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Postal Customer
Moab, UT 84532

Moab City
217 East Center Street
Moab, UT 84532

MOAB CITY

Water Quality Report



First in the Nation

First EPA Green Power Community in the Nation

2007



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.

WHAT'S INSIDE?

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. Inside this Annual Report you will see the continuing efforts of Moab City to ensure that your drinking water is safe.



WATER SOURCES

The City of Moab acquires drinking water from the Mckonkie Spring, Skakel Spring, Summerville Spring, Well #10 and Well #6. This gives us a **Total of 734,000,000 GALLONS.**

PLEASE ATTEND!

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 PM. These meetings are held at the City Hall 217 East Center Street Moab, Utah.

QUESTIONS

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

SOURCE PROTECTION

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.

WHAT IS IN YOUR WATER?

CONSTITUENT TABLE

CONTAMINANT	VIOL. Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEAS.	MCLG	MCL	DATE SAMPLED	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Turbidity (Ground Water)	N	ND	NTU	N/A	5	2006	Soil runoff
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha emitters	N	ND-5	pCi/1	0	15	2004	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	1	pCi/1	0	5	2004	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	ND	pCi/1	0	5	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium	N	40-70	ppb	2000	2000	2002	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper—90% results	N	ND-83	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	240-430	ppb	4000	4000	2002	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead—90% results	N	ND-4	ppb	0	AL=15	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	220-650	ppb	10000	10000	2007	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	5-9	ppm	20	None set by EPA	2002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	35-57	ppm	1000	1000	2002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Total Dissolved Solids	N	150-204	ppm	2000	2000	2002	Erosion of natural deposits
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	ND-3	ppb	0	6	2007	Discharge from factories
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	ND-2	ppb	0	60	2005	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	ND-2	ppb	0	80	2005	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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).

ROUTINE MONITORING



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, 2007. 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.

TABLE DEFINITIONS

In the table to the left, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Level Detected - 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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 out of date.



Designed By R.W.A.U

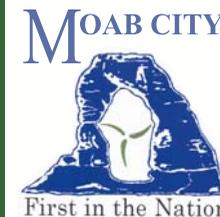
CROSS CONNECTION

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.



If you'd like to learn more about helping to protect the quality of our water, call us for further information about ways you can help.

CONTACT US



First in the Nation

MOAB CITY
217 East Center Street
Moab, UT 84532

Phone: 435-259-5121

Fax: 435-259-4135

Website: www.moabcity.org