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Moab City
217 E. Center Street
Moab, UT 84532

Moab City

Quality Water Report 2012



First in the Nation

First EPA Green Power  Community in the Nation



“We at Moab City 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.”

Water Quality

This Water Quality Report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we work hard to deliver to you every day.

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Inside this annual report, you will see the continuing efforts of Moab City to ensure a clean and reliable supply of drinking water to your tap.

Our Drinking Water

Our water sources are ground water which the City of Moab acquires for drinking water from the Mckonkie Spring, Skakel Spring, Summerville Spring, Well #10 and Well #6.

These springs and deep wells located in various locations of the city provide us with a total amount of 674,980,000 gallons of clean water.

Protecting Water Sources

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Moab City is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. The drinking water comes from three geologic formations (Navajo Sandstone, Kayenta Formation and Wingate Sandstone) that constitute the Glen Canyon Aquifer System. Because this system is typically exposed at the surface, it is considered unprotected from contamination. The general types of contamination sources that exist within the drinking water protection zones for Moab’s wells and springs include landfills, golf courses, unimproved and improved roads, residential properties and active and abandoned water wells. We have developed management strategies to protect our sources from contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

Contaminants

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are man made. 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.

Questions

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Lloyd Swenson at 435-259-7485 or visit our office. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.



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Test Results

Moab City routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. 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	ND	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2012	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	ND	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	2012	Human and animal fecal waste

Inorganic Contaminants

Chromium	N	2	ppb	100	100	2008	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a.90% results b.# of homes that exceed the AL	N	a.61700 b.0	ppt	1300000	AL=1300000	2010	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	134-155	ppb	4000	4000	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead a.90% results b.# of homes that exceed the AL	N	a. 859 b.0	ppt	0	AL=15000	2010	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	281-343	ppb	10000	10000	2012	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	1	ppb	50	50	2008	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	12-13	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	31-62	ppm	1000	1000	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	152-214	ppm	2000	2000	2008	Erosion of natural deposits

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

In the table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. 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.

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.

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.

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 out-dated.



Lead Levels

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. Moab 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>.