Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2017

Clearfield City

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 have been determined to be from groundwater and surface water sources. Our water source is from wells and treated surface water from Weber Basin Conservancy District. The Water Quality Report for Weber Basin Conservancy District can be viewed at https://weberbasin.com/index.php/customer-service/culinary-water.

You Can Help Prevent Water Pollution

Rain and snow melt filter through the ground to fill underground aquifers (natural underground water storage formations made of silts, sands, gravels, and cobbles.) Much of the water we drink is pumped from deep wells that tap into these aquifers. Paint, used motor oil, gasoline, or lawn and garden chemicals that you dispose of in the gutter or backyard also filter down through the ground – and pollute these aquifers. One gallon of gas can pollute 600,000 gallons of water, making it unsuitable for drinking. The water that enters into the ground and the storm water collection system eventually ends up in the drinking water system. Please don't spoil the water supply for yourself and everyone else. Dispose of paint, motor oil, and other chemicals in a proper and safe manner. You should only store the amount of chemicals, such as fertilizers, that you absolutely need. Storing a larger amount of chemical than needed increases the potential of a spill which could contaminate the water supply. All chemicals should be stored in a dry area; preferably in an area that can contain any spills, and not allow the chemicals to come into contact with the storm water collection system or the ground. All chemical spills should be soaked up with an absorbent material and disposed of properly.

For illicit discharge call the Storm Water Manager Kamilla Schultz, 801-525-4423, 801-525-4419, or Dispatch at 801-525-2806. Call the Division of Environmental Health at 801-536-4200 or the Davis County Health Department at 801-525-5100 for the nearest location for hazardous waste disposal.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Clearfield City is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Our sources are located in remote and protected areas and have a low level of susceptibility to potential contamination sources. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

There are many connections to our water distribution system. When connections are properly installed and maintained, the concerns are very minimal. However, unapproved and improper piping changes or connections can adversely affect not only the availability, but also the quality of the water. A cross connection may let polluted water or even chemicals mingle into the water supply system when not properly protected. This not only compromises the water quality but can also affect your health. So, what can you do? Do not make or allow improper connections at your homes. Even that unprotected garden hose lying in the puddle next to the driveway is a cross connection. The unprotected lawn sprinkler system after you have fertilized or sprayed is also a cross connection. When the cross connection is allowed to exist at your home, it will affect you and your family first. For more information about protecting your water from cross connection call Clearfield City Public Works.

Clearfield 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, 2017. 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.

Clearfield City Sample-Data Results

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	*Violation Y/N*	*Level Detected*	*Unit Measure-ment*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Date Sampled*	*Likely Source*
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity	N	.05-.23	NTU	N/A	.3	2014 2016	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	.7-.7	ppb	0	10	2014 2016	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	.239-.25	ppm	2	2	2014 2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	.019-1.65	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	0-2	ppb	200	200	2014 2016	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride	N	0-1.3	ppm	4	4	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	N	.5-35.1	ppb	0	15	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	.266-1.191	ppm	10	10	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	.3-.3	ppm	1	1	2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	.6-.7	ppb	50	50	2014 2016	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	15-20	ppm	500	N/A	2014 2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills
Sulfate	N	23-31	ppm	1000	1000	2014 2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	294-340	ppm	2000	2000	2014 2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products							
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	1.6-58	ppb	0	80	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	0-23.3	ppg	0	60	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	.9- -1.5	pCi/l	0	15	2014 2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	.17-.42	pCi/l	0	5	2014 2016	Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
ND/Low - High - For water systems that have multiple sources of water, the Utah Division of Drinking Water has given water systems the option of listing the test results of the constituents in one table, instead of multiple tables. To accomplish this, the lowest and highest values detected in the multiple sources are recorded in the same space in the report table.
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.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
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 outdated.
Waivers (W)- Because some chemicals are not used or stored in areas around drinking water sources, some water systems have been given waivers that exempt them from having to take certain chemical samples, these waivers are also tied to Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.

Water Conservation

Water is a precious resource, and Clearfield City encourages our residents and business owners to conserve water. Landscaping with plants that are indigenous to the area is one way to cut back on water needs. Irrigation should always take place when there is the least chance for evaporation loss. Usually this means watering your yard at night when the sun is down and temperatures are cooler. For more information about water conservation visit the conservation link on the Weber Basin web page at www.weberbasin.com.

Your Drinking Water

Tap water in the United States is among the safest and most closely monitored in the world. In fact, our water is over 10 times cleaner than it was in the 1970's. We are continually taking steps to ensure that we have a safe drinking water supply.

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

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).

We at Clearfield 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.

Clearfield City Council will hold its regular City Council meetings for the 2018 calendar year on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. The regular meetings begin at 7:00 pm and are held in the Clearfield City Council Chambers located at 55 South State, Clearfield, 3rd Floor. For more information on City Council meetings visit www.clearfieldcity.org

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Atención! Muy Importante!
Este reporte de Calidad del Agua
potable contiene valiosa informacion
sobre la calidad del agua que usted consume.
Por favor, que alguien de su confianza se lo traduzca.

www.clearfieldcity.org