

## »Water Quality Data

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2015	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	0	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	2015	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	.02-2.84	NTU	N/A	5	2015	Soil runoff
Turbidity for surface Water	N	0.01-0.56	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2015	Soil runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Arsenic	N	ND-7300	ppt	0	10000	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	13-203	ppb	2000	2000	2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a.271 b. 0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	160-1250	ppb	4000	4000	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead a. 0% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 2 b.0	ppb	0	AL=15	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	ND-200	ppt	2000	2000	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	100-3700	ppb	10000	10000	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	ND-7300	ppt	50000	50000	2015	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	5400-79900	ppb	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	3-100	ppm	1000	1000	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	32-688	ppm	2000	2000	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>							
TTHM [Ttal trihalomethanes]	N	0-68	_ ppb	0	80	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	0-51300	ppt	0	60000	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	ND-1200	ppb	4000	4000	2015	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Alpha emitters	N	0.4-12.8	pCi/1	0	15	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	.01-0.68	pCi/1	0	5	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 -228	N	ND-1.17	pCi/1	0	5	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	ND-1.10	pCi/1	0	5	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross-Beta	N	1.9-14	pCi/1	0	50	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	N	ND-12	pCi/1	0	30	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Chloroform	N	0-83200	ppt	UR	NE	2015	By-Products of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	N	0-438	ppt	UR	NE	2015	By-Products of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	N	0-17600	ppt	UR	NE	2015	By-Products of drinking water disinfection
<b>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	NA	60-288	ppm	UR	NE	2015	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, CO2	NA	45-212	ppm	UR	NE	2015	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, Total	NA	18-236	ppm	UR	NE	2015	Naturally occurring
Calcium	NA	15-84	ppm	UR	NE	2015	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits
Conductance	NA	46-917	umhos/cm	UR	NE	2015	Naturally occurring
Geosmin	NA	ND-8600	ppq	UR	NE	2015	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor.
Hardness, Calcium	NA	14-190	ppm	UR	NE	2015	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits
Hardness, Total	NA	20-402	ppm	UR	NE	2015	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits
Magnesium	NA	2700	ppb	UR	NE	2015	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits
Orthophosphate	NA	ND-140	ppb	UR	NE	2015	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits
Potassium	NA	900-14000	ppb	UR	NE	2015	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits
TSS (Total Suspended Solids)	NA	ND-1	ppm	UR	NE	2015	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits

Draper City routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

### »Lead

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. Draper 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>.

### »Potential Contamination

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or manmade. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. 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. 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.

### »Cross Connection

There are many connections to our water distribution system. When connections are properly installed and maintained, the concerns are very minimal. However, unapproved and improper piping changes or connections can adversely affect not only the availability, but also the quality of the water. A cross connection may let polluted water or even chemicals mingle into the water supply system when not properly protected. This not only compromises the water quality but can also affect your health. So, what can you do? Do not make or allow improper connections at your homes. Even that unprotected garden hose lying in the puddle next to the driveway is a cross connection. The unprotected lawn sprinkler system after you have fertilized or sprayed is also a cross connection. When the cross connection is allowed to exist at your home, it will affect you and your family first. If you'd like to learn more about helping to protect the quality of our water, call us for further information about ways you can help.

## »Table Definitions

To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**ND/Low - 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.

**Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/l)** - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

**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 a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 "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.

**Date** - Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem out-dated.

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. These sources have a low susceptibility to potential contamination. Please contact Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District if you have questions or concerns about their source protection plan.

