We at Moab 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.

**WHERE DO WE GET YOUR DRINKING WATER?**

Our water sources are ground water which the City of Moab acquires for drinking water from the Mckonkie Spring, Skakel Spring, Summerville Spring, Well #10 and Well #6. These springs and deep wells located in various locations of the city provide us with a total amount of 594,847,000 gallons of clean water.

**CONSTITUENTS**

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.

**WHAT’S INSIDE THIS REPORT?**

This Water Quality Report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we work hard to 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. Inside this annual report, you will see the continuing efforts of Moab City to ensure a clean supply of drinking water to your tap.

**DO YOU HAVE QUESTIONS?**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Lloyd Swenson at 435-259-7485 or visit our office at 217 East Center Street. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

**KEEPING YOUR WATER SAFE**

As you will see by the table on the following page, 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.

**PROTECTING WATER SOURCES**

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Moab City is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. The drinking water comes from three geologic formations (Navajo Sandstone, Kayenta Formation and Wingate Sandstone) that constitute the Glen Canyon Aquifer System. Because this system is typically exposed at the surface, it is considered unprotected from contamination. The general types of contamination sources that exist within the drinking water protection zones for Moab’s wells and springs include landfills, golf courses, unimproved and improved roads, residential properties and active and abandoned water wells. We have developed management strategies to protect our sources from contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.
MONITORING WHAT IS IN YOUR WATER

T here are many connections to our water distribution system. When connections are propor-
tively 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. In-
stall a hose bib vacuum breaker on all faucets which hook up to garden hoses. The unprotected lawn sprinkler
system after you have fertilized or sprayed is also a cross connection. Learn how to make sure your sprinkler sys-
tem is protected with a backflow preventer. 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.

CONTACT US
MOAB CITY
217 E. Center Street
Moab, UT 84532
Phone: 435-259-5121
Fax: 435-259-4135
Visit our website at: www.moaocity.org

First in the Nation
Designed By R.W.A.U

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM

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).

CONSTITUENT TABLE DEFINITIONS

In the table to the left, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you understand these terms we’ve provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the con-
stituent is not present.

Level Detected - 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.

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CONSTITUENT TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT</th>
<th>VIOL. YN</th>
<th>LEVEL DETECTED</th>
<th>UNIT MEAS.</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>SAMPLE DATE</th>
<th>LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*see below</td>
<td>2010 Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*see below</td>
<td>2010 Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (Ground Water)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MOAB CITY routinely monitors for contaminants 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, 2010 or the most recent data which all meet regulations.

M

MONITORING WHAT IS IN YOUR WATER

Period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010 or the most recent data which all meet regulations.

* Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples

Radiological Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT</th>
<th>LEVEL DETECTED</th>
<th>UNIT MEAS.</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>SAMPLE DATE</th>
<th>LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha emitters</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>pCi/l</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2008 Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radium 226</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>pCi/l</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2004 Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT</th>
<th>LEVEL DETECTED</th>
<th>UNIT MEAS.</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>SAMPLE DATE</th>
<th>LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2008 Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper------90% results</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>61-83</td>
<td>ppt</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>AL=1,300,000</td>
<td>2008 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>134-155</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2008 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead------90% results</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>ppt</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL=15,000</td>
<td>2008 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>220-640</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>2010 Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2008 Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>12-13</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>None set by EPA</td>
<td>2008 Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>31-62</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2008 Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>152-214</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2008 Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT</th>
<th>LEVEL DETECTED</th>
<th>UNIT MEAS.</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>SAMPLE DATE</th>
<th>LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Di(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1-2,600</td>
<td>ppt</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>2010 Discharge from rubber and chemical factories</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disinfection By-Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT</th>
<th>LEVEL DETECTED</th>
<th>UNIT MEAS.</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>SAMPLE DATE</th>
<th>LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2009 By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (THM)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2009 By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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