

The Richmond Record

A Newsletter for the Citizens of Richmond, Utah

June 1, 2009

Richmond Website: The Richmond City website, www.richmond-utah.com, features a page called "Links." It provides links to a number of websites that may be of interest to citizens. One section is dedicated to businesses here in Richmond. If your business has a website and you would like us to provide a link to it, please contact Terrie at 258-3777, or terrie@richmond-utah.com with the information.

City Elections: On December 31st of this year the term of office expires for our current Mayor, Mayor Mike Hall, and two members of our City Council, Mr. Keith Ward and Mr. Brad Jensen. Anyone interesting in running for any of the above positions must comply with the following: 1) must be a registered voter; 2) must have lived within the Richmond City limits for twelve consecutive months prior to Tuesday, November 3rd, 2009; 3) cannot be mentally incompetent; 4) if convicted of a felony, or convicted of treason or a crime against the elective franchise your right to be a candidate is denied until it is restored per Utah law. If eligible you must file a Declaration of Candidacy, in person, before the City Recorder or other designated official at the City Office between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on any working day **between July 1 and July 15, 2009.** Candidates must also filing campaign financial statements periodically during and following the campaign.

Black & White Days Queen Contest: The 2009 Richmond Black & White Days **Queen** is Sydnee Godfrey, daughter of Chad and Tammie Godfrey of Clarkston. She has completed veterinarian technician training and an animal hospital internship. She has participated in Black & White Days, 4-H, the Pony Express, and English riding for several years.

First Attendant is Samantha Arehart who feels that being in the new royalty will be an excellent learning experience. She is the daughter of Mark

and Corynn Arehart of Lewiston. She is an honor student and involved with 4-H.

Second Attendant is Lizzie Turner, daughter of Matt and April Turner of Amalga. She is an all-around finisher in the horse 4-H County level, and has competed at the State level as well as participating in Horse-bowl and Western riding. Lizzie enjoys going on horse-back packing trips with her family.

These young horsewomen do an outstanding job of helping with Black & White Days horse show, parade, and horse pulls. Did you see them in the Health Days Parade? Watch for these representatives of Richmond on horseback in valley parades through-out the summer.

Local Business Spotlight: The Strong Learning, Language and Speech Center is our newest business. Located at 1 East Main, the restored historic bank building, it is operated by Elizabeth J. and William Eric Strong. This business is dedicated to helping those of all ages improve their communication and learning needs through research-based and sound clinical practices. Assessments, diagnostic service, and treatment options are available to individuals throughout northern Utah and southern Idaho. We are interested in providing services to families of all incomes; as such, we offer services on a sliding fee scale. Another interest of ours is to offer services to multi-cultural families by providing information and tests to help with learning and literacy differences. Elizabeth and Eric each have 19 years of experience as Speech and Language Pathologists certified by the American Speech-Language and Hearing Association. Elizabeth holds Master's degrees in Education and Business Administration. Her specialties include working with adults who have suffered strokes or traumatic brain injuries, and helping adolescents and school-age children overcome learning and literacy issues. Her training also

allows her to help individuals who have swallowing, feeding, or tongue thrust problems. Eric holds a Master's degree in Communicative Disorders and received additional training at the Center on Human Development and Disability in Seattle, Washington. He has spent his career working with children and has extensive experience in assessing and treating children with Autism and related disorders, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, cleft-lip and palate, speech and language delays, and stuttering.

Richmond Lions Club: We were pleased once again to have supported Richmond City in celebration of Black and White Days. It was gratifying to help with the carnival and horse pull competition. The parade was enjoyable. The Lions Club would like to thank Mayor Hall, the Black and White Days committee, the City Council and all of the volunteers for the hard work put in to make Black and White Days an entertaining celebration. Thank you again.

Library News and Views: A big thanks to the Gantz girls (and mom) for the fun puppet shows they presented at the library's Black & White Days booth. Community participation at the activity booth was a great success and the art work created out of recyclables was amazing. Some of the art projects have been on display at the library

Thanks to all those who participated in the Black & White Days poster contest. All who entered were winners and the display was a fun addition to the week's celebration.

Summer Reading Program:

The Summer Reading Program will begin June 11th and continue each Thursday at 10:00 AM through July 30th. The theme for the young children's program is "Be Creative @ Your Library" and the teen's theme is "Express Yourself @ Your Library". Great fun is planned for each week and prizes are given to all in attendance - so be sure to join. Those children or teens who complete the reading contract and

return it to the library at the end of the program will receive an additional prize. Please pre-register at the library as soon as possible so that the presenters will be prepared for the right number of participants. The library has a new "portable presentation center" that has been purchased with LSTA grant money. This equipment will be used for the story time presentations this summer. Don't miss the thrill of a story done in a BIG way. Its going to be great!

