



Riverton City Water Consumer Confidence Report

Based on water testing performed in 2016

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

City Council Members

Sheldon Stewart

Paul Wayman

Trent Staggs

Tricia Tingey

Brent Johnson

Riverton City

Water Department

Scott Hill, Water Director

Stacie Olson, Supervisor

Duane Green, Supervisor

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.

JORDAN VALLEY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
Consumer Confidence Report Data
2016

Report: D

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 this 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	2016 Average	2016 Maximum	2016 Minimum	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
					MCL	MCLG	Violation		
PRIMARY INORGANICS									
Antimony	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	6.00	6.00	No	2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic	ug/L	1.3	2.9	ND	10.0	0.0	No	2016	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	47	172	ND	2000	2000	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Beryllium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	4	4	No	2016	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories.
Cadmium	ug/L	0.01	0.12	ND	5.00	5.00	No	2016	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ug/L	1	8	ND	NE	NE	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chromium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	100.0	100.0	No	2016	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide, Free	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	200.0	200.0	No	2016	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride	mg/L	0.4	1.3	0.12	4.0	4.0	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and discharges from fertilizers. Fluoride added at source.
Lead	ug/L	0.1	1.0	ND	NE	NE	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Mercury	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	2.00	2.00	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from landfills.
Nickel	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	NE	NE	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate	mg/L	1.5	4.1	0.14	10.0	10.0	No	2016	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Nitrite	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	1.0	1.0	No	2016	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	ug/L	0.7	3.1	ND	50.0	50.0	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium	mg/L	27.3	79.9	10.0	NE	NE	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing.
Sulfate	mg/L	43	100	11	1000	NE	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Thallium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	2.0	0.5	No	2016	Leaching from ore-processing sites and discharges from electronics, glass and drug factories.
TDS	mg/L	259	688	14	2000	NE	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity (groundwater sources)	NTU	0.14	0.59	0.02	5.0	NE	No	2016	MCL is 5.0 for groundwater. Suspended material from soil runoff.
Turbidity (surface water sources)	NTU	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.3	TT	No	2016	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									
Aluminum	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	SS = 50-200	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and treatment residuals.
Chloride	mg/L	43	170	10	SS = 250	NE	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Color	CU	0.49	0.49	0.49	SS = 15	NE	No	2016	Decaying naturally occurring organic material and suspended particles.
Iron	ug/L	1	11	ND	SS = 300	NE	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese	ug/L	1	5	ND	SS = 50	NE	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
pH		7.78	8.71	6.90	SS = 6.5-8.5	NE	No	2016	Naturally occurring and affected by chemical treatment.
Silver	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	SS = 100	NE	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Zinc	ug/L	ND	0.01	ND	SS = 5000	NE	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS - monitoring not required									
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	mg/L	163	288	52	UR	NE	No	2016	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Carbonate	mg/L	0.44	4	ND	UR	NE	No	2016	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, CO ₂	mg/L	122	212	59	UR	NE	No	2016	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Hydroxide	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2016	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Total (CaCO ₃)	mg/L	129	236	14	UR	NE	No	2016	Naturally occurring.
Ammonia	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2014	Runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring.
Bromide	ug/L	ND	13.15	ND	UR	NE	No	2016	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	mg/L	49	84	23	UR	NE	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	8.25	18.00	ND	UR	NE	No	2014	Measures amount of organic compounds in water. Naturally occurring.
Chloropicrin	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2014	Antimicrobial, fungicide chemical compound.
Cobalt	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Conductance	umhos/cm	488	1120	44	UR	NE	No	2016	Naturally occurring.
Cyanide, Total	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2016	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Geosmin	ng/L	3.9	6.2	ND	UR	NE	No	2016	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor.
Hardness, Calcium	mg/L	105	161	14	UR	NE	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Hardness, Total	mg/L	178	402	19	UR	NE	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chromium VI	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2011	Industrial runoff and naturally occurring.
Magnesium	mg/L	21.5	47.0	9.5	UR	NE	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Oil & Grease	mg/L	23	40	ND	UR	NE	No	2016	Petroleum hydrocarbons can either occur from natural underground deposits or from man made lubricants.
Orthophosphates	ug/L	2.2	20.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Potassium	mg/L	5.8	14.0	1.1	UR	NE	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TSS (Total Suspended Solids)	mg/L	0.25	20	ND	UR	NE	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity (distribution system)	NTU	0.21	0.43	0.07	UR	NE	No	2016	Suspended material from soil runoff.
Vanadium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2014	Naturally occurring.
VOCs									
Chloroform	ug/L	4.2	27.3	ND	UR	NE	No	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	ug/L	0.3	2.9	ND	UR	NE	No	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	ug/L	1.5	9.9	ND	UR	NE	No	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
All Other Parameters	ug/L	None Detected			Various	Various	No	2016	Various sources.
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs									
Bis (2ethylhexyl) phthalate	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	6.0	0.0	No	2016	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
All Other Parameters	ug/L	None Detected			Various	Various	No	2016	Various sources.
RADIOLOGICAL									
Radium 226	pCi/L	0.15	0.99	-0.06	NE	NE	No	2016	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Radium 228	pCi/L	0.63	3.00	0.16	NE	NE	No	2016	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	
Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	0.80	3.11	0.18	5.00	NE	No	2016	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	
Gross-Alpha	pCi/L	3.5	14.0	-1.2	15.0	NE	No	2016	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	
Gross-Beta	pCi/L	7.8	32.0	1.1	50.0	NE	No	2016	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	
Uranium	ug/L	3.8	25.3	0.0	30.0	NE	No	2016	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	0.02	4.0	NE	No	2016	Drinking water disinfectant.	
TTHMs	ug/L	24.2	113.0	ND	80.0	NE	No	2016	High result is not a violation, violation is determined on annual location average. By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
HAA5s	ug/L	18.8	57.2	ND	60.0	NE	No	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
HAA6	ug/L	36.9	58.5	16.7	UR	NE	No	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Highest Annual Location Wide Avg.	ug/L	TTHM = 60.2 ug/L, HAA5s = 36.0 ug/L							2016	
Bromate	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	10.0	NE	No	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Chlorine Dioxide	ug/L	7	30	ND	800	NE	No	2016	Drinking water disinfectant.	
Chlorite	mg/L	0.19	0.53	ND	1.00	0.80	No	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
ORGANIC MATERIAL										
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	1.4	4.6	ND	TT	NE	No	2016	Naturally occurring.	
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	2.1	2.8	1.9	TT	NE	No	2016	Naturally occurring.	
UV-254	1/cm	0.022	0.050	0.010	UR	NE	No	2016	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.	
LEAD and COPPER (tested at the consumer's tap) - monitoring required every 3 years.										
Lead	ug/L	1	2	ND	AL = 15	NE	No	2016	Lead violation is determined by the 90th percentile result. Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	
Copper	ug/L	72	235	4	AL = 1300	NE	No	2016	Copper violation is determined by the 90th percentile result. Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	
90th Percentile		Lead = 2.1 ppb, Copper = 235 ppb								
# of sites above Action Level		Lead = 1, Copper = 0								
PROTOZOA (sampled at source water)										
Cryptosporidium	Oocysts/1L	0.01	0.20	0.00	TT	0.00	No	2016	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.	
Giardia	Cysts/1L	0.20	1.70	0.00	TT	0.00	No	2016	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.	
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
HPC	MPN/mL	58.4	555.0	0.00	500.0	0.0	No	2016	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%	0.84%	0.00%	Not >5%	0.00	No	2016	MCL is for monthly compliance. All repeat samples were negative; no violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment.	

