

# Providence City 2022

## Annual Water Quality Report



### Questions

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, Robert D. Stapley at 435-753-0313. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

**Providence City Offices**  
164 North Gateway Dr.  
Providence, UT 84332  
Office: (435) 752-9441

### Your Drinking Water

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 have been determined to be from ground-water sources. Our water sources are the Broad Hollow Spring, Dales Well, Alder-West Well, and 400 S Providence Well.

Each year Providence City is required to publish a Drinking Water Quality Report and make it available to all customers. It shows the test results for microbiological, inorganic, and radioactive contaminants. Providence City's drinking water complies with all applicable standards. Testing for contaminants occurs on a regular basis-either daily, weekly, monthly, annually or every three years-depending on the substance. This report shows our water quality and what it means to you, our customer.

### Source Protection Plan

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Providence City Water System 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. 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.

### 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.

# Test Results

Providence City Water System 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, 2022. 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.

Contaminant	VIOL Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date	Likely Source of Contamination
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## Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1	N/A	0	5	2022	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	0	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	2022	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	ND-0.26	NTU	N/A	5	2019, 2022	Soil runoff

## Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic	N	ND-0.5	ppb	0	10	2019, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	N	0.041-0.194	ppm	2	2	2019, 2022	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. 0.126 b. 0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead a.90% results b.# of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 2.2 b. 0	ppb	0	AL=15	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.368-7.722	ppm	10	10	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	ND-0.9	ppb	50	50	2019, 2022	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	2.492-20.426	ppm	500	None set by EPA	2019, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	8.912-19.274	ppm	1000	1000	2019, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	180-444	ppm	2000	2000	2019, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits

## Disinfection By-products

TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2.1	ppb	0	80	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	0.01-0.33	ppm	4	4	2019	Water additives used to control microbes

## Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters	N	ND-3.2	pCi/l	0	15	2019, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0.07-0.46	pCi/l	0	5	2019, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits

# SAFE

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. Although some constituents have been detected, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

**Nitrates:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

**Total Coliform:** The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

# MCLs

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.



# Table Definitions

You might not be familiar with many of the terms and abbreviations in the preceding table. 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 quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)** - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

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

**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. 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 outdated.

## Lead

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. Providence 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>.

## Microbiological Contaminants

Water samples taken in August 2022 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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or manmade. 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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 Providence City Water System 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.

## JOIN US

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 Wednesday of each month, 6:00 pm, at the Providence City Office, 164 North Gateway Drive.

## QUESTIONS

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Rob Stapley 435-753-0313.

## OUR COMMITMENT

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*Quality*  
**Report**

## PROVIDENCE CITY

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