

Riverton City Water Consumer Confidence Report 2017



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.



City Council Officials

Trent Staggs – Mayor
Sheldon Stewart – Council Member
Tawnee McCay – Council Member
Tish Buroker – Council Member
Tricia Tingey – Council Member
Brent Johnson – Council Member

Riverton City Water Department

Scott Hill – Water Director
Stacie Olson - Supervisor
Duane Green - Supervisor

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, 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 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 at 800-426-4791.

Spanish (Español) Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District - Consumer Confidence Report 2017

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	2017 Average	2017 Maximum	2017 Minimum	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source	
					MCL	MCLG	Violation			
PRIMARY INORGANICS										
Antimony	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	6	6	No	2017	Discharge from petroleum refineries; tire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.	
Arsenic	ug/L	1.83	3	ND	10	0	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from orchards.	
Asbestos	MFL	0.00	ND	ND	7	7	No	2014	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits.	
Barium	ug/L	50.26	69.3	51	2000	2000	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	
Beryllium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	4	4	No	2017	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories.	
Cadmium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	5	5	No	2017	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits.	
Copper	ug/L	44.80	444	ND	NE	NE	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	
Chromium	ug/L	ND	3.93	ND	100	100	No	2017	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Cyanide, Free	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	200	200	No	2017	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.	
Fluoride	mg/L	0.47	1.37	0.104	4	4	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and discharges from fertilizers. Fluoride added at source.	
Lead	ug/L	1	108	ND	NE	NE	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	
Mercury	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	2	2	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from landfills.	
Nickel	ug/L	0.45	2.23	ND	NE	NE	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	
Nitrate	mg/L	1.02	2.2	0.144	10	10	No	2017	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.	
Nitrite	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	1	1	No	2017	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.	
Selenium	ug/L	0.96	3.1	ND	50	50	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	
Sodium	mg/L	44.2	79.9	11.9	NE	NE	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing.	
Sulfate	mg/L	54	100	9	1000	NE	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	
Thallium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	2	0.5	No	2017	Leaching from ore-processing sites and discharges from electronics, glass and drug factories.	
TDS	mg/L	325	888	40	2000	NE	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	
Turbidity (groundwater sources)	NTU	0.09	0.1	0.08	5	NE	No	2017	MCL is 5.0 for groundwater. Suspended material from soil runoff.	
Turbidity (surface water sources)	NTU	0.026	0.124	0.012	0.3	TT	No	2017	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	4.87	10.91	1.92	SS = 50-200	NE	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and treatment residuals.	
Chloride	mg/L	62	110	19	SS = 250	NE	No	2017	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	27	158	ND	SS = 300	NE	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	
Manganese	ug/L	1.25	5	ND	SS = 50	NE	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	
pH		7.75	8.39	6.88	SS = 6.5-8.5	NE	No	2017	Naturally occurring and affected by chemical treatment.	
Silver	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	SS = 100	NE	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	
Zinc	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	SS = 5000	NE	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS - monitoring not required										
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	mg/L	218	288	167	UR	NE	No	2017	Naturally occurring.	
Alkalinity, Carbonate	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2017	Naturally occurring.	
Alkalinity, CO ₃	mg/L	169	212	131	UR	NE	No	2016	Naturally occurring.	
Alkalinity, Hydroxide	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2017	Naturally occurring.	
Alkalinity, Total (CaCO ₃)	mg/L	158	236	12	UR	NE	No	2017	Naturally occurring.	
Ammonia	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2014	Runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring.	
Bromide	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2017	Naturally occurring.	
Calcium	mg/L	70.3	83.5	51.5	UR	NE	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	11	18	ND	UR	NE	No	2014	Measures amount of organic compounds in water. Naturally occurring.	
