2008 Comprehensive Drinking Water Quality Report
City of St. George

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o communiqués con alguien que pueda traduc ir la informacion.

We'd like to present the 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for water customers served by the City of St. George.

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. This report shows our water quality and what it means to you, our customer. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Is my water safe?

We're pleased to report that in 2008, as in year's past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State drinking water health standards. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. We want you to understand the continual efforts we make to protect our water resources, improve our water treatment processes and maintain our water distribution infrastructure. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Barry Barnum at (435) 627-4800.

Where does my water come from?

Our water sources have been determined to be from both groundwater and surface water sources. Our multiple groundwater well sources draw from consolidated rock aquifers of the Navajo Sandstone and Kayenta Formation which lie within the Virgin River basin. We purchase our surface water from the Washington County Water Conservancy District. Their surface water is drawn from the Virgin River, stored at Quail Lake and Sand Hollow Reservoirs and treated at the Quail Creek Water Treatment Plant before transmission to our City boundaries and distribution to our customers. With some exceptions, all water customers within the City receive a mixture of water from groundwater and surface water sources during some times of the year. Customers located along State Highway 18 as far north as the Ledges Subdivision are served exclusively by groundwater from our Tolman-Ledges wells.

Drinking Water Source Protection Plan (DWSPP)

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for the City of St. George is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water that originates from City-owned groundwater wells. Our groundwater sources are located in remote and protected areas and have a low level of susceptibility to potential contamination sources. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Our plan is available for review on the City's web site at www.sgcity.org/waterservices or at the St. George Water Department office located at 811 East Red Hills Parkway during normal business hours. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

The Washington County Water Conservancy District (WCWCD) maintains the Watershed Protection Plans for the portion of the Virgin River basin from which they draw, store and treat surface water. Additional information on their source protection plans can be obtained by calling (435) 673-3617.

Cross-connection Awareness

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.

Water Quality Test Results

The City of St. George routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. Unless otherwise noted, the following table lists all of the drinking water contaminants for which we conducted analytical monitoring during the 2008 calendar year. It's important to remember that the presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The EPA or State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

You will find many terms and abbreviations in this water quality table; some that you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided definitions at the end of the table.

CITY OF ST. GEORGE – 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA
Table of Test Results

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	City Groundwater & WCWCD Surface Water Sources		Tolman – Ledges Area Groundwater Source		Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
		Level Detected ND/Low-High	Last Sample Date	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Last Sample Date				
Microbiological Contaminants									
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	**ND**	2008	**ND**	2008	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform & E. Coli	N	**ND**	2008	**ND**	2008	N/A	0	If 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, Ground Water	N	**0 - 0**	5/7/2008	**0 - 0**	4/28/2008	NTU	N/A	5	Soil runoff
Turbidity, Surface Water	N	**ND - 0**	8/25/2008	**NA**		NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	Soil runoff
Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts - There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.									
Chlorine (as Cl_2)	N	**90 – 690**	2008	**530**	9/15/2008	µg/L	4,000	4,000	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	N	**2 - 146**	2008	NA		µg/L	0	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM]	N	**2 - 21**	2008	NA		µg/L	0	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants									
Alkalinity, Total	N	**66 – 168**	12/8/2008			mg/L		TT	
Antimony	N	**ND**	8/25/2008	**ND**	4/28/2008	µg/L	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (Variance)	N	**ND – 14**	8/25/2008	**3.2**	4/28/2008	µg/L	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos	N	**ND**	9/22/2006	**ND**	9/22/2006	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	N	**5 - 86**	8/25/2008	**15**	4/28/2008	µg/L	2,000	2,000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	**ND**	8/25/2008	**ND**	4/28/2008	µg/L	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	N	**ND**	8/25/2008	**ND**	4/28/2008	mg/L	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)	N	**1 - 4**	12/8/2008			mg/L	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Chromium	N	**ND – 4,100**	8/25/2008	**600**	4/28/2008	ng/L	100,000	100,000	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites exceeding the AL	N	a. **139** b. **0**	1/1/2005	**800**	4/28/2008	µg/L	1,300	AL=1,300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	**ND**	8/25/2008	**ND**	4/28/2008	µg/L	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	**200 - 600**	8/25/2008	**1,400**	4/28/2008	µg/L	4,000	4,000	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites exceeding the AL	N	a. **4** b. **0**	1/1/2005	**ND**	4/28/2008	µg/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury, Total	N	**ND**	8/25/2008	**ND**	4/28/2008	µg/L	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland

