

Information on the Potential for Health Concerns Relating to Drinking Water



While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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>

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Centerville Public Works at 801-292-8232. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Join Us

If you want to learn more, you may attend any 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 each meeting.

**USE
WATER
WISELY**

Centerville City
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Centerville, Utah 84014
Phone: 801-292-8232

2015



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Centerville City

Your Drinking Water

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources include groundwater from several wells and treated surface water that we get from a continuous connection with Weber Basin WCD.

Help Us Protect

At Centerville City we work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

This report shows our water quality and what it means to you, our customer

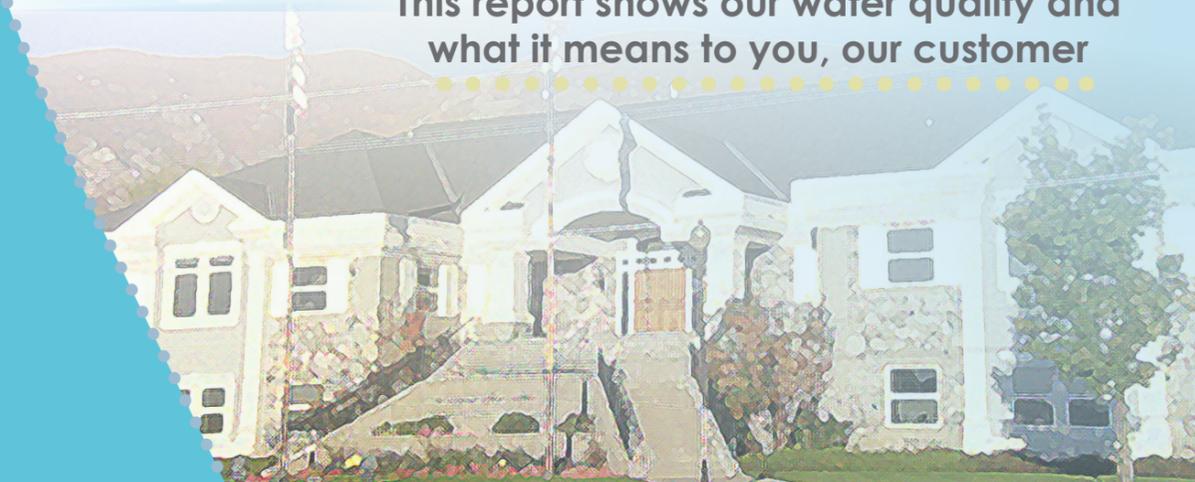


TABLE DEFINITIONS

In the test results table on page 3, you will find many terms and abbreviations that may be unfamiliar. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 outdated.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. 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.

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.

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).

Test Results

Centerville City routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The enclosed table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 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.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
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Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	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	0.02-2.9	NTU	N/A	5	2014	Soil runoff

Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic	N	0-600	ppt	0	10000	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	12-43	ppb	2000	2000	2014	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)	N	900-3400	ppb	NA	TT	2014	Naturally present in the environment
Copper a. 90% results b. 0# of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 746 b. 0	ppb	1300	AL=1300 33 water sample were taken for copper, all were well below the MCL	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride 12 month certified results average	N	724	ppb	4000	4000	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Fluoride is added/adjusted for optimal levels
Lead a. 90% results b. 0# of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 5,100 b. 0	ppt	0	AL=15000 33 water sample were taken for lead, all were well below the MCL	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	0-200	ppt	2000	2000	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	236-3300	ppb	10000	10000	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0.5-1	ppb	50	50	2014	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	26-45	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	16-40	ppm	1000	1000	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	180-407	ppm	2000	2000	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	22-35	ppb	0	80	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	15-27	ppb	0	60	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters	N	0-11	pCi/l	0	15	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined	N	0-2	pCi/l	0	5	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	0-1	pCi/l	0	5	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0-1	pCi/l	0	5	2015	Erosion of natural deposits