Library Lecture:

Mary Rogers will be doing a Pioneer Presentation Thursday, June 11th, at 7:00 PM in the library basement. She is excellent in depicting our pioneer ancestor's lives and will certainly help us get prepared to truly celebrate Pioneer Day this July. Come and enjoy the evening. Refreshments will be served after. All ages are invited.

New Children Books:

No Ordinary Mouse by Kate DiCamillo
Waking Beauty by Leah Wilcox
The Isle of Masks (Book 4) by Ulysses Moore
Tales From the Hood (Sisters Grimm #6) by Michael Buckley

New Teen Books:

The Singing (Book 4 of Pellinor) by Alison Croggon
Slathbog's Gold by M.L. Forman
Trouble's Daughter by Katherine Kirkpatrick
The Last Olympian (Book 5) by Rick Riordan

New Adult Books:

Without Due Process & Edge of Evil by J.A. Jance
Ender in Exile by Orson Scott Card
World Without End by Ken Follett
The 8th Confession by James Patterson

Consumer Confidence Report: The annual report required by the Division of Drinking Water and the USEPA is enclosed. We have extremely good, high quality drinking water.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Richmond City, Utah

We're 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. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source(s) have been determined to be from groundwater sources. Our water sources are a series of fresh flowing springs located in the mountains and a pumped well. (Homeland Security precludes a more detailed location description.)

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Richmond City is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Our sources have been determined to have a low level of susceptibility from potential contamination from sources such as spills of materials along U. S. 91 (200 West); however, most of our sources are located in remote and protected areas that have a very low level of susceptibility to potential contamination sources. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

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.

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 Marlowe Adkins at 258-2092. 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 third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Richmond City Council chambers, 6 West Main, Richmond.

Richmond City 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, 2008. 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:

Some terms that may help you understand the report:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

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.

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

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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. **Date**- Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem out-dated.

Waivers (W)- 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.

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	ND	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2008	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	2008	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0 - 1	NTU	N/A	5	2006	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	4	pCi/l	0	15	2005	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0 - 1	pCi/l	0	5	2008	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony	N	ND	ppb	6	6	2008	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	ND - 5	ppb	0	10	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos	N	ND	MFL	7	7	2004	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Barium	N	30 - 130	ppb	2000	2000	2008	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	ND	ppb	4	4	2008	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	N	ND	ppb	5	5	2008	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	ND - 7	ppb	100	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 2 b. 0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	ND	ppb	200	200	2008	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	ND - 300	ppb	4000	4000	2008	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. 5 b. 0	ppb	0	AL=15	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	ND	ppb	2	2		Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	300 - 6,800	ppb	10000	10000	2008	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	ND - 2	ppb	50	50	2008	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	3 - 29	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	2 - 19	ppm	1000*	1000*	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland

Thallium	N	ND	ppb	1	2	2008	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	150 - 484	ppm	2000**	2000**	2008	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 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.

Disinfection By-products

HM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	1 - 30	ppb	0	80	2007	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	ND - 18	ppb	0	60	2007	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	0.20	ppm	4	4	2007	Water additive used to control microbes

You may have noticed that we have a low level of nitrate listed. The higher number comes from our well, but that water is highly diluted as it mixes with the spring water before going into our delivery system. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm (note that the chart above shows parts per billion) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

As you can see by the table, 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.

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

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. As a precaution we will always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

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 Richmond 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.



For immediate release:

With the arrival of warmer weather, the Cache Mosquito Abatement District (CMAD) offers a few tips to help reduce breeding areas for mosquitoes. First, remove as much standing water around your property as possible. It takes as little as half a cup of water to provide a hatching area for thousands of mosquito larvae. Old tires or cracked buckets can still hold enough water. Partially blocked gutters will also have enough water for mosquitoes to breed in.

If you have ornamental ponds on your property, consider removing or reducing vegetation that provides a shelter area for mosquitoes. Biological or chemical controls are available for use in these ponds as well. Mosquitoes breed in standing water, so consider installing a recycling fountain in your pond.

West Nile Virus (WNV) has been found in mosquito populations and has infected other species in Cache Valley: horses, birds, and people. The original virus serotype has been slowly changing in the northern states to one that can more often result in the more serious strain of neuroinvasive WNV in humans.

Take personal precautions when you're outside during prime mosquito activity: dusk to dawn. Wear pants and long-sleeved shirts. Use a mosquito repellent recommended by the CDC (Centers for Disease Control) as being effective for mosquito deterrence.

CMAD will continue to use an integrated pest management approach to controlling mosquitoes. Please visit their website (www.cachemosquito.com) for information on their larvacide treatments, spraying policy, fogging schedules, and more.

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Cache Mosquito Abatement District
PO Box 466
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435-764-6839

Terrie Wierenga, clerk & public liaison