



Roy City Consumer Confidence Report 2020



We're pleased to present you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about our excellent water quality and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water sources are mostly contracted water from Weber Basin Water Conservancy District, and 4 deep wells.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water met federal and state requirements during 2020. This report discloses our water quality and what it means to you, our customer.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Roy City was updated in 2020 and 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 gas stations, lawn care companies, and Hill Air Force Base's underground contamination. Additionally, our wells have a low susceptibility to potential contamination. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination.

Water Quality inside your homes is always a concern. You should occasionally check your water heater for proper temperature setting. Water that is too hot can cause a burn hazard, while water that is lukewarm can create a perfect environment for bacteria to grow. You should clean, maintain, and replace any filters and purifiers according to manufacturer's recommendations to ensure they continue to operate as intended. Even the filter in your refrigerator needs to be properly maintained to protect your family. If you have any unused rooms in the house such as a kitchen or bathroom you should make a point of running water through the faucets on a frequent basis. Since the hardness of your water can range anywhere from 10 to 18 grains per gallon, it is important to monitor the setting on your water softener regularly to make sure that you are treating your water properly and not wasting money by over treating it. And remember to maintain your pressure regulator on your main supply line to ensure it continues to work properly so you get the water supply that you need.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Roy City Public Works office at (801) 774-1090, address 2626 West 5525 South, Roy, Utah 84067. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility.

Roy City routinely monitors for contaminants in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminations. Those contaminants listed in the table below are the contaminants detected in our drinking water and shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020.

* DEFINITIONS * DEFINITIONS *

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant 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 contaminants 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.

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

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 required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the "maximum allowed" 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" 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

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	ug/L	0	80	2020	Naturally present in the environment
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Gross Alpha Particles	N	0.2 – 2.6	pCi/L	0	15	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particles	N	1.9 – 4.4	pCi/L	0	50	2020	Decay of Natural & Man-made Deposits
RADON							
Radium 228	N	.38 – 1.7	pCi/L	0	5	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
METAL CONTAMINANTS							
Antimony	N	ND	mg/L	6	0.006	2019	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	ND – 1.3	ppb	NA	10	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Barium	N	0.09 - 0.18	ppm	2	2	2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal plating
Chromium	N	ND	mg/L	0.1	0.1	2019	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; natural erosion
Copper	N	ND	mg/L	1.3	1.3	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	N	ND – 1.5	ppm	4	4	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	N	ND - 0.0136	ppm	0	0.015	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	N	ND	ppm	.002	.002	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Nitrate	N	ND-1.8	ppm	10	10	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	ND – .70	ppb	50	50	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	22 – 47.1	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Cyanide	N	0.002	mg/L	0	0.2	2017 - 2019	Discharges of metal mining process

Sulfate	N	7 - 42	ppm	1000	NA	2017-2020	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries
Thallium	N	ND	ppb	.5	2	2019	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Total Dissolved Solids	N	352-412	ppm	NA	2000	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	N	0.08-0.12	NTU		5	2019	organic and inorganic materials
REGULATED HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAs)							
Dibromoacetic Acid	N	ND	ug/l	0		2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroacetic Acid	N	2.1 – 2.6	ug/l	0		2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Monobromoacetic Acid	N	ND	ug/l	0		2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Monochloroacetic Acid	N	ND	ug/l	0		2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroacetic Acid	N	4.7 – 5.4	ug/l	0		2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids	N	6.8 – 8.0	ug/L	0	60	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
UNREGULATED TRIHALOMETHANES (THMs)							
Contaminant	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Date Sampled	Contaminant	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Date Sampled
Bromodichloromethane	4.9	ug/L	2019	Dibromochloromethane	2.4	ug/L	2019
Bromoform	ND	ug/L	2019	Total Trihalomethanes	20.3	ug/L	2019

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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 contaminants that are naturally occurring or are man-made. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised person 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 at 1-800-426-4791**.

We at the Roy City Water Department, (801) 774-1090, 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.

In addition to the sampling outlined in the table above, we have also sampled for 21 Volatile Organic Chemicals, 28 Pesticides, 35 Unregulated Organic Chemicals, and 10 Unregulated Pesticides. These additional chemicals were not detected in our water. The following contaminants are regulated more closely: Arsenic, Lead, Nitrate, Radon, and Cryptosporidium. Notice of any detection is required.