

# *Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*

## Town of Randolph 2011

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 sources are groundwater and are the Randolph Spring, Old Well and The New Well.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for the Town of Randolph is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Our sources have been determined to have a low level of susceptibility from potential contamination from sources such as roads, septic tanks and residential areas. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our 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 Charles Winder at 435-793-4202. 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 2<sup>nd</sup> Wednesday of each month at 6:30 P.M. at the Randolph Town office.

Randolph Town 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2011. 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.

**ND/Low - High** - 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.

**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.

<b>TEST RESULTS</b>							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	6	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2011	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	N	0	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	2011	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0-3	NTU	N/A	5	2008	Soil runoff
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha emitters	N	3-6	pCi/l	0	15	2008	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	N	0	pCi/l	0	5	2008	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	.39-1.2	pCi/l	0	5	2009	Erosion of natural deposits

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Arsenic	N	0-2	ppb	0	10	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	129-240	ppb	2000	2000	2008	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a.210 b.0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	100	ppb	4000	4000	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 9 b.0	ppb	0	AL=15	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	300-600	ppb	10000	10000	2009	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	ND-4	ppb	50	50	2008	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	18-20	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	12-25	ppm	1000*	1000*	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	327-392	ppm	2000**	2000**	2008	Erosion of natural deposits

### **Routine Minor (Code 24)**

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. In December 2011 we failed to perform all the required tests for coliform bacteria. Water quality may change without any visible indication due to unanticipated environmental factors. For this reason, we are required to sample for coliform bacteria on a monthly basis. This violation does not necessarily pose a health risk. We have reviewed why we failed to take our routine coliform bacteria tests and have taken steps to ensure that it will not happen again.

### **Repeat Major (Code 25)**

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. In October and November 2011 we failed to take repeat coliform bacteria tests. Repeat testing is used to ensure that the public is provided with safe drinking water after a routine sample tests positive for total coliforms. For this reason we were required to take repeat samples. This violation does not necessarily pose a health risk. We have reviewed why we failed to take our repeat coliform bacteria samples and have taken steps to ensure that it will not happen again

### **Non-Acute (Code 22)**

Water samples taken in October 2011 confirmed the presence of total coliform bacteria. Total

coliforms are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of these bacteria is usually a result of a problem with water treatment or the pipes which distribute the water, and indicates that the water may have been contaminated with organisms that can cause disease. Symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea, and possible jaundice, and any associated headaches and fatigue. When the monthly samples confirmed the presence of total coliform bacteria we took steps to identify and correct the problem. Subsequent monthly sampling has confirmed the absence of total coliforms in the water system.

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. Randolph 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 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).

We at Randolph Town 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.

Town of Randolph  
P.O.Box 127  
Randolph, Utah 84064

March 1, 2012

Patti Fauver  
CCR Compliance  
Division of Drinking Water  
P.O. Box 144830  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830

Dear Ms. Fauver:

Subject: Consumer Confidence Report for Randolph Town # 17005

Enclosed is a copy of the Town of Randolph Consumer Confidence Report. It contains the water quality information for our water system for the calendar year 2011 or the most recent sample data.

We have delivered this report to our customers by posting a notice of the availability of the report on our water bill and sending a copy to those that request a copy and allowing inspection of the report at the water system office.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 435-793-4202.

Sincerely,

Charles Winder-Mayor  
Randolph Town