



Midvale City

2010 Water Consumer Confidence Report

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 this 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 a 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 well provides a clean, safe drinking water source

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 source.

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 source of underground contaminants are dry cleaning chemicals, fertilizers, and pesticides, oil and gasoline,

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 filter 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, or garden chemicals. Just one gallon of gas can pollute 600,000 gallons of water. Once the aquifer is polluted, it takes decades

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, or other harmful contaminants. A potentially hazardous cross-connection occurs when using a garden hose to apply pesticide or herbicide, or 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

that does not require expensive treatment 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. The include re-drilling 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

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 all 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 Midvale City, 8196 S Main St. Midvale. It provides additional information such as potential sources of contamination and our source protection areas

and millions of dollars to restore it to its pristine condition.

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

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-bibb vacuum breaker to each outdoor faucet. This device can be purchased for a minimal cost, is 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.



Midvale City

655 W Center Street
Midvale, UT 84047

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

Midvale Resident/Business

Midvale, Utah 84047

Are There Contaminants In My Water?

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 contaminants, a person would have to drink tow 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.

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.

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.

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 hoe with a \$10 kit available from the Utah Safety Council. Please call 801-478-7878 ext. 303.



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.

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 dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can 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 1st to Dec 31, 2009/ Because Midvale obtains most of its water from underground wells, the risk of contamination due to travel over land is minimal.

Water Conservation

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 landscape each year far above the 30 inches or less required. 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 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.

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 risk 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)

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.

- Take showers instead of baths.
- Don't use the hose to wash down driveways and sidewalk areas

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



Table of Contaminants

Source: Wells 5, Jordan Valley Water Treatment Plant (JVWC)*

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Exceed MCL?	Range	Sampling Period	Comments/Likely Source
PRIMARY INORGANICS—monitoring required every 9 years for surface water and at least every 3 years for ground water							
Antimony	mg/L	0.006	0.006	No	ND-0.0005	2008-10	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Arsenic	mg/L	1.01	0.01	No	0.0009-0.0073	2008-10	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Barium	mg	2	2	No	0.00-0.202	2008-10	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Chromium	mg/L	0.1	0.1	No	ND-0.005	2008-10	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Cyanide	mg/L	0.2	0.2	No	ND	2008-10	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and discharges from fertilizers
Fluoride	mg/L	4	4	No	0.2-1.2	2008-10	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Mercury	mg/L	0.002	0.002	No	ND	2008-10	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from landfills
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	No	0.1-3.7	2010	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material
Nitrite	mg/L	1	1	No	<0.1-.014	2010	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material
Selenium	mg/L	0.05	0.05	No	0.000-.0073	2008-10	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Sodium	mg/L	NE	NE	No	3.7-115	2008-10	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Sulfate	mg/L	500	NE	No	3-157	2008-10	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
TDS	mg/L	1000	NE	No	165-846	2008-10	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Turbidity	NTU	0.5/5.0*	TT	No	0.02-2.84	2008-10	*MCL is 0.3 for surface water and 5.0 for groundwater. Suspended material for soil runoff.

PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs7,3

	Ug/L		No	None Detect		2008-10	
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LEAD and COPPER (Testing at customer's tap)

Copper	mg/L	AL=1.3	1.3	No	0.009-0.233	2006-10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	mg/L	AL=0.015	0	No	<0.001-0.004	2006-10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (VOCs)

Tetrachloroethylene	ug/L	5	0	No	0-1.7	2008-10	Improper disposal of dry cleaning and other solvents
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RADIOLOGICAL

Combined Radium	pCi/L	5	NE	NO	<0.1-5.0	2009-10	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross-Alpha	pCi/L	15	NE	No	1.0-30.4	2008-10	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Gross-Beta	pCi/L	50	NE	No	1.7-20.6	2008-10	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

ORGANIC MATERIAL

TOC	mg/L	UR	NE	No	0.6-2.7	2009	Naturally occurring
UV-245	1/cm	UR	NE	No	0.006-0.050	2009	This is a measure of the concentration of UV absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (DBPs) - Results from JVWC only. Midvale does not add disinfectants.

Chlorine	mg/L	4	NE	No	0.0-1.41	2009-10	Drinking water disinfectant
HAA5	ug/L	NE	NE	No	0.0-54.2	2009-10	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	ug/L	100	NE	No	0.0-74.3	2009-10	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

MICROBIOLOGICAL—MCL and results reflect monthly data

Total Coliform	% positive	Not > 5%	0	Yes		30 monthly	MCL for monthly compliance. Positive coliform samples during the year. Provided notifications and meet with the Division of Drinking Water to fix the problem. Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in environment
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Mg/L: milligrams per liter	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level	Ppq: part per quadrillion
Ug/L: micrograms per liter	MCLG: Maximum Contaminate Level Goal	NE: Not Established
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit	THAA5: Total Haloacetic Acid	pCi/L: picocuries per liter
CU: Color Unit	TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes	UR: Unregulated
TON: Threshold Odor Unit	TOC: Total Organic Carbon	NA: Not Applicable
Umhos/cm: micro ohms per centimeter	AL: Action Level	TT: Treatment Technique