

**Test Results 2005**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
1. Turbidity for Ground Water	N	.1 – 45.8	NTU	N/A	5	6/16/2004	Soil Runoff
2. Alph Emitters (Gross Alpha)	N	ND-3	pCi/L	0	15	5/5/05	Erosion of Natural Deposits
3. Beta Emitters (Gross Beta)	N	ND-11	pCi/L	0	50	6/16/2004	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
4. Antimony	N	ND-1.3	PPB	6	6	6/16/2004	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardant; ceramics; electronics; solder
5. Arsenic	N	9.8-18	PPB	N/A	50	6/16/2004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production waste
6. Barium	N	270-400	PPB	2000	2000	6/16/2004	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
10. Cyanide	N	ND	PPB	200	200	6/16/2004	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
11. Fluoride	N	100-200	PPB	4000	4000	6/16/2004	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
13. Nitrate (As Nitrogen)	N	400-1300	PPB	10,000	10,000	6/13/05	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
15. Selenium	N	1-9400	PPB	50,000	50,000	6/16/2004	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
16. Sodium	N	6	PPM	None set by EPA	Non set by EPA	6/16/2004	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries and factories, runoff from landfills
17. Sulfate	N	15-25	PPM	500*	500	6/16/2004	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
19. TDS	N	128-188	PPM	1,000**	1,000**	6/16/2004	Erosion of Natural Deposits

\* If the sulfate level of a public water system is greater than 500 ppm, the supplier must satisfactorily demonstrate that: a) no better water is available, and b) the water shall not be available for human consumption from commercial establishments. In no case shall water having a level above 1000 ppm be used  
 \*\* If TDS is greater than 1000 ppm the supplier shall demonstrate to the Utah Drinking Water Board that no better water is available. The Board shall not allow the use of an inferior source of water if a better source is available.

What does this mean?

As you can see by the table, 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.

MCL's 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. 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.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The cost of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year.

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).

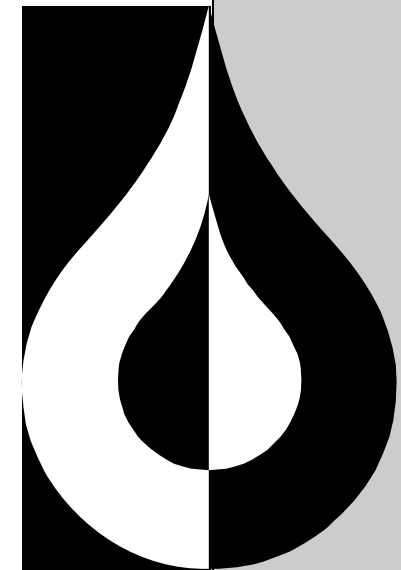
We at Santa Clara City, work to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



2721 Santa Clara Dr.  
 Santa Clara, UT  
 84765

(435) 673-6712 PH  
 (435) 656-4690 PH

# SANTA CLARA CITY



## WATER QUALITY REPORT 2005

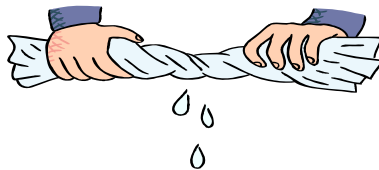
## Water Quality Report

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 a combination of wells and springs located in the Snow Canyon and Dixie Downs area. The wells pump the water from a depth of 500 ft from the Navajo sandstone. The springs free flow from the base of the Pine Valley Mountains from the Kayenta formation, which is interbedded siltstone, sandstone, and shale.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Santa Clara is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources, and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Potential contamination sources common in our protection areas are roads, irrigation water, and residential areas. Additionally, our wells and springs have a low susceptibility to potential contamination. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Please contact us at (435) 656-4690, if you would like to review our source protection plan or if you have any questions or concerns about it.

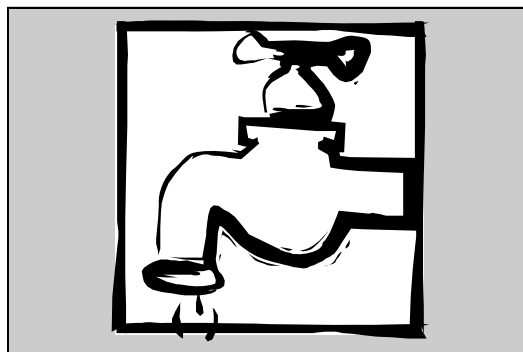
I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jack Taylor at 435-656-4690. 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 Second and Fourth Wednesdays of Each Month, at the City Offices, Time- 7:00 p.m.

Santa Clara 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 1<sup>st</sup> 2004 to December 31<sup>st</sup> 2005. 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.

**Millirems per year (mrem/yr)** – measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

**Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)** – million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

**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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's 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.

**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.