2019 Tooele City Water Quality Report

ATENCION! *Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

Is My Water Safe?

Last year, as in years past, your drinking water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State drinking water health standards. Tooele City safeguards its water supplies and we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level (MCL) or any other water quality standard. This report is a summary of last year's drinking water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and State standards.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Your drinking water during the reporting year 2019 came from 12 wells and 4 springs. The City controls the land around these wells and springs to restrict any activity that could contaminate them. The City also relies upon accepted Drinking Water Source Protection zones which have been approved and accepted by the State and which are protected by both City and County Land Use Ordinance. The water that comes out of these wells and springs is disinfected to protect you against contaminants.

Why Are There Contaminants in My Drinking Water?

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or manmade. 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, or on their web page https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-hotline

Locally, sources of drinking water include 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, radionuclides. Water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants,** such as salts and metals, can occur naturally or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and/or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** 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, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radionuclides** can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Disinfection byproducts**, derived as a result of chlorination and disinfection of the water.

In order to ensure that water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA establish regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

TOOELE CITY WATER QUALITY DATA

EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants according to a sampling schedule established by the State Division of Drinking Water. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The EPA and/or the State do not require us to monitor for certain contaminants every year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently and have been demonstrated over time as meeting drinking

water standards. The values shown in the table below reflect the highest reported level for the contaminants identified during the past year (2019), and are often much lower.

Terms and Abbreviations Used

DL (*Detection Limit*): The minimum contaminant limit which the testing laboratory is able to detect.
MCL (*Maximum Contaminant Level*): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MRL (*Minimum Reporting Level*): The contaminant level which is required to report to the State.
ppm parts per million, or milligrams per liter.
ppb parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant	Units	MCL	DL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	0.5	2.2	08/14/19	No	Disinfection Byproducts

RADIONUCLIDES

Contaminant	Units	MCL	DL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	-	2.9	01/30/19	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	pCi/L	15	-	3.5	01/30/19	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	5	-	1.3	08/14/19	No	Erosion of natural deposits

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS AND METALS

Contaminant	Units	MCL	DL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic	ppm	.05	0.0005	0.0014	01/30/19	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Barium	ppm	2	0.005	0.124	06/26/19	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	ppm	0.2	0.002	0.002	06/25/19	No	Runoff from fertilizers; Discharge from metal refineries; Discharge from plastic manufacturing
Fluoride	ppm	4	0.1	0.2	05/22/19	No	Runoff, Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	ppm	10	0.1	5.2	05/22/19	No	Runoff from Fertilizer Use; Leaching from Septic Tanks, Sewage; Erosion of Natural Deposits
Selenium	ppm	.05	.0005	0.0025	01/30/19	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Sodium	ppm	NA [1]	0.5	95.3	01/30/19	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Sulfate	ppm	1000 [2]	1	64	01/30/19	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TDS	ppm	2,000 [2]	20	644	01/30/19	No	Runoff, Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5.0	0.02	2.8	02/06/19	No	Runoff, Erosion of natural deposits

1.) The State of Utah requires monitoring for Nickel and Sodium even though no MCL has been established
2.) The MCL for sulfate and TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) is established by the State of Utah

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Units	MCL	DL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Xylenes, Total	ppm	10	0.5	1.9	5/21/19	No	Discharge from petroleum or chemical product

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR4)

In addition to the above EPA / State required water quality monitoring, the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments require that once every five years EPA issue a new list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) was published in the Federal Register on December 20, 2016. The 2018 thru 2020 UCMR4 requires monitoring for 30 additional, unregulated chemical contaminants. The following table lists those unregulated UCMR4 contaminants which were detected. The Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) refers to the minimum concentration that may be reported, and are based upon the capability of the testing method and not upon a level established as "significant" or "harmful."

UCMR4 RESULTS – Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Contaminant	Units	MRL	Your Water	Sample Date	Detection Range	Typical Source
Bromide	ppb	5	150	02/5/19	15-140	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromoform	ppb	0.5	1.2	08/14/19	ND – 2.2	Disinfection Byproducts
Maganese Total ICAP/MS	ppb	0.4	2.0	02/5/19	ND – 1.2	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total HAA5	ppb	0.2	1.2	02/5/19	-	Disinfection Byproducts
Total HAA6Br	ppb	0.2	4.6	02/5/19	-	Disinfection Byproducts
Total HAA9	ppb	0.2	4.9	02/5/19	-	Disinfection Byproducts
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	0.3	0.8	02/5/19	ND – 0.49	Naturally occurring and disinfection byproduct organics

The contaminants listed in the above tables are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water for the year 2019, and represent the highest contaminant level reported for the year. All water utilized for culinary purposes within Tooele City was tested by methods in accordance with State and Federal Standards, and meets State and Federal requirements.

How Can I Get Involved?

The best way to get involved in helping protect your water from contamination is pollution prevention. Your water sources can be affected by chemicals and pollutants that are not handled properly. Some of the most common sources of contamination include: dry cleaning chemicals, fertilizers and pesticides, oil and gasoline, paints, solvents, and garbage. Fertilizers and pesticides should be applied in accordance with manufacturer's label instructions. It is also very important to store and dispose of these materials and any other potential contaminant in a proper and safe manner. Just one gallon of gasoline can pollute 600,000 gallons of water. Once a water source is polluted it could take decades and millions of dollars to be able to use it again. Get involved by doing your part to protect our water resources.

Monitoring and Reporting Violations

No monitoring and reporting violations were found.

Important Health Information

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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. Tooele 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 https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinkingwater/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

For more information Contact: Tooele City Public Works Director at (435) 843-2130 (Option 1) or by email at stevee@tooelecity.org.

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