



Riverton City Water Consumer Confidence Report

Based on water testing performed in 2015

We're pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services delivered 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.

Does Water Contain Contaminants?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791.



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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Mayor

Bill Applegarth

Council Members

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Riverton City

Water Department

Scott Hill, Water Director

Stacie Olson, Supervisor

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Health Warning: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general populations. 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 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791.

Spanish (Español): Esta noticia contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Si necesita una copia de esta noticia en español, favor de llamar a Angela al numero 801-208-3189.

Riverton City Water Quality Summary 2015

The EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. The contaminants listed below are the only ones detected in your water. For a complete list contact the Division of Water Quality at (801) 538-6146. Riverton City also receives water from Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District. Their water quality summary report is included on the next page for your convenience.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Units of Measure	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Lead and Copper								
Copper, Free	1.3	1.3	ppm	.011	.501	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead - source water	0	15	ppb	0.0	7.5	2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
TRC Tables								
Coliform Bacteria	0	5	n/a	0	1	2015	No	Naturally present in the environment
E.coli	0	0	n/a	0	0	2015	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)		60	ppb	0	43.8	2015	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		80	ppb	3.7	74.6	2015	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	0	10	ppb	4.8	4.8	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.063	0.063	2015	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4.0	4.0	ppm	0.2	0.2	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	10	10	ppm	0.8	0.8	2015	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	ppb	3.1	3.1	2015	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium	500	None	ppm	82.2	82.2	2014	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sulfate	1000	1000	ppm	93	93	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Total dissolved solids-TDS	2000	2000	ppm	560	560	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	0	15	pCi/L	-1.2	4.4	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	0	5	pCi/L	0.23	0.88	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity								
Turbidity	0	0.3	NTU	0.09	0.09	2014	No	Soil runoff

Important Drinking Water Definitions & Unit Descriptions:

ug/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water **ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) **ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) **NA:** not applicable **ND:** Not detected **NR:** Monitoring not required, but recommended.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive **MNR:** Monitored Not Regulated **MPL:** State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. **MRDL:** Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. **mrem/yr:** Millirems Per Year

Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

The table below lists all of the parameters in the drinking water detected by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District or its suppliers in the drinking water during the calendar year of this report. The presence of these parameters in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done in the calendar year of this report. For certain parameters, EPA and/or the State requires monitoring at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently.

