

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Rockville Pipeline

2023

We are 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. Our water sources are Rimrock Spring and Wells 3,4,5. Our wells draw from the Shinarump aquifer.

Rockville Pipeline Co. has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan that is available for review to our customers at our office. It provides more information such as potential sources of contamination and our source protection areas. It has been determined we have a low susceptibility level to contamination. 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.

There are many connections to our water distribution system. When connections are properly installed and maintained, the concerns are 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 we 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Rob Snyder, (435) 705-5060, from 9 am to 4 pm. 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 Tuesday of January, April, July, & October at 10 AM, Call (435) 705-5060 for an agenda. The meeting place is the Rockville Pipeline office.

Rockville Pipeline 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, 2023. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is 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 have provided the following definitions:

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.

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.

TEST RESULTS (water testing done in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws)							
Contaminant	Violation	Level	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
	Y/N	Detected ND/Low-High	Measurement				
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2023	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	N	ND	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	2023	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	ND – 0.29	NTU	N/A	0.3	2022	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	15	pCi/l	0	15	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	3.3	pCi/l	0	5	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	5.55	pCi/l	0	5	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	N	0.8	Ug/l	0	30	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	1.7	ppb	0	10	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	154	ppb	2000	2000	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	a.111	ppb	1,300	AL=1,300	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
a. 90% results							
b. # of sites that exceed the AL		b.0					

Lead	N	a. 4.3	ppb	0	AL=15	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
a. 90% results							
b. # of sites that exceed the AL		b.0					
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	ND	ppm	10	10	2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	1.3	ppb	50	50	2022	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	99.365	ppm	500	None set by EPA	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	33.513	ppm	1000*	1000*	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	468	ppm	2000**	2000**	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	46.89	ppb	0	80	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	7.414	ppb	0	60	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	0.666	ppm	4	4	2019	Water additive used to control microbes

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

Here is information about radium-228 in the RPC drinking water system:

1. The radium-228 quarterly sampling was triggered when the 2023 sample was 5.5 pCi/L. The maximum allowed is 5 pCi/L.
2. After quarterly sampling is triggered then we need four quarters of data before we can determine if there is an MCL violation. See Rule R309-205-7 for reference (http://drinkingwater.utah.gov/documents/rules_ddw_version/R309-205_9-24-09.htm#_Toc251079942).
3. After we have data that covers all four quarters of the year we can then determine if we have an MCL violation. If we don't have an MCL violation the rad sampling goes back to normal. If we do have an MCL violation for radium-228 then it is a tier 2 violation which requires public notice and remedy of the problem. In our case we're looking at treatment or blending if blending is possible.
4. Here is our radium-228 data how it looks now:
2020 3.8-4.5 pCi/L,
2021 3.8-5.7 pCi/L,
2022 4.9 pCi/L,
2023 5.55 pCi/L.

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 Rockville Pipeline work diligently 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.