



Midvale City 2011 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,

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. They 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

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

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

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

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

Atencion! Muy Im- portante!

Este reporte con-
tiene valiosa in-
formacion sobre
la calidad del
agua que Usted
consume. Por
favor, haga que
alguien de su con-

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 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 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. Immune-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 home 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.

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).

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

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, Jordan Valley Water Treatment Plant (JWVC)

PRIMARY INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	units	MCL	MCLG	RANGE	MOST LIKELY SOURCE
ANTIMONY	mg/L	0.006	0.006	<.001	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
ARSENIC	mg/L	0.01	0.01	< 0005-0014	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIIUM	mg/L	2	2	0566-362	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
CHROMIUM	mg/L	0.1	0.1	.00287	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
CYANIDE	mg/L	0.2	0.2	<0.01	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
FLUORIDE	mg/L	4	4	.361-92	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
MERCURY	mg/L	0.002	0.002	< 0.0002	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
THALLIUM	mg/L	0.002	0.0005	< 0005-<.001	Leaching from ore processing sites and discharges from electronics, glass and drug factories
NITRATE	mg/L	10	10	.212-3.1	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from Septic tanks, sewage and naturally eroding deposits
NITRITE	mg/L	1	1	<0.03	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from Septic tanks, sewage and naturally eroding deposits
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE	mg/L	10	10	.212-.424	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from Septic tanks, sewage and naturally eroding deposits
SELENIUM	mg/l	0.05	0.05	.0009-.00199	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
SODIUM	mg/L	NE	NE	15.7-54.6	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits, road de-icing
SULFATE	mg/L	1000	NE	21.9-48.6	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	mg/L	2000	NE	158-1310	Soil runoff
TURBIDITY	NTU	0.3-5.0	TT	.019-.094	Soil runoff, MCL if 0.5 for surface water and 5.0 for groundwater
LEAD & COPPER (Tested at customer tap)					
COPPER	mg/L	AL=1.3	1.3	<.001-.002	Corrosion of household plumbing system,
LEAD	mg/L	AL=0.015	0	<.0005	Corrosion of household plumbing system,
MICROBIOLOGICAL					
Total Coliform, colonies/100 mL	NA	>5%	0	0.65%	MCL for monthly compliance. All repeat samples were negative, no violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in environment
RADIOLOGICAL					
Gross-Alpha	pCi/L	15 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	9.1-15	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Gross-Beta	pCi/L	50		1.7-20.6	
COMBINED RADIUM 226 & 228	pCi/L	5	NE	0.1-1.2	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
PESTICIDE/ PBB/SOC CONTAMINANTS					
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL)ADIPATE	ug/L	400	400	ND	
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS					
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	mg/L	0.08	5	0.5	Improper disposal of dry cleaning and other solvents
DISINFECTION-BY-PRODUCTS					
TTHM(S)(TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES)	ug/L	80	NE	.0054-.0258	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	ug/L	NE	NE	.0032-.0242	Treatment disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA6)	ug/L	NE	NE	.0032-.0275	Treatment disinfection
ORGANIC MATERIAL					
TOC	mg/L	UR	NE	.87-2.12	Naturally occurring
Mg/L: milligrams per liter Ug/L: micrograms per liter NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit CU: Color Unit TON: Threshold Odor Unit Umhos/cm: micro ohms per centimeter					
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal THAA5: Total Haloacetic Acid TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes TOC: Total Organic Carbon AL: Action Level					
Ppq: part per quadrillion NE: Not Established pCi/L: picocuries per liter UR: Unregulated NA: Not Applicable TT: Treatment Technique					