Myton City Corporation
2020
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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 source is Central Utah Water Conservancy District – Duchesne Valley Water Treatment Plant and is supplied by surface water from the Starvation Reservoir.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Central Utah Water Conservancy District can be made available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Management strategies have been developed to further protect our source from contamination. Please contact Central Utah Water Conservancy District if you have questions or concerns about their 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. 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.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kyle Richens at 435-722-2711. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the Myton City Hall.

Myton 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, 2020. 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.

In the following table 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.

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.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Date- Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem out-dated.

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.

DVWTP Finished Water

	UNITS	2020 AVERAGE	2020 RANGE	MONITORING CRITERIA		LIKELY SOURCE(S) / COMENTS Unless noted otherwise, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted in 2020
				MCL	MCLG	
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform	% positive per month	0	0	5%	0	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment; as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.
Escherichia coli	% positive per month	0	0	TT	TT	Fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.
Turbidity (surface water)	NTU	0.03	0.02-0.08	95% <0.3	NA	Naturally occurring and soil runoff
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs						
All other Parameters	µg/L	ND	ND	Varies	Varies	Various sources. 2019 Data.
DISINFECTANTS/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
Chlorine	mg/L	1.3	0.9-1.6	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant
Total THMs	µg/L	15.6	6.4-31.0	80	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	µg/L	15.0	4.7-32.0	60	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromate	mg/L	ND	ND	0.01	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
ORGANIC MATERIAL						
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	3.02	2.69-3.6	TT	NE	Naturally occurring
UV-254	1/cm	0.04	0.017-0.037	UR	NE	Naturally occurring. This is a measure of UV-absorbing organic compounds.

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Volatile Organic Compounds						
Chloroform	µg/L	12.9	3.1-40.5	NE	70	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodi-chlormethane	µg/L	4.4	1.8-9.2	NE	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromo-chloromethane	µg/L	1.8	0.6-2.6	NE	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Primary Inorganics						
Arsenic	µg/L	2.6	3	10.0	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. 2019 data.
Barium	µg/L	0.081	0.081	2000	2000	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. 2019 data.
Fluoride	mg/L	0.3	0.3	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; dis-charge from fertilizer and aluminum factories 2019 data.
Selenium	µg/L	0.8	0.8	50	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; dis-charge from mines 2019 data.
Radionuclides						
Alpha, Gross	pCi/L	1.2	1.2	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.2019 data.
Beta, Gross	pCi/L	1.8	1.8	4 mrem/ yr	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. 2019 data
Radium 228	pCi/L	0.23	0.23	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits. 2019 data.

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SECONDARY INORGANICS						
Aesthetic standards						
Color	CU	0.004	ND-0.4	SS=15	NE	Decaying, naturally occurring organic material and suspended particles
Iron	mg/L	0.04	0.04	SS=0.3	NE	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor	TON	0.46	ND-1.4	SS=3	NE	Various sources
pH		8.1	7.8-8.4	SS=6.5-8.5	NE	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	mg/L	93	93	SS=250	NE	Erosion of natural deposits. 2019 data.
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	417	395-432	SS=500	NE	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the **AL**	ppb	a. .0032 -.107		AL=1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. 2018 data
Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the **AL**	ppb	a. ND-.0136 b.0		0	AL= .015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits. 2018 data
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS (Monitoring not required)						
Alkalinity	mg/L	206	190-220	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
Conductance	µmhos/cm	607	573-741	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.

Calcium Hardness	mg/L	214	132-280	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
	grains/ gallon	12.5	8.0-16.4	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.

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. Myton 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.

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. 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 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 Myton 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.