

2010

LINDON CITY

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



This Water Quality report shows our water quality and what it means to you, our customer.

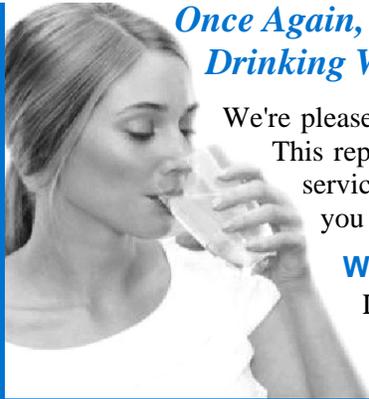
We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water distribution process and protect our water resources.

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

YOU'RE INVITED TO ATTEND

Lindon's City Council meetings are held at 7:00 pm. every first and third Tuesday of each month in the City Center at 100 North State Street.

Once Again, We Are Happy To Report That Our Drinking Water Meets Federal And State Requirements!



We're pleased to present to you our 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.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR WATER?

Lindon City's water source has been determined to be ground water which is drawn from mountain springs and four deep wells located in various locations within the city.

SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN

Lindon City has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan that is available for review. It provides more information such as potential sources of contamination and our source protection areas. It has been determined we have a low susceptible level to potential sources of contamination, such as oils, antifreeze, pesticides, etc. If you have any questions regarding source protection, this report is available for review at the Public Works Complex located at 946 West Center Street or call our office.

WATER LINE UPGRADES

We are pleased to report the water line we noted last year on 150 East, has been replaced from a 4" to an 8", along with one on 200 South from Geneva Road to the Westside of the freeway. This work was performed by the I-15 widening project. The old line has had many leaks in the past several years. The cost of this replacement was shared between UDOT and Lindon City. Replacing these lines are beneficial to the city by assisting with increased fire flow and upgrading old lines with new ones.

CONSTITUENTS

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.

QUESTIONS

Lindon has certified water operators striving to improve and protect your water resources. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. If you have any questions, please contact Don Peterson at 801-796-7954 or visit our office at 946 West Center Street.



WHAT IS IN YOUR WATER?

Lindon City Water Division 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, 2010. 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.

CONSTITUENT TABLE

CONTAMINANT	VIOL. Y/N	LEVEL DE-TECTED	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	DATE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform Bacteria	*Y	4	N/A	**see below		2010	Naturally present in the environment
*Water samples taken in September 2010 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 additional and monthly sampling has confirmed the absence of total coliforms in the water system.							
**Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples							
Fecal Coliform E.coli	N	ND	N/A	***see below		2010	Human and animal fecal waste
***A routine sample and repeat sample are Total Coliform positive and one is also Fecal or E.coli positive							
Turbidity (Ground water)	N	1	NTU	N/A	5	2010	Soil runoff
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha emitters	N	2-3	pCi/L	0	15	2008	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0-1	pCi/L	0	5	2008	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium	N	40-51	ppb	2,000	2,000	2010	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper - 90% results	N	138-143	ppt	1,300,000	AL= 1,300,000	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	100	ppb	4,000	4,000	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead - 90% results	N	2-3	ppt	0	AL= 15,000	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	300-2,000	ppb	10,000	10,000	2010	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	3-5	ppb	50	50	2010	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	12-13	ppm	20	None set by EPA	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	30-35	ppm	1,000	1,000	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	251-360	ppm	2,000	2,000	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	5	ppb	0	60	2010	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	9	ppb	0	80	2010	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).

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. Lindon 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>.

We at Lindon City work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community. As you can see by the table on the left, we test many constituents that could potentially be in your drinking water. This regular testing enables us to monitor your water to ensure your drinking water is safe. It also allows us to immediately address any potential problems that may arise. This table shows that with the exception noted in the first row of the table, all constituents detected in your drinking water meet or exceed the many Federal and State requirements. The EPA has determined that your drinking water IS SAFE at these levels.

TABLE DEFINITIONS

In the table to your 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.

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.

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

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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.

LINDON CITY WATERING TIMES

The city's policy is "no outdoor watering during the hours of 10:00 am to 6:00 pm." This policy is in compliance with the "State Water Plan" and encourages continued use of "wise water practices." Studies have shown that 50% of the water used during this "no watering" period of time is lost to evaporation. The city's ordinances contain watering restriction language for drought conditions, inappropriate watering, and/or wasting water and will be enforced. The city will make every effort to contact residents by phone and/or door hanger when a problem exists. Voluntary cooperation will be solicited; however, if problems continue, the secondary water could be shut off at the city's valve.

