



CENTERVILLE CITY

2009 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

OUR DRINKING WATER MEETS FEDERAL EPA & STATE REQUIREMENTS!

YOU ARE INVITED!

You can also learn more by attending one of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings.

They are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 pm at Centerville City Hall located at 250 North Main.

Please check the City Council agenda prior to attending because our water system is not discussed at every meeting.

CONTACT US

Centerville City

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We are very pleased to provide this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report shows our water quality and what it means to you our customer. It is designed to help keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past years. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.



WHERE DO WE GET OUR WATER?

In 2009, water pumped from our underground wells provided 70% of our drinking water. Centerville City also purchased 162 million gallons of water, or 30%, from Weber Basin, which is treated surface water from the Weber River drainage.

CERTIFIED WATER OPERATORS

Centerville City's water operators are certified in water distribution and have been trained in backflow prevention. What does this mean to you as the water customer?

Our personnel have been trained and know how to make repairs, keep contaminated water out of our water system and handle problems as they arise.

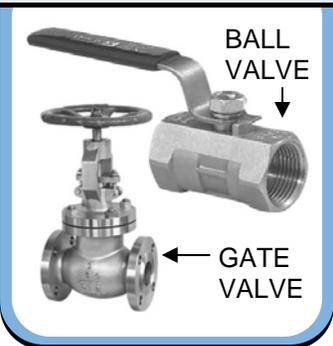


The City's crew maintains approximately 77 miles of water mains and 828 fire hydrants. Centerville City delivered water to 4,500 customer accounts serving a population of 17,000 in 2009.

For the fiscal year 2009, our Water Department's budget was \$2,071,775. Much of the budget was spent upgrading the water system to meet the needs of our customers for today as well as the future.

WHERE IS MY SHUTOFF VALVE LOCATED INSIDE MY HOME?

If a water pipe inside your home springs a leak, knowing the location of the shutoff valve could save you thousands in water damage repairs. The main water shutoff valve is located where the water supply pipe enters your home. Inside of your home, look either in the basement or garage. It may be set into a wall or on the water pipe leading to the water heater or near your clothes washer. To shut off the water, if it is a gate valve (it has a round handle), turn the valve clockwise until it will not turn anymore. If it is a ball valve it has a lever on it and it will only turn a quarter of a turn.



SOURCE PROTECTION

Centerville has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan. What is a Source Protection Plan? It identifies potential sources of contamination and our source protection areas, which include many homes.

Many of our sources are in remote and protected locations and there is very little potential for source contamination. Other sources are within the range and influence of private homes, so we ask everyone to be careful with what is discharged around your yard or street such as oil, antifreeze, fertilizer, pesticides, etc. The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan is available for review at the Public Works Building located at 655 North 1250 West.



WHAT IS IN YOUR WATER?

Centerville City routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and Utah State regulations. The following table shows the detection of the following constituents in your water for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. It is important to note, none of these were in excess of the safe limit as determined by the EPA.

CONSTITUENT TABLE

CONTAMINANT	VIOL. Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEAS.	MCLG	MCL	DATE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A	0	*See Next Line	2009	Naturally present in the environment
*Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples							
Fecal coliform and E. coli	N	ND	N/A	0	**See Next Line	2009	Human and animal fecal waste
**A routine sample and repeat sample are Total Coliform positive, and one is also Fecal coliform or E. coli positive							
Turbidity (Ground Water)	N	0	NTU	0	5	2009	Soil Run Off
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha emitters	N	5-11	pCi/l	0	15	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 & 228	N	1-1	pCi/l	0	5	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic	N	ND-1	ppb	N/A	10	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	18-40	ppb	2000	2000	2009	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper 90% Results	N	ND-1269	ppt	1300000	1300000	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	4-6	ppb	100	100	2009	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (Pre Treatment)	N	ND	ppb	4000	4000	2009	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride (Post Treatment)	N	*456-1000	ppb	4000	4000	2009	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
*Centerville City residents have been receiving optimum fluoride delivery since May 2003. Our monthly average has met the optimal application requirements. All of our active pump stations now have fluoride equipment in operation. If you have any questions about fluoride, please call the Davis County Health Department at: 801-451-3296 or Centerville Public Works at: 801-292-8232.							
Lead 90% Results	N	ND-5	ppt	0	15000	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	2-4	ppb	100	100	2009	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	700-3000	ppb	10000	10000	2009	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	900-1000	ppt	50000	50000	2009	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	21-28	ppm	20	None set by EPA	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	16-26	ppm	1000	1000	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Total Dissolved Solids	N	164-380	ppm	2000	2000	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Haloacetic Acids	N	ND-54	ppb	0	60	2009	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	N	ND-37	ppb	0	80	2009	By-product of drinking water disinfection

WATER HARDNESS: For those of you using water softeners, set your softeners from 12-14 grains

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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 (1-800-426-4791).

