

2009



MONROE CITY

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Once again, we are happy to report that our drinking water meets Federal and State requirements!

WHAT'S INSIDE?

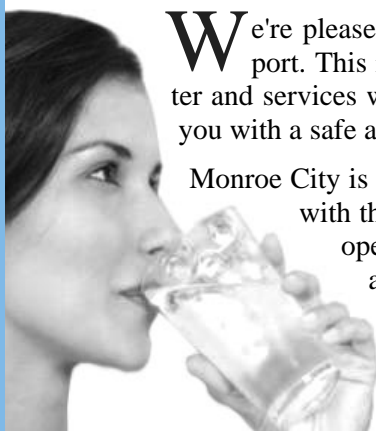
This Water Quality report shows our water quality and what it means to you our customer.

YOU'RE INVITED!

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled city council meetings.

They are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at the city office. It is located at 10 North Main.

The meetings will begin at 7:30 p.m.



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.

Monroe City is committed to ensuring a high quality of drinking water along with the best possible service to our customers. Our certified water operators and city personnel work hard to provide a sustainable and clean water supply to our customers.

The City's water department maintains a distribution system of approximately 36 miles of water mains with 142 fire hydrants and 860 water service connections.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR WATER?

Monroe City culinary water customers receive their drinking water from the following sources which are either local deep wells or springs and are considered to be both ground water and surface water sources:

- Monroe Cold Spring located in Monroe Canyon-This spring produces 480 gallons per minute.
- Monroe City Well located at 655 South Main Street-This well produces 1300 gallons per minute.

The city owns two culinary water storage tanks. One has a 500,000 gallon capacity and the other has a 350,000 gallon capacity.

During 2009, culinary water usage for Monroe City totaled 115,297,900 gallons.

SOURCE PROTECTION

Monroe 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 medium susceptible level to potential sources of contamination, such as septic tanks. If you have any questions regarding source protection, contact the office to review our source protection plan.

CONTAMINANTS

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 (800) 426-4791.

WHAT IS IN YOUR WATER?

Monroe City Water Works 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, 2009 or the most recent sample data.



CONSTITUENT TABLE

CONTAMINANT	VIOL. Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEAS.	MCLG	MCL	SAMPLE DATE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples			2009	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform E.Coli	N	ND	N/A	*see below		2009	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 (Surface Water)	N	1	NTU	.5 in at least 95% of the samples, never to exceed 5.0		2004	Soil runoff
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha emitters	N	2-3	pCi/L	0	15	2005	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	ND	pCi/L	0	5	2008	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic	N	1	ppb	10	10	2004	Erosion of natural deposits/ runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	10	ppb	2,000	2,000	2004	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper -90% results	N	192	ppb	1,300	AL=1,300	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	200	ppb	4,000	4,000	2004	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead - 90% results	N	1,400	ppt	0	AL=15,000	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	959	ppb	10,000	10,000	2009	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Selenium	N	600	ppt	50,000	50,000	2004	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	5	ppm	20	None set by EPA	2004	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	33	ppm	1,000	1,000	2004	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	164	ppm	2,000	2,000	2004	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	12	ppb	0	60	2009	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	25	ppb	0	80	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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. Monroe 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>.

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.

WATER MONITORING AND TESTING

As you can see by the table on the left, 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.



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.

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.

CUSTOMER SERVICE

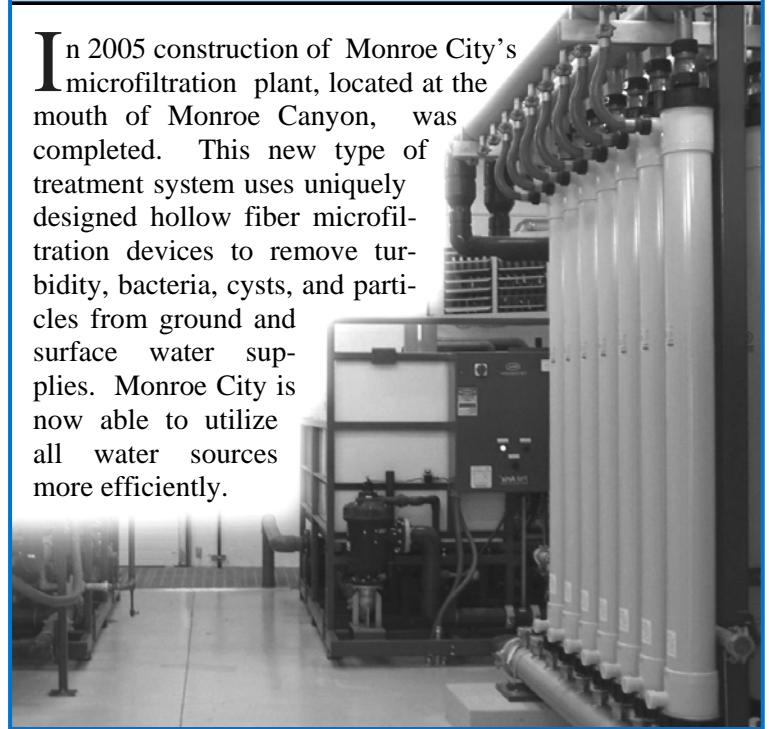
We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water distribution process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

QUESTIONS

If you have any questions concerning this Water Quality Report, please call Rodney Wanlass at (435) 527-4621 or visit our office located at 10 North Main in Monroe, Utah.

MICROFILTRATION PLANT

In 2005 construction of Monroe City's microfiltration plant, located at the mouth of Monroe Canyon, was completed. This new type of treatment system uses uniquely designed hollow fiber microfiltration devices to remove turbidity, bacteria, cysts, and particles from ground and surface water supplies. Monroe City is now able to utilize all water sources more efficiently.



CONTACT US



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CONSERVATION TIPS AND WATER USAGE

WHEN IS THE BEST TIME FOR OUTSIDE WATER USAGE?

We at Monroe 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.

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Monroe City water department has asked for no outside water use between 8:00am - 6:00pm. This measure will help save the supply of our water source. We all have a responsibility to conserve water, a finite resource.

Monroe City would like to ask our water users to not misuse or waste Monroe City water. The following are some important things to keep in mind during water usage and are also mentioned in our city ordinance:

- Avoid flooding public streets and sidewalks or non vegetated areas.
- Avoid causing excessive run off or allowing water to run continuously during high temperature periods of the day.

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.



Designed By R.W.A.U.



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10 North Main
Monroe City, Utah 84754

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