Layton City is pleased to present you with the 2016 Drinking Water Quality Report. This report contains information about the quality of the water delivered to you everyday. The City's constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, and we want you to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect your water resources. Layton City is committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Layton City's drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.

Layton City routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water in accordance with Federal and Utah State laws. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
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, persons 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. We 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.
# Layton City Water Quality Test Results

## Five-year period from 2012 - 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant Name</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Date of Most Recent Sample</th>
<th>Likely Contamination Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Microbiological Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>&lt;1.0%</td>
<td>&lt;1.0%</td>
<td>Layton City</td>
<td>Weber Basin</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Presence of coliform bacteria in less than 5% of monthly samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity*</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0.122</td>
<td>0.061</td>
<td>Layton City</td>
<td>Weber Basin</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Must not exceed 5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Radioactive Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Alpha Particles</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4.38</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>Layton City</td>
<td>Weber Basin</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Radium</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>Layton City</td>
<td>Weber Basin</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>Layton City</td>
<td>Weber Basin</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>Layton City</td>
<td>Weber Basin</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Layton City</td>
<td>Weber Basin</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Layton City</td>
<td>Weber Basin</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>Layton City</td>
<td>Weber Basin</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrates</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>Layton City</td>
<td>Weber Basin</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Layton City</td>
<td>Weber Basin</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>Layton City</td>
<td>Weber Basin</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDS***</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>Layton City</td>
<td>Weber Basin</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>(a) 0.570</td>
<td>(b) 0</td>
<td>Layton City</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>August 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>(a) 4.325</td>
<td>(b) 2</td>
<td>Layton City</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>August 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>Layton City</td>
<td>ppm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>Layton City</td>
<td>Weber Basin</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>42.11</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>Layton City</td>
<td>Weber Basin</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unregulated Contaminant Sampling (UCMR3)

These are contaminants that some systems are required to monitor for but which EPA has not set MCLs.

- **Chromium (total)**
- **Molybdenum**
- **Strontium**
- **Vanadium**
- **Chromium-6**
- **Chloride**

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* Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of general water quality.

** If the sulfate level of a system is greater than 500 ppm, the supplier must satisfactorily demonstrate that no better water is available and that the water shall not be available for human consumption from commercial establishments. In no case shall water having a level above 1,000 ppm be used.

*** If TDS is greater than 1,000 ppm the supplier shall demonstrate 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.
Definitions of Terms and Abbreviations
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.

**AL**  
**Action Level** - AL is the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**DATE**  
**Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years or 6 years, sampling dates may seem out of date. The date shown in the table is the most recent sample for the samples included in the detected range.**

**HIGH & LOW**  
For water systems that have multiple sources of water, the Utah Division of Drinking Water has given water systems the option of listing test results of the constituents in one table, instead of multiple tables. Thus, the lowest and highest values detected in multiple sources are recorded in the same space in the report table.

**MCL**  
**Maximum Contaminant Level** - The MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as possible using the best available treatment technology.

**MCLG**  
**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** - The 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.

**MRDLG**  
**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal** — The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**MFL**  
**Million Fibers per Liter** - MFL is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

**ND**  
**Non-Detect** - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

**NTU**  
**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit** - NTUs are a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

**ppm**  
**Parts per million or milligrams per liter**— One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

**ppb**  
**Parts per billion or micrograms per liter**— One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

**ppt**  
**Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter**— One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

**TT**  
**Treatment Technique** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**MRDL**  
**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**— The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

### Additional Monitoring Information

**Radon**
Radon is a radioactive gas that you can’t see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. At this time, radon monitoring is not required by the EPA; however, the EPA is considering making radon monitoring a requirement. The proposed MCL for radon is 4,000 pCi/L for systems which have a public education program for radon. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA’s Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

**Unregulated Contaminants**
Unregulated contaminants are those for which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is required. In 2015 Layton City sampled for the UCMR3 contaminants as required by the UCMR3 Rule. The results of the UCMR3 are included in the results table for each contaminant above the MRLs (minimum reporting level) for each contaminant. For further information on the UCMR 3 Rule contaminants, contact the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visit the EPA website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

**Cryptosporidium & Giardia**
Cryptosporidium and giardia are microbial pathogens found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium and giardia, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring conducted by Weber Basin indicates the presence of cryptosporidium and giardia in their source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Due to these results, Weber Basin does use UV light in water treatment which inhibits these organisms from reproducing and causing sickness. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Layton City’s drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.
FREE WATER CHECK!

Want a customized irrigation schedule for your landscape? Want to know what type of soil you have and how to make your irrigation system more efficient? Get a free water check and you will learn how to efficiently water your landscape so you can have an attractive landscape and save water and money!

• Free Residential Water Checks:
  A water check is a series of tests on the irrigation system, performed by Weber Basin Water employees, to determine how much water the irrigation system is putting out (precipitation rate) the infiltration of water into the soil, and the distribution uniformity (evenness of the application of water). The Weber Basin Water employee also checks soil type, root depth and sprinkler pressure. The entire process takes about one hour and the homeowner is left with a customized irrigation schedule and recommendations to better the system.

• Free Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Water Check:
  Weber Basin Water employee walks through the entire irrigation system with the landscape maintenance staff. Each irrigation zone is turned on and examined for problems. Once the maintenance staff repairs the problems and tunes the system up, the Weber Basin Water employee will return to do a follow-up walk through and perform catch cup test on enough of the zones to represent the entire system. A report is provided with results, suggestions and scheduling recommendations.