Cobalt	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	
Conductance	umhos/cm	511	1120	37.174999	UR	NE	No	2017	Naturally occurring.	
Cyanide, Total	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2017	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.	
Geosmin	ng/L	4	9.4	ND	UR	NE	No	2017	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor.	
Hardness, Calcium	mg/L	99	160	10	UR	NE	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	
Hardness, Total	mg/L	225	402	17.9	UR	NE	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	
Magnesium	mg/L	35	47	12.5	UR	NE	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	
Molybdenum	ug/L	1.32	2.06	ND	UR	NE	No	2017	By-product of copper and tungsten mining.	
Oil & Grease	mg/L	6	19	ND	UR	NE	No	2016	Petroleum hydrocarbons can either occur from natural underground deposits or from man made lubricants.	
Orthophosphates	ug/L	5	20	ND	UR	NE	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	
Potassium	mg/L	10	14	2.2	UR	NE	No	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	
TSS (Total Suspended Solids)	mg/L	0.3	1	ND	UR	NE	No	2017	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	1.48	ND	UR	NE	No	2017	Naturally occurring.	
VOCs										
Chloroform	ug/L	10.88	27.98	ND	UR	NE	No	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Dibromochloromethane	ug/L	0.51	2	ND	UR	NE	No	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Bromodichloromethane	ug/L	2.85	6.37	ND	UR	NE	No	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
All Other Parameters	ug/L	None Detected	ND	ND	Various	Various	No	2017	Various sources.	
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs										
Bis (2ethylhexyl) phthalate	ug/L	0.11	0.88	ND	6	0	No	2017	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.	
All Other Parameters	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	Various	Various	No	2017	Various sources.	
RADIOLOGICAL										
Radium 226	pCi/L	0.26	0.99	0.03	NE	NE	No	2017	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	
Radium 228	pCi/L	0.89	3	0.19	NE	NE	No	2017	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	
Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	1.5325	3.11	0.44	5	NE	No	2017	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	
Gross-Alpha	pCi/L	2.8	14	-1.2	15	NE	No	2017	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	
Gross-Beta	pCi/L	10.2	32	1.4	50	NE	No	2017	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	
Uranium	ug/L	1.0	4.1	ND	30	NE	No	2017	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	
Radon	pCi/L	-4.5	-1	-8	NE	NE	No	2013	Naturally occurring in soil.	
DISINFECTANTS/ DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS										
Chlorine	mg/L	0.67	1.34	0.02	4	NE	No	2017	Drinking water disinfectant.	
TTHMs	ug/L	40.59	87.5	2.21	80	NE	No	2017	High result is not a violation, violation is determined on annual location average. By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
HAA5s	ug/L	32.19	61.16	ND	60	NE	No	2017	High result is not a violation, violation is determined on annual location average. By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
HAA6	ug/L	55.11	65.32	47.25	UR	NE	No	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Highest Annual Location Wide Avg.	ug/L	TTHM = 68.8 ug/L, HAA5s = 41.8 ug/L							2017	

Bromate	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	10	NE	No	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine Dioxide	ug/L	1.5	35	ND	800	NE	No	2017	Drinking water disinfectant.
Chlorite	mg/L	0.33	0.61	0.18	1	NE	No	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
ORGANIC MATERIAL									
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	1.92	2.43	ND	TT	NE	No	2017	Naturally occurring.
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	2.12	2.44	1.83	11	NE	No	2017	Naturally occurring.
UV-254	1/cm	0.02	0.052	0.01	UR	NE	No	2017	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	0.6	2.1	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	72.1	235	3.8	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	ND	ND	ND	TT	0	No	2017	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.
Giardia	Cysts/1L	1.5	7	ND	TT	0	No	2017	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
HPC	MPN/mL	15	112	ND	500	0	No	2017	Used to measure the overall bacteriological quality of drinking water.
Total Coliform	% Positive per Month	0%	0%	0%	Not >5%	0	No	2017	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 milliliter
 Oocysts/1L: Oocysts per 1 liter
 Cysts/1L: Cysts per 1 liter

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
 MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
 THM: Total Trihalomethanes
 HAA5s: Five Haloacetic Acids
 HPC: Heterotrophic Plate Count
 VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds
 PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls
 SOC: 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 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 www.flipyourstrip.com