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Nickel, Total	N	**ND - 7**	8/25/2008	**5**	4/28/2008	µg/L	100	100	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	**ND - 900**	8/25/2008	**500**	4/28/2008	µg/L	10,000	10,000	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium, Total	N	**ND - 7**	8/25/2008	**1**	4/28/2008	µg/L	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium, Total	N	**4 - 106**	8/25/2008	**131**	4/28/2008	mg/L	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	**2 - 299**	8/25/2008	**381**	4/28/2008	mg/L	1,000*	1,000*	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Thallium, Total	N	**ND**	8/25/2008	**ND**	4/28/2008	µg/L	1	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	**44 - 663**	8/25/2008	**751**	4/28/2008	mg/L	2,000**	2,000**	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.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including Pesticides & Herbicides)

2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	µg/L	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
2,4-D	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	µg/L	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Alachlor	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	µg/L	0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	µg/L	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a) pyrene	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	ppt	0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	µg/L	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Dalapon	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	µg/L	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	µg/L	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	µg/L	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dinoseb	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	µg/L	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	µg/L	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
Heptachlor	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	ng/L	0	400	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	ng/L	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	µg/L	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	µg/L	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (BHC-Gamma)	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	ng/L	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	µg/L	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl (Vydate)	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	µg/L	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	ng/L	0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	µg/L	0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories

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Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Last Sample Date	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Last Sample Date	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Picloram	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	µg/L	500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	µg/L	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	N	**ND**	12/3/2008	**ND**	5/16/2007	µg/L	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Contaminants									
1,1,1 - Trichloroethane	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 -Trichloroethane	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 - Dichloroethylene	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4 -Trichlorobenzene	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2 - Dichloroethane	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical Factories
Dichloromethane	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Ortho-Dichlorobenzene	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Para-Dichlorobenzene	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Monochlorobenzene	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Styrene	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	1,000	1,000	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trans -1,2 -Dichloroethylene	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	N	**ND**	5/7/2008	**ND**	5/7/2008	µg/L	10,000	10,000	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Radioactive Contaminants									
Alpha Emitters	N	**2 - 8**	3/18/2008	**1.6**	3/18/2008	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	N	**ND - 1**	3/18/2008			pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	**ND - 1**	12/3/2008	**0.7**	3/18/2008	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Units of Measure	**Definition**
µg/L	**Micrograms per Liter** – The number of micrograms of a substance in one liter of water. Also known as one part per billion (ppb) 1000 micrograms (µg) = 1 milligram (mg), and 1000 milligrams (mg) = 1 gram (g)
mg/L	**Milligrams per Liter** – The number of milligrams of a substance in one liter of water. Also known as one part per million (ppm)
ppm	**Parts per Million** - The number of parts of a substance in one million parts of water. Also known as milligrams per liter (mg/L). One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
ppb	**Parts per Billion** - The number of parts of a substance in one billion parts of water. Also known as micrograms per liter (µg/L). One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
ppt	**Parts per Trillion** - The number of parts of a substance in one trillion parts of water. Also known as nanograms per liter (ng/L). One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
ppq	**Parts per Quadrillion** - The number of parts of a substance in one quadrillion parts of water. Also known as picograms per liter (pg/L). One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
pCi/L	**Picocuries per Liter** – A measure of the radioactivity in a liter of water.
MFL	**Million fibers per Liter** – Used to measure asbestos concentration.
NTU	**Nephelometric Turbidity Units** - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Turbidity is monitored it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system at the Quail Creek Water Treatment Plant. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
positive samples	The number of positive samples taken this year.
% positive samples/month	The percentage of samples taken monthly that were positive.
NA	**Not Applicable**
ND	**Not Detected** – The contaminant was not detected in the water sample during laboratory analysis.
ND/Low - High	For water systems like St. George 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. As explained above, all customers (except those along State Highway 18 and north of Snow Canyon Parkway & past the Ledges) receive a mixture of water from the City's groundwater wells and surface water purchased from the WCWCD that is treated at QCWTP. These analytical values are shown in the columns indicated. Customers served by groundwater from the Tolman-Ledges wells can find analytical results for their water in the columns so indicated
NR	**Not Required** – Monitoring not required, but recommended.
W	**Waiver** - Because some chemicals are not used or stored in areas around drinking water sources, some water systems have been given waivers that exempt them from having to take certain chemical samples these waivers are also tied to Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.