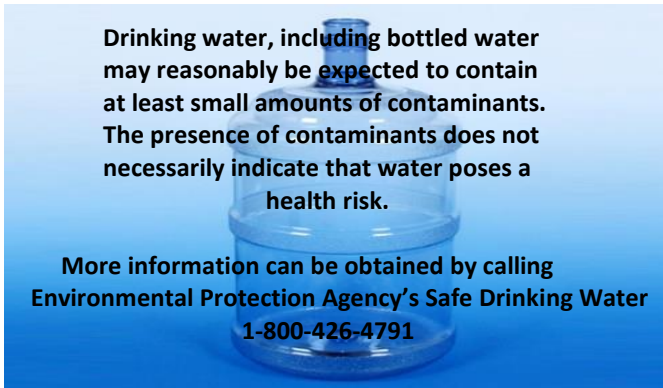
mg/L: milligrams per liter
ug/L: micrograms per liter
pg/L: picograms per liter
ng/L: nanograms per liter
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
CU: Color Unit
TON: Threshold Odor Unit
umhos/cm: micro ohms per centimeter
1/cm: One / centimeter
pCi/L: picocuries per liter
MFL: Millions of Fibers per Liter
MPN/mL: most probable number per millileter
Oocysts/1L: Oocysts per 1 liter
Cysts/1L: Cysts per 1 liter

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes
HAA5s: Five Haloacetic Acids
HPC: Heterotrophic Plate Count
VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds
PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls
SOCs: Synthetic Organic Chemicals

ND: None Detected
NA: Not Applicable
NE: Not Established
UR: Unregulated
TT: Treatment Technique
AL: Action Level
SS: Secondary Standard

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 two 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. Testing can be provided by the City for a fee.



How can you help conserve?

- 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



For more information, please contact: Stacie Olson, Water Supervisor • ph: (801) 208-3187 • solson@rivertoncity.com