2005
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Saratoga Springs

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water 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 source is ground water from5 wells.

City of Saratoga Springs 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 (***septic tanks, roads, homes***). If you have any questions regarding source protection, contact the office to review our source protection plan. Our source is in a remote location, and there are no potential contamination sources in the protection zones, so we consider our source to have a low susceptibility to potential contamination events.

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

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

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **George Leatham at 766-9793.** 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 first and third Tuesdays of every month at City Hall 1307 north Commerce Dr at 7:00 pm.

City of Saratoga Springs 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 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:

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) - (mandatory language) 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) - (mandatory language) 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.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples		Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and *E.coli*	N	0	N/A	0	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive		Human and animal fecal waste
. Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0-0.3	NTU	N/A	5	11/28/05	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	ND-3	pCi/1	0	15	11/28/05	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters*	N	ND-4	pCi/L	0	50	11/6/05	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
*__Beta/photon emitters:__ The MCL for beta/photon emitters is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta/photon emitters.							
Inorganic Contaminants							

Arsenic	N	3100-9300	ppt	N/A	50,000		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	90-160	ppb	2000	2000	11/28/05	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.402 b.0	ppb	1300	AL=1300		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	200-400	ppb	4000	4000	11/28/05	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the **AL**	N	a. 2 b.0	ppb	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	400	ppb	10000	10000	11/28/05	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
. Selenium	N	ND-3200	ppt	50	50000	11/28/05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
. Sodium	N	14-80	23-80ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	11/28/05	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
. Sulfate	N	23-80	ppm	500*	500	11/28/05	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
. TDS (Total Dissolved Solids	N	230-388	ppm	1000**	1000**	11/28/05	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 deomonstrate 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.							
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
.. Toluene	N	ND-700	ppt	1000	1000000		Discharge from petroleum factories

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. If you would like a list of the specific (Pesticides, Organic Chemicals) that we sampled for, please contact George Leatham at 766-9793.

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.

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).