Definitions of Important Drinking Water Terms & Acronyms	
AL	**Action Level** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Last Sample Date	**Date -** Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 6 years and 9 years, sampling dates may seem out-dated.
MCLG	**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal -** 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.
MCL	**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.
TT	**Treatment Technique** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	**Action Level** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances & Exceptions	**Variances or Exceptions -** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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.
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.
MNR	**Monitored Not Regulated**
MPL	**Maximum Permissible Level –** State assigned

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

As you can see from the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. 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. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or though the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring materials, and can pick up a wide variety of substances. Microbial contaminants can result from the presence of animals or from human activity or may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals can be naturally occurring or result from industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. Pesticides and herbicides can come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, municipal or residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants (including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals) are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or can be the result of mining activities and oil and gas production. Virtually all of these contaminants can be found in urban stormwater runoff. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Variances & Exemptions - Arsenic

Effective in 2006, the EPA established a maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 parts per billion (ppb) for arsenic in drinking water. The City of St. George has a few wells with naturally occurring arsenic concentrations that exceed the MCL. The City has been working under a bilateral agreement with the Utah Division of Drinking Water to meet this standard via a plan to blend these sources with water containing low arsenic levels so that the blended water meets the new arsenic standard.

It is important to note that EPA's arsenic MCL balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. Some people who drink water containing arsenic that is in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic.

Additional information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Most of the lead in household water usually comes from the plumbing in your house, not from the local water supply. If your home has lead pipes, copper pipes with solder, or brass fittings, lead can leach into the water inside the piping, particularly when your water is not used for several hours.

The EPA advises that you can minimize your family's potential for lead exposure through two simple actions:

Only Use Cold Water for Consumption

Use only water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead.

Flush Your Pipes Before Drinking

Anytime the water in a particular faucet has not been used for six hours or longer, "flush" your cold-water pipes by running the water until it becomes as cold as it will get. (This could take as little as five to thirty seconds if there has been recent heavy water use such as showering or toilet flushing. Otherwise, it could take two minutes or longer.) The more time water has been sitting in your home's pipes, the more lead it may contain.

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 other steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, or at http:/www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you want to learn more or get involved, please feel free to attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings held by either the St. George Water & Energy Services Board or the Washington County Water Conservancy District:

- St. George Water & Energy Services Board meetings are regularly scheduled the 2nd Wednesday of the first month of each quarter at 3 PM at the St. George Water & Power Building, 811 East Red Hills Parkway in St. George.
- Board meetings of the Washington County Water Conservancy District are scheduled monthly at 7 PM at their new office building located at 533 East Waterworks Drive (just off East Red Hills Parkway) in St. George. The schedule is available at http://wcwcd.state.ut.us/Board.htm or you can call (435) 673-3617.

The City of St. George works 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.