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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

2009

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?

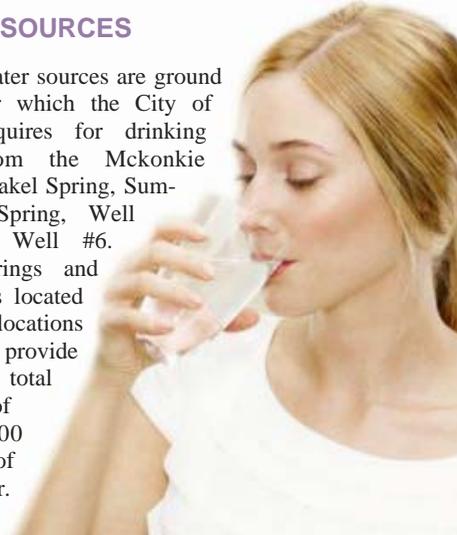
This Water Quality Report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day.

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

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 611,015,000 gallons of clean water.



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 p.m. 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 or visit our office at 217 East Center Street. 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.



SAFE WATER

As you will see by the table on the following page, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.



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?

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, 2009 or the most recent data.



CONSTITUENT TABLE

CONTAMINANT	VIOL. Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEAS.	MCLG	MCL	SAMPLE DATE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1	Count	0	*see below	2009	Naturally present in the environment
* Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples							
Turbidity (Ground Water)	N	0	NTU	N/A	5	2008	Soil runoff
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha emitters	N	5	pCi/l	0	15	2008	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	1	pCi/l	0	5	2004	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Chromium	N	2	ppb	100	100	2008	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper—90% results	N	83	ppt	1,300,000	AL=1,300,000	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	134-155	ppb	4,000	4,000	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead—90% results	N	4	ppt	0	AL=15,000	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	231-239	ppb	10,000	10,000	2009	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	20	None set by EPA	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	31-62	ppm	1,000	1,000	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Total Dissolved Solids	N	152-214	ppm	2,000	2,000	2008	Erosion of natural deposits
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	1-2,600	ppt	0	6,000	2008	Discharge from factories
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	2	ppb	0	60	2009	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	2	ppb	0	80	2009	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).

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM

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. Install a hose bib vacuum breaker on all faucets which hook up to garden hoses. The unprotected lawn

sprinkler system after you have fertilized or sprayed is also a cross connection. Learn how to make sure your sprinkler system is protected with a backflow preventer. 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.



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 terms we've provided the following definitions:

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 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.

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.



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>.

CONTACT US

MOAB CITY



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www.moabcity.org

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