Parameter	Units	2015 Average	2015 Maximum	2015 Minimum	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
					MCL	MCLG	Violation		
PRIMARY INORGANICS									
Arsenic	ug/L	1.2	3.2	ND	10.0	0.0	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from orchards.
Asbestos	MFL	ND	ND	ND	7.0	7.0	No	2014	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	ug/L	63	172	ND	2000	2000	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Copper	ug/L	2	38	ND	NE	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Fluoride	mg/L	0.5	1.3	ND	4.0	4.0	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and discharges from fertilizers. Fluoride added at source.
Lead	ug/L	0.04	1.0	ND	NE	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Compliance is based on samples taken from customer's taps, which is represented below.
Nickel	ug/L	0.01	4.5	ND	NE	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate	mg/L	0.7	2.2	ND	10.0	10.0	No	2015	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	ug/L	0.5	1.7	ND	50.0	50.0	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium	mg/L	14.5	34.4	5.4	NE	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing.
Sulfate	mg/L	47	111	19	1000	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TDS	mg/L	234	568	100	2000	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity (groundwater sources)	NTU	0.15	0.52	0.01	5.0	NE	No	2015	MCL is 5.0 for groundwater. Suspended material from soil runoff.
Turbidity (surface water sources)	NTU	0.03	0.24	0.01	0.3	TT	No	2015	MCL is 0.3 NTU 95% of the time for surface water. Suspended material from soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly % Meeting TT	%	100% (Treatment Technique requirement applies only to treated surface water sources)							
SECONDARY INORGANICS - Aesthetic Standards									
Chloride	mg/L	28	55	9	SS = 250	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Color	CU	3	5	1	SS = 15	NE	No	2015	Decaying naturally occurring organic material and suspended particles.
Iron	ug/L	2	30	ND	SS = 300	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese	ug/L	6	34	ND	SS = 50	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
pH		7.8	8.7	7.3	SS = 6.5-8.5	NE	No	2015	Naturally occurring and affected by chemical treatment.
Silver	ug/L	0.00	0.5	ND	SS = 100	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Zinc	ug/L	0.3	30.0	ND	SS = 5000	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS - monitoring not required									
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	mg/L	110	195	37	UR	NE	No	2015	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Carbonate	mg/L	0.3	13	ND	UR	NE	No	2015	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, CO ₂	mg/L	82	149	28	UR	NE	No	2015	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Total (CaCO ₃)	mg/L	101	170	18	UR	NE	No	2015	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	mg/L	40	79	15	UR	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	8	18	ND	UR	NE	No	2014	Measures amount of organic compounds in water. Naturally occurring.
Conductance	umhos/cm	414	551	46	UR	NE	No	2015	Naturally occurring.
Geosmin	ng/L	5.9	8.6	ND	UR	NE	No	2015	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor.
Hardness, Calcium	mg/L	111	190	14	UR	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Hardness, Total	mg/L	146	238	20	UR	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Magnesium	mg/L	12.1	20.8	2.7	UR	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Oil & Grease	mg/L	6	19	ND	UR	NE	No	2014	Petroleum hydrocarbons can either occur from natural underground deposits or from man made lubricants.
Orthophosphates	ug/L	2.1	140.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Potassium	mg/L	1.9	3.7	ND	UR	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Surfactants	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2013	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TSS (Total Suspended Solids)	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity (distribution system)	NTU	0.13	0.61	0.02	UR	NE	No	2015	Suspended material from soil runoff.
VOCs									
Chloroform	ug/L	8.8	83.2	ND	UR	NE	No	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	ug/L	0.8	4.4	ND	UR	NE	No	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	ug/L	3.4	17.6	ND	UR	NE	No	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
All Other Parameters	ug/L	None Detected			Various	Various	No	2015	Various sources.
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs									
All Other Parameters	ug/L	None Detected			Various	Various	No	2015	Various sources.
RADIOLOGICAL									
Radium 226	pCi/L	0.09	0.25	ND	NE	NE	No	2014	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 228	pCi/L	0.82	3.00	0.17	NE	NE	No	2015	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	0.96	3.11	0.18	5.00	NE	No	2015	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Alpha	pCi/L	1.0	2.9	-1.2	15.0	NE	No	2015	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Beta	pCi/L	5.6	8.7	1.1	50.0	NE	No	2015	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium	ug/L	2.2	9.5	ND	30.0	NE	No	2015	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radon	pCi/L	-4.5	-1.0	-8.0	NE	NE	No	2013	Naturally occurring in soil.
DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS									
Chlorine	mg/L	0.7	1.2	ND	4.0	NE	No	2015	Drinking water disinfectant.
TTHMs	ug/L	21.8	103.0	ND	80.0	NE	No	2015	High result is not a violation, violation is determined on annual location average. By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	ug/L	14.6	51.3	ND	60.0	NE	No	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6	ug/L	36.0	54.3	22.7	UR	NE	No	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Highest Annual Location Wide Avg.	ug/L	TTHM = 58.4 ug/L, HAA5s = 35.1 ug/L							
Chlorine Dioxide	ug/L	6	140	ND	800	NE	No	2015	Drinking water disinfectant.
Chlorite	mg/L	0.31	0.45	0.24	1.00	0.80	No	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
ORGANIC MATERIAL									
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	1.4	3.6	ND	TT	NE	No	2015	Naturally occurring.
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	2.1	2.5	1.8	TT	NE	No	2015	Naturally occurring.
UV-254	1/cm	0.021	0.051	0.014	UR	NE	No	2015	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.

Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District 2015 Consumer Confidence Report (Con't)

LEAD and COPPER (tested at the consumer's tap) - monitoring required every 3 years.									
Lead	ug/L	5	87	ND	AL = 15	NE	No	2013	Lead violation is determined by the 90th percentile result. Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Copper	ug/L	114	370	11	AL = 1300	NE	No	2013	Copper violation is determined by the 90th percentile result. Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
90th Percentile		Lead = 4.2 ppb, Copper = 258 ppb							
# of sites above Action Level		Lead = 2, Copper = 0							
PROTOZOA (sampled at source water)									
Cryptosporidium	Oocysts/1L	0.01	0.11	ND	TT	0.00	No	2015	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.
Giardia	Cysts/1L	0.06	0.30	ND	TT	0.00	No	2015	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
HPC	MPN/mL	85.3	623.0	ND	500.0	0.0	No	2015	The high maximum result is not a violation because the HPC value is calculated into the Not >5% positive Coliform samples per month. Even with this result the 5% was not exceeded.
Total Coliform	% Positive per Month	0.00%	0.68%	0.00%	Not >5%	0.00	No	2015	MCL is for monthly compliance. All repeat samples were negative; no violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment.

Additional Information for 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. Riverton 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>. Testing can be provided by the City for a fee.

How can you get involved?

- Fix leaking faucets and toilets
- Place a pitcher of water in the refrigerator instead of letting the tap water run cold
- Turn off sprinkling system after a rainstorm
- Wash your car on the grass
- Plant "water wise" landscaping
www.waterwiseplants.utah.gov
- Flip your Strip