The Water Check Program is a FREE service and is offered from May – August.
To schedule an appointment call 801-771-1677 in Davis & Weber Counties.

Maintenance of Service Laterals

Service laterals are the pipes that connect the plumbing in the home to the water and sewer services provided by Layton City. The maintenance and upkeep of the service laterals is the responsibility of the homeowner. For water service laterals, the maintenance responsibility of the homeowner is from the water meter to the building as stated in Layton City Municipal Code 13.08.030, “The owner of the property receiving the service is responsible for the water line from the meter to the building.” For sewer service laterals, the responsibility of the homeowner is from the connection to the sewer main in the street to the building as stated in Layton City Municipal Code 13.12.025, “All laterals connecting to the sanitary sewer system remain the property of the owner of the property being serviced thereby. Said owner is responsible for the control and maintenance thereof.”

If a leak is detected or maintenance of a service lateral is needed, contact the Layton City Public Works Department at (801)336-3720 for assistance in turning the water off to make the necessary repairs. Work performed on service laterals in the public right-of-way will need to be inspected by Layton City Public Works Department personnel. Permits can be obtained by calling (801) 336-3700 or visiting the Layton City website at www.laytoncity.org.
Layton City’s Cross Connection Control Program helps to prevent contamination of the public water supply. Section 13.06 of the Layton City Municipal Code outlines this effort. The Uniform Plumbing Code and the Utah Public Drinking Water Rules require that all cross-connections be eliminated or protected against backflow by installing an approved backflow prevention device.

The objective of the Cross Connection Control Program is to reduce the risk of contamination by evaluating and eliminating potential health or system hazards commonly found in the community. The strategy that Layton City uses is called “containment strategy,” which contains each individual service connection with a backflow device. Layton City’s program is divided into the following two areas:

1. Residential (service lines smaller than 1 1/4\*):
   These types of service connections are generally considered low hazard and adequate backflow protection is normally provided by a dual check valve installed at the meter. However, a separate backflow preventer is required on all landscape sprinkler systems using culinary water. The consumer has the responsibility of preventing pollutants and contaminants from entering the public water supply. The consumer’s responsibility starts at the point of delivery from the public water system and includes all of the consumer’s private system.

2. Commercial (service lines larger than 1 1/4\*):
   These types of service connections pose varying degrees of hazard to the public water system. The type of backflow assembly required depends on the type of hazard. A hazard assessment performed by the City can determine the required type of assembly. It is the business owner’s responsibility to purchase the backflow assembly and hire a licensed plumber to install it at the water service entrance. Within ten days of being placed into service, the assembly must be tested by a certified backflow technician and a test report must be sent to the City. This test and report must be updated annually.

Cross–Connection Program Public Awareness

Layton City continually strives to reduce the risk of contamination of our culinary water supply. One of the greatest public health risks lies in the possibility of introducing a contaminant into the public water supply. Common causes of culinary water contamination stem from backflow and cross-connections.

**Backflow:** Reversal of flow in a piping system causing substances other than culinary water to flow back into the culinary water system.

**Cross-connection:** Any actual or potential connection between a culinary water system and any other source or system through which it is possible to introduce into the public drinking water system any used water, industrial fluid, gas or substance other than the intended culinary water.

**How to Prevent Cross-Connections:**

- Avoid culinary and secondary water cross-connections which create a health hazard due to the existence of contaminants in the untreated secondary water.

- Do not allow hoses to be submerged in buckets, animal watering troughs, utility sinks, or swimming pools which can result in siphoning contaminated water back into your culinary water pipes.

- Avoid using a spray attachment on the end of a hose to apply pesticides, and never use a hose connected to culinary water to unplug backed up sewer lines.

- If your outdoor sprinkler system uses the culinary water supply, you must have a back-flow prevention device installed. Contact the Public Works Shop at 801-336-3720 for assistance determining if your system has a properly installed backflow prevention device.

- If your outdoor sprinkler system runs on secondary water AND has the option to switch to culinary water when needed, you are most likely at risk for cross-contamination into your home. Your sprinkler system must have a back-flow prevention device at the connection to the culinary water supply. Contact the Public Works Shop at 801-336-3720 for assistance in determining if your home is at risk with this type of system, or if you have any other questions about hazard assessment, compliance, or acceptable assemblies.

- If you are installing a new outdoor sprinkler system, please follow these steps:
  1. Visit the Layton City Building Department and obtain Instructions and resources for properly installing an irrigation system.
  2. Obtain a Layton City sprinkler installation permit ($30.00).
  3. Call your water supplier to verify pressure – (If connecting to culinary, call your culinary water supplier. If connecting to secondary water, call your secondary water supplier.) Your outdoor landscaping sprinkler system should be set up to handle an average of 40 psi water pressure.
  4. Hire a licensed professional, or if installing the system yourself, seek advice from a company dedicated to selling plumbing or sprinkling system parts and equipment.
  5. Call Layton City Public Works at (801) 336-3720 to schedule an inspection to confirm the installation has been done properly to prevent backflow and cross-connections.

**Want to get involved?**

The City holds regularly scheduled City Council meetings on the first and third Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m., excluding holidays. The meeting is held in the City Center Council Chambers, located at 437 N. Wasatch Drive in Layton. The public is always welcome to attend.

**Questions? Suggestions?**

If you have any questions about this report or about your water, please contact James “Woody” Woodruff (Layton City Engineer), Stacy Majewski (Water Engineer), or Wes Adams (Water Supervisor) at the Public Works Engineering Office at 801-336-3700. You may also email smajewski@laytoncity.org.