

DRINKING WATER

2018



Riverton City Water Consumer Confidence Report

RIVERTONCITY.COM/WATER



Riverton City Water Department



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Riverton City is 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 the city delivers to you each day. The city's constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Riverton City's water is purchased wholesale from Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District and is distributed through the city's culinary water system. Efforts are continually being made to ensure our water is clean, safe, and of the highest quality.



Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 at 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, the 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.



Health Warning

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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 of 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 at 800-426-4791.

Consumer Confidence Report Data 2018

The table 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, the EPA and/or the State requires monitoring at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently.



Chart Abbreviations

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

Parameter	Units	2018 Average	2018 Maximum	2018 Minimum	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sample d	Comments/Likely Source
					MCL	MCLG	Violation		
PRIMARY INORGANICS									
Arsenic	ug/L	1.1	2.7	ND	10.0	0.0	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from orchards.
Barium	ug/L	44	116	ND	2000	2000	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Copper	ug/L	20	125	ND	NE	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chromium	ug/L	0.49	15.60	ND	100.0	100.0	No	2018	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	mg/L	0.7	0.8	0.2	4.0	4.0	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and discharges from fertilizers. Fluoride added at source.
Lead	ug/L	0.1	1.4	ND	NE	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Compliance is based on samples taken from customer's taps, which is represented below.
Nickel	ug/L	0.22	3.5	ND	NE	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate	mg/L	0.9	2.9	0.10	10.0	10.0	No	2018	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	ug/L	0.4	1.7	0.00	50.0	50.0	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium	mg/L	13.1	21.2	10.0	NE	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing.
Sulfate	mg/L	47	115	3	1000	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TDS	mg/L	228	281	52	2000	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity (groundwater sources)	NTU	0.12	0.52	0.01	5.0	NE	No	2018	MCL is 5.0 for groundwater. Suspended material from soil runoff.
Turbidity (surface water sources)	NTU	0.03	0.15	0.01	0.3	TT	No	2018	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	5.43	32.80	ND	SS = 50-200	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and treatment residuals.
Chloride	mg/L	25	57	20	SS = 250	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Color	CU	4	10	ND	SS = 15	NE	No	2018	Decaying naturally occurring organic material and suspended particles.
Iron	ug/L	20	172	ND	SS = 300	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese	ug/L	6	34	ND	SS = 50	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
pH		7.59	8.44	7.06	SS = 6.5-8.5	NE	No	2018	Naturally occurring and affected by chemical treatment.
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS - monitoring not required									
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	mg/L	137	182	37	UR	NE	No	2018	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, CO ₂	mg/L	104	132	28	UR	NE	No	2016	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Hydroxide	mg/L	0.00	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2018	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Total (CaCO ₃)	mg/L	102	148	20	UR	NE	No	2018	Naturally occurring.
Ammonia	mg/L	0.30	0.30	ND	UR	NE	No	2018	Runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring.
Bromide	ug/L	0.04	8.91	ND	UR	NE	No	2018	Naturally occurring.
Boron	ug/L	39.00	39.00	39.00	UR	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Calcium	mg/L	40	52	33	UR	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Conductance	umhos/cm	382	445	49	UR	NE	No	2018	Naturally occurring.
Cyanide, Total	ug/L	0.57	2.00	ND	UR	NE	No	2018	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Geosmin	ng/L	1.4	4.2	ND	UR	NE	No	2018	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor.
Hardness, Calcium	mg/L	108	170	16	UR	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Hardness, Total	mg/L	156	1217	135	UR	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Magnesium	mg/L	13.7	17.0	9.7	UR	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Molybdenum	ug/L	0.3	3.4	ND	UR	NE	No	2018	By-product of copper and tungsten mining.
Potassium	mg/L	1.5	2.8	ND	UR	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Vanadium	ug/L	1.99	5.01	ND	UR	NE	No	2018	Naturally occurring.
VOCs									
Chloroform	ug/L	10.1	28.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	ug/L	0.7	2.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	ug/L	3.4	7.9	ND	UR	NE	No	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
All Other Parameters	ug/L	None Detected			Various	Various	No	2018	Various sources.
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs									
Bis (2ethylhexyl) phthalate	ug/L	1.9	25.7	ND	6.0	0.0	No	2018	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
All Other Parameters	ug/L	None Detected			Various	Various	No	2018	Various sources.
RADIOLOGICAL									
Radium 226	pCi/L	0.23	1.30	0.03	NE	NE	No	2018	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 228	pCi/L	0.58	3.00	-0.30	NE	NE	No	2018	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	0.91	3.11	-0.21	5.00	NE	No	2018	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Alpha	pCi/L	2.0	6.6	-1.2	15.0	NE	No	2018	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Beta	pCi/L	4.6	8.9	1.7	50.0	NE	No	2018	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium	ug/L	2.5	10.1	ND	30.0	NE	No	2017	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radon	pCi/L	-3.0	-1.0	-8.0	NE	NE	No	2013	Naturally occurring in soil.
DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS									
Chlorine	mg/L	0.7	0.9	0.30	4.0	NE	No	2018	Drinking water disinfectant.
TTHMs	ug/L	14.1	62.5	ND	80.0	NE	No	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	ug/L	10.1	37.2	ND	60.0	NE	No	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6	ug/L	33.3	40.2	23.2	UR	NE	No	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Highest Annual Location Wide Avg.	ug/L	TTHM = 53.2 ug/L, HAA5s = 34.0 ug/L							
Chlorine Dioxide	ug/L	0.003	0.07	ND	800	NE	No	2018	Drinking water disinfectant.
Chlorite	mg/L	0.54	0.75	0.37	1.00	0.80	No	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
ORGANIC MATERIAL									
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	1.8	3.1	0.580	TT	NE	No	2018	Naturally occurring.
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	2.1	2.4	1.6	TT	NE	No	2018	Naturally occurring.
UV-254	1/cm	0.027	0.046	0.012	UR	NE	No	2018	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.
PROTOZOA (sampled at source water)									
Giardia	Cysts/1L	1.50	7.00	0.00	TT	0.00	No	2017	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform	% Positive per Month	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Not >5%	0.00	No	2018	MCL is for monthly compliance. All repeat samples were negative; no violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment.

Lead Risks and Testing

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 thirty 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 at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Testing can be provided by Riverton City for a fee.

Drinking Water Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information can be obtained by calling Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

2018 WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Trent Staggs	Mayor
Sheldon Stewart	City Council – District 1
Tricia Tingey	City Council – District 2
Tawnee McCay	City Council – District 3
Tish Buroker	City Council – District 4
Brent Johnson	City Council – District 5

WATER & CITY ADMINISTRATION

Duane Green	Interim Water Director
Stacie Olson	Assistant Water Director
Konrad Hildebrandt	City Manager



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*Spanish (Espanol): Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable.
Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.*