



CENTERVILLE CITY

Annual Water Quality Report

OUR DRINKING WATER MEETS FEDERAL EPA & STATE REQUIREMENTS!

You're 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 2011, water pumped from our underground wells provided 65.5% of our drinking water. Centerville City also purchased approximately 166.6 million gallons of water, or 34.5%, 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 846 fire hydrants. Centerville City delivered water to 4,577 customer accounts serving a population of 16,000 in 2011.

For the fiscal year 2011, our Water Department's budget was \$1,674,266. Much of the budget was spent upgrading the water system to meet the needs of our customers for today as well as the future.

FIRE HYDRANTS AND HOW CLOSE YOU CAN PARK TO THEM

Vehicles may not be parked within 3 feet of a fire hydrant. The distance is measured from the center of the fire hydrant and measured for 3 feet in both directions on the curb. The distance the fire hydrant is set back from the curb has no bearing since the intent of the traffic code is to provide emergency access to the fire hydrant from the street. There does not need to be a sign or red curb for a vehicle to be in violation. If a vehicle is parked within 3 feet it is in violation of city ordinance.

FUTURE GROWTH AND CHASE LANE WELL

Centerville will be drilling a new well in the near future just east of Main Street on Chase Lane (1000 North). This will help with the future growth of the city. We are hoping to produce around 1000 gallons per minute. This well is the only City well in the immediate area. This well will have fluoride and chlorine injectors to comply with County, State and Federal EPA rules.

PROTECTING YOUR WATER SOURCES

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 DO WE MONITOR AND TEST 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, 2011 or the most recent sampling data. The quality of your drinking water is extremely important to us.

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	2011	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	2011	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	2011	Soil Run Off
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha emitters	N	5-22	pCi/1	0	15	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium -226	N	0-1	pCi/1	0	5	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium -228	N	1-1	pCi/1	0	5	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic	N	ND	ppb	N/A	10	2011	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	20-127	ppb	2,000	2,000	2011	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper 90% Results	N	561	ppb	1,300	1,300	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	ND-10	ppb	100	100	2011	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	ND-210	ppb	200	200	2011	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (Pre Treatment)	N	200-734 (Weber Basin) ND (Centerville)	ppb	4,000	4,000	2011	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride (Post Treatment)	N	*456-1,000	ppb	4,000	4,000	2011	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	3,500	ppt	0	15,000	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	272-3,391	ppb	10,000	10,000	2011	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	300-1,000	ppt	50,000	50,000	2011	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	25-208	ppm	20	None set by EPA	2011	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	18-82	ppm	1,000	1,000	2011	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Total Dissolved Solids	N	172-957	ppm	2,000	2,000	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Haloacetic Acids	N	ND-34	ppb	0	60	2011	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	N	ND-49	ppb	0	80	2011	By-product of drinking water disinfection

WATER HARDNESS: For those of you using water softeners, set your softeners from 12-17 grains

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 on the previous page, we test for many constituents that could potentially be in your drinking water. This regular testing enables us to monitor your water to ensure your drinking water is safe. It also allows us to immediately address any problems that may arise. This table shows that all constituents detected in your drinking water comply with the many Federal and State requirements. The EPA has determined that your drinking water **IS SAFE** at these levels.

CONSTITUENT TABLE DEFINITIONS

You might not be familiar with many of the terms and abbreviations 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)** - A measure of the radioactivity in water.
- Millirems per year (mrem/yr)** - Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - 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 AND EXPOSURE

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>.



Designed By R.W.A.U.

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 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 Sampling

Throughout 2011, we tested 15 routine samples per month 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 drinking 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 2011 USAGE

NON-FLUORIDATED/ CHLORINATED	NON-FLUORIDATED & NON CHLORINATED
31,000 gallons used	461,000 gallons used



Church Well

Customize Your Irrigation System *Free Water Check*

You can make a significant difference by customizing your irrigation schedule for your landscape just by taking the steps to learn what type of soil you have and how to make your irrigation system more efficient.

Save Water & Money!

Get a free water check from Weber Basin and you will learn how to efficiently water your landscape so you can have an attractive landscape while saving water and money!



Free RESIDENTIAL WATER CHECK:

A water check is a series of tests on the irrigation system, performed by Weber Basin Water employees, to determine how much water the irrigation system is putting out (precipitation rate), the infiltration of water into the soil, and the distribution uniformity (evenness of the application of water). The Weber Basin Water employee also checks soil type, root depth and sprinkler pressure. The entire process takes about one hour and the homeowner is left with a customized irrigation schedule and recommendations to better the system.

Free COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL WATER CHECK:

Weber Basin Water employee walks through the entire irrigation system with the landscape maintenance staff. Each irrigation zone is turned on and examined for problems. Once the maintenance staff repairs the problems and tunes the system up, the Weber Basin Water employee will return to do a follow-up walk through and perform catch cup test on enough of the zones to represent the entire system. A report is provided with results, suggestions and scheduling recommendations.

More INFORMATION:

The Water Check Program is a FREE service and is offered from May through August. To schedule an appointment call 801-771-1677 In Davis & Weber Counties. You can find more information about Weber Basin's free classes, outdoor water-saving, and landscaping at: www.weberbasin.com

SLOW THE FLOW - SAVE H2O
Learn about more money saving and conservation tips online at:
www.slowtheflow.org

HOW YOU CAN HELP PREVENT CROSS CONNECTION CONTAMINATION

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.

WHAT HAPPENS IF A CROSS CONNECTION EXISTS?

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.



CUSTOMER SERVICE AND HOW TO CONTACT US

We want our valued residents 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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