este reporte contiene valiosa informacion sobre la calidad del agua que Usted consume. Por favor, haga que alguien de su confianza le traduzca el contenido del mismo.

Attention! Very Important!

This report contains valuable information about the quality of the water you consume. Please have someone you trust translate the contents of this report.

WATER SOURCES:

- *Midvale City
- *Jordan Valley Water
- *Sandy City

How Often to Water—A Guide

Month	Interval
Early Spring	As needed
May	Once every 4 days
June	Once every 3 days
July	Once every 3 days
August	Once every 3 days
September	Once every 6 days
October 1 to shutdown	Once every 10 days

This report is published annually by Midvale City Public Utilities Department to inform you about the quality and content of the water you drink. Inside you will find a table with results of all water quality testing for this year and information on what you can do to help protect our water.

Midvale City works very hard to ensure the safety and quality of the water you drink. We are pleased to report that the drinking water complies with federal and state water standards.

Midvale City obtains the majority of its water from five well sites located in Midvale City and Sandy City. Groundwater is pumped from aquifers several hundred feet below the Earth's surface. The underground wells provide clean, safe drinking water sources that do not

require expensive treatments or distribution costs. The City also purchases some water from Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District. This District supplies the City with treated surface water from Jordanelle and Deer Creek Reservoir as well as underground wells. The Public Utilities Department continually works to improve our water service. We have completed several projects over the past year, which include the re-drilling of Million Gallon Well, upsizing the existing holding tank and replacing mainlines in several locations.

Midvale City hopes this report is informative and helpful. If you have any questions, please call 801-567-7235.

Preserve Our Precious Drinking Water

Midvale City depends upon the underground water resources for its drinking water. In order to maintain clean, high quality water, we must all work together to protect the groundwater sources. Midvale City has completed a Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP) Plan for its groundwater sources. This plan contains information about source protection zones, potential contaminant sources, and management strategies to protect the drinking water delivered to Midvale City.

The most common sources of

underground contaminants are dry cleaning chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, oil, solvents, and buried garbage. These contaminants may be hazardous in all areas of Midvale City if not properly handled. Please follow directions and state laws for storage and disposal of all potential contaminants in order to preserve our high quality groundwater.

Midvale City's DWSP is available for public review at the Midvale City Public Works building, 8196 S Main St. Midvale. It provides

additional information such as potential sources of contamination and our source protection areas.

What can you do to help?

Groundwater is often a source of water that most people don't think about because it remains invisible until it reaches our taps. Help protect it! Groundwater comes from rain and snowmelt that filters through the ground into underground aquifers where it may be pumped out. These aquifers are sometimes threatened by contamination or improper disposal of paint, used motor oil, gas, and garden chemicals.

The only effective groundwater protection measure is pollution prevention. Please don't spoil the water supply for yourself and everyone else! Dispose of paint, used motor oil, and other hazardous chemicals in a proper and safe manner. You can call the Division of Environmental Health at 801-944-6697 for the nearest location for hazardous waste disposal.

Backflow Prevention—It's Up to You

Midvale City spends many hours and a lot of money to ensure the water we provide to you is safe, high-quality drinking water. This water can be contaminated within seconds by a cross-connection within your home.

A cross-connection is a permanent or temporary connection that allows drinking water to be contaminated by dangerous materials such as secondary water, pesticides, herbicides, wastewater, and other harmful contaminants. A potentially hazardous cross-connection occurs when using a garden hose to apply pesticides or herbicides, to flush a drain or toilet bowl, or simply to add water to a swimming pool. Any contaminant in contact with the end of the garden hose may wind up in your

water piping if there is a drop in pressure. Sometimes the contaminant may spread through your home and even into the public drinking water supply.

Depending upon the toxicity of the contaminant, backflow occurrences can lead to sickness and perhaps even death. These hazardous conditions can be avoided by attaching a low-cost hose-bib vacuum breaker to each outdoor faucet. This device can be purchased at a minimal cost. They are easy to install and will aid in protecting your home from backflow incidents.

Remember, if you don't want to drink it, don't connect your water system to it.

Are There Contaminants In My Water?

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain a small amount of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

MCL's (**Maximum Contaminant Level**) are set at very stringent level. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink two 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 effects.

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.

Radon

Radon is a colorless, odorless, naturally occurring gas found in soils and ground water. Radon seeps into basements through cracks in the foundation and is released into the air when water is used for showering and other household uses. When inhaled, radon may cause harm to lung tissue. You can test the indoor radon in your home with a \$10 kit available at the Utah Safety Council. Please call 801-478-7878 ext. 303, for further information.

Those More At Risk

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. These people should seek information about the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Midvale City Water Department works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. If you have any questions, please contact Midvale City Public Works Department at 801-567-7235.

Definitions For Table of Contaminants

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)- One part per million corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) - One part per billion corresponds to 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.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Not Established (NE)

Unregulated (UR)

Treatment Technique (TT)

Micro Ohms per Centimeter (UMHOS/CM)

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

What does it all mean?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land, or through the ground, it can acquire naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of Jan 1 — Dec 31, 2012. Because Midvale obtains most of its water from underground wells, the risk of contamination due to travel over land is minimal.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants (viruses and bacteria), inorganic contaminants (salts and metals), pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive contaminants.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations established limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Conservation

The population in the Salt Lake Valley continues to grow, increasing the reliance on limited water resources. Studies show that Utah homeowners use an average of 50 inches of water on their landscaping each year, far above the 30 inches or less recommended. For this reason, we encourage businesses and homeowners to take an active role in water conservation.

Here are few things that you can do to help conserve our water supply:

- No outside watering between 10 am and 6 pm.
- Repair leaky faucets and broken water pipes as soon as possible.
- Deep-water lawns and landscaped areas.
- Don't cut the grass too short. Longer grass requires less water.
- Keep a container of drinking water in the refrigerator to avoid running the faucet until the water cools.
- Take showers instead of baths.
- Don't use the hose to wash down driveways and side walk areas.

Water agencies in Midvale are also participating in the "Slow the Flow" campaign. Residents can schedule a free water check or ask questions concerning water conservation by calling 1-877-SAVE-H2O (1-877-728-3420).

Important information about your drinking water.

Our water system violated drinking water monitoring and reporting requirements during the compliance cycle that ended on December 31, 2012. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance cycle that ended on 12/31/2012 we did not monitor, test, or complete all monitoring or testing for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What happened? What is being done?

There was an oversight that occurred on our quarterly sampling for our Million Gallon Well Site. Water sampling prior to and after the missed quarter came back with NO negative results. We have implemented an electronic notification sampling plan to correct the oversight.

For more information, please contact Alan Hoyne at 801-256-2591.

Monitoring requirements were not met for Midvale City's Water System

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Disinfection Byproducts and Chlorine Residual, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Disinfection Byproducts	Quarterly	5	4th Qtr 2012	Jan 2013 & every quarter thereafter

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