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are 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.

As you can see by the preceding table, our water system had no violations in 2009. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.



CONSTITUENT TABLE DEFINITIONS

Many of the terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with in the preceding table. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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 (nanograms/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.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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 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.

Date- Because of required sampling time frames (i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years), sampling dates "may" seem out of date.

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. Centerville 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>.

NATURALLY OCCURRING BACTERIA

The simple fact is bacteria and other microorganisms inhabit our world. They can be found all around us: in our food, on our skin, in our bodies, and in the air, soil and water. Some are harmful to us, and some are not. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful by themselves. The presence of this bacteria form in drinking water is a concern because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease.

ROUTINE SAMPLES

Throughout 2009, we tested over 220 routine samples for coliform bacteria. In that time, none of the samples came back positive for the bacteria. Further regulations now require that public water testing positive for coliform bacteria must be further analyzed for fecal coliform bacteria. Fecal coliform are present only in human and animal waste. Because these bacteria can cause illness, it is unacceptable for fecal coliform to be present in water at any concentration. Our tests indicate no fecal coliform is present in our water.



CHURCH WELL FILL STATION

Since 2003 the Church Well Fill Station has given our water customers the option of either Non-Fluoridated/Chlorinated or Non Fluoridated/Non-Chlorinated water at the push of a button. Located on 200 East 200 South, northeast corner, it is available 24 hrs /day. This water is tested on a regular basis and meets all Federal and State requirements. The well received three awards in 2008, two from the Intermountain AWWA section, Best of the Best Ground water taste test and Best of the Best water taste test which includes springs, surface and ground water. It also won a second place award for its taste at the Rural Water Association of Utah conference.

CHURCH WELL 2009

NON-FLUORIDATED/ CHLORINATED	NON-FLUORIDATED & NON CHLORINATED
34,000 gallons used	376,000 gallons used



Church Well

WATER CONSERVATION AND WAYS THAT YOU CAN HELP

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but you can also save money by reducing your water bill.

HERE ARE A FEW INDOOR SUGGESTIONS:

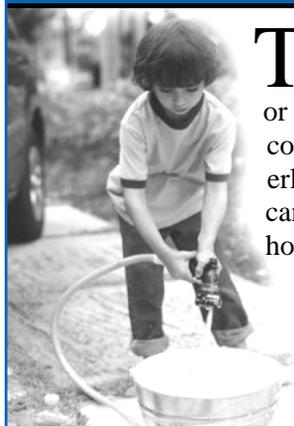
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth, and take shorter showers.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.
- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures that no longer work properly.
- Install water-saving devices in faucets & appliances.

HERE ARE A FEW OUTDOOR SUGGESTIONS:

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water-saving nozzles.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car, and save the hose for rinsing.
- Use timers on your sprinkler system.



CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL



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. If using city culinary water for your lawn sprinkler system, be sure there is a properly functioning backflow device, to prevent back siphoning of fertilizers or herbicides. 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.



Designed By R.W.A.U.

HOW CAN I BE PREPARED INDIVIDUALLY IN CASE OF A WATER SHORTAGE?

WATER STORAGE:

- Use food grade plastic containers, seal tightly, label, and keep in cool dark place.
- Rotate to maintain quality.
- Minimum of 1 gallon per person per day.

ADDITIONAL WATER SOURCES:

- Hot water tanks, pipes, ice cubes, toilet tank will have some water to use.
- Streams, rivers, lakes, springs, or other outside sources will need to be purified prior to consumption.
- Water from waterbeds, swimming pools, or standing water should not be drunk, but could be used for other ways as needed.

WATER PURIFICATION / Boiling and the safest method to purify:

- Boil water 3-5 min.
- Disinfecting: Regular household liquid bleach 5.25% sodium hypochlorite
- Do not use scented, color-safe or cleaner bleaches.
- Add 16 drops (1/4 teaspoon) per gallon, stir, and let stand for 30 min.
- If it does not have slight odor from bleach, repeat.

Personal preparedness resources:

For information on storage, use, and disinfection ways, see Family Emergency Handbook or visit websites at:

- www.ready.gov
- www.nationalterroralert.com
- www.ext.usu.edu (Publications)
- www.epa.gov/OGWDW/faq/emerg

CUSTOMER SERVICE

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions, please contact Centerville City Public Works at 801-292-8232, Monday through Friday except holidays. You may ask for Randy Randall, Public Works Director; Michael Carlson, Water Supervisor & Deputy Public Works Director; or Suzanne DeVoe, Public Works Secretary.



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