We all have a responsibility to conserve water, a finite resource. One of the most effective conservations measures is to apply the water when it is most beneficial to plants and grass. We must avoid watering during the heat of the day.

YOU ARE ALSO INVITED

You are invited to stop by Lindon's "Be Water Wise" fair booth on Saturday, August 13th 2011, to learn more about water in Lindon.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Take advantage of our learning sessions with activities about water and storm drains. To find out more information, please contact: The Public Works Secretary, Linda Agler at 801-796-7954



CONTACT US

LINDON CITY

LINDON CITY PUBLIC WORKS
946 West Center Street
Lindon, Utah 84042

Phone: 801-796-7954 **Email:** lagler@lindoncity.org
Website: www.lindoncity.org

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

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.



CITY CODE

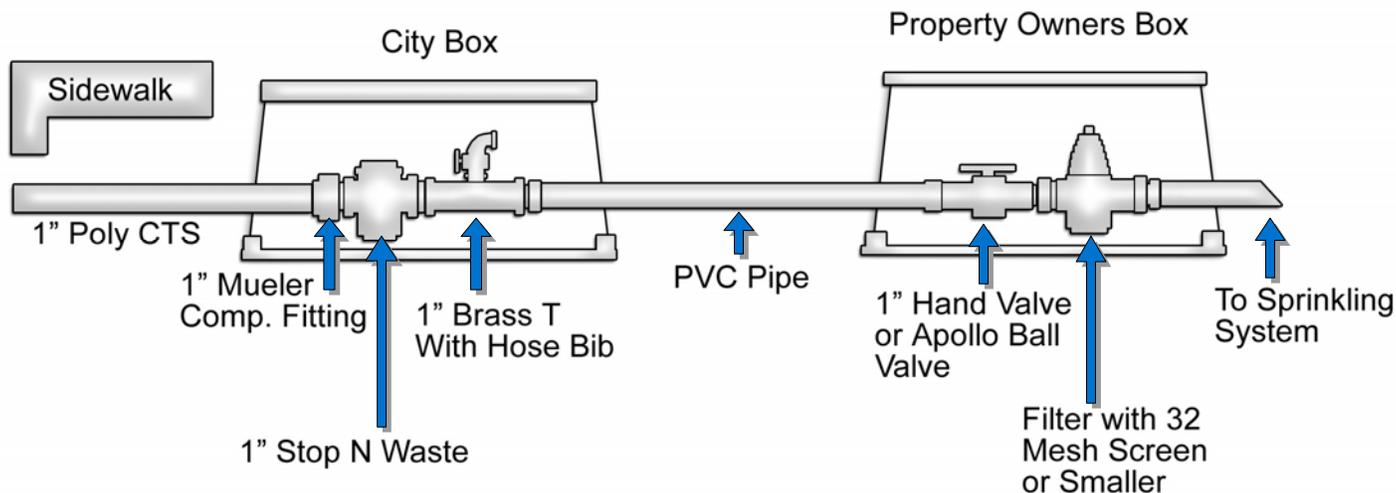
13.18.200 Cross Connections.

It shall be unlawful for any person to connect any part of the Pressurized Irrigation System to any part of any culinary water system so as to create a potential cross-connection whereby irrigation water could be introduced into any system that provides culinary water.



Designed By R.W.A.U.

LINDON CITY SECONDARY WATER SERVICE



HELPFUL INFORMATION—DID YOU KNOW?

RADIO READ METERS

Lindon City has recently installed radio read water meters. This new technology allows Lindon City to more efficiently read water meters saving many hours of man power and ultimately will result in a very large cost savings in the water system. Under the lids of the water meters are wires that connect to the radio read meter. If these lids are removed by anyone other than city personnel, these wires can become damaged. Should we find this to be the case, the home owner will be responsible for their repair.

LOCATING THE WATER SHUT-OFF VALVE TO YOUR HOME

From time to time it becomes necessary to shut off water to a home in our city. Knowing the location of your water shut-off valve can help you save a lot of money in water damage repairs. Most homes have their own shut-off valves for this purpose. These shut-off valves are usually located in the front of your home, in the garage, the basement wall or crawl space, or in a closet that's located in that area. You can shut off your water by slowly turning off that valve. Open the valve slowly when you want your water back on.

