



2013 Consumer Confidence Report For 2012 Water Quality in South Ogden City

We are very pleased to provide you this year's Annual Water Quality Report as required by the EPA and the State. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and has always been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. **We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bob Shafer at the South Ogden City Public Works Office at 5590 South 600 East, South Ogden, Utah 84405 (801-622-2905) We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Drinking Water Sources: Our water sources are Strong Canyon Creek and Burch Creek, which is piped to Weber Basin Water Conservancy District, where it is treated for culinary water, as well as water purchased outright from the District. The District's drinking water supply comes primarily from the Weber River drainage. The storage reservoirs on the Weber River include Smith-Morehouse, Rockport, Lost Creek, East Canyon, and Echo reservoirs. The water quality in all of the watersheds is considered good. With continuing development and other activities higher in the watersheds, water quality may degrade. Another source of the District's drinking water is ground water aquifers well sites. This water is collected and treated by Weber Basin Water and then acquired by the City and delivered to you.

Why are there contaminants in the water? The 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 through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminate elements that may be present in the source water include: **Microbial Contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria that 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 run-off, 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 run-off, or residential uses; **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off or septic systems; and **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided to the public water systems. The FDA regulates the established safe limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminant elements.

The presence of contaminant elements 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 Safe Drinking Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

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 immuno-compromised persons, 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* are available by calling The EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

South Ogden City routinely monitors for contaminate elements in our drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2012. 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:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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 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.

Variances and Exemptions – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Detected Contaminant – Any contaminant detected at or above its minimum detection limit (MDL).

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

ND/Low-High – For water systems that have multiple sources of water, the Utah Division of Drinking Water gives water systems the option of listing test results of the elements in one table, instead of multiple ones. To accomplish this, the lowest and highest values detected in the multiple sources are recorded in the same space in the table.

N/A – Not applicable – there is no Federal or State MCL and/or MCLG.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - a unit of measure of one part per million that corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) – a unit of measure of one part per billion that corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in 10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter – a unit of measure of one part per trillion that corresponds to one penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) – picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.

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

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 element, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Minimum Detection Limit: The lowest level at which a particular contaminant is detected with a specified degree of certainty.

Date – Because of required sample time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years, and 6 years, sample dates may seem out of date.

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 the Drinking Water Source Protection Plan.

This chart shows what South Ogden City is required to test for by the Utah State Division of Drinking Water as a distributor. **Weber Basin Water as the supplier does the other tests required.**

SOUTH OGDEN CITY TEST RESULTS							
The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations. Not all sample results are from 2012.							
Contaminant Element	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	ND	N/A	0	<5%	2012 15 monthly	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Asbestos	No	ND	Mfl	0	7	2003	Decay of asbestos Cement water mains. Erosion of natural Deposits.
Copper	No	4.444 – 395.165	ppb-ug/L	0	AL= 1300	2012	Corrosion of house- hold plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	No	0.0 -7.448	ppb-ug/L	40	AL= 15	2012	Corrosion of House-hold plumbing.
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
TTHM (total trihalomethanes)	No	18.0 - 33.6	ppb	n/a	80	2006	By- product of Drinking water Chlorination.
HAA'S (haloacetic acid)	No	3.60 - 31.80	ppb	n/a	60	2006	By- product of Drinking water Chlorination.

WEBER BASIN TEST RESULTS

The following tables contain a list of contaminants found in Weber Basin District's water. Besides the elements found in this table, the District tests for additional elements, which have not been found or are below any detection limits. If you have any questions about these test results, please contact the testing lab at Weber Basin Water, 801-771-1677.

*****The District does not add fluoride to water delivered to Weber County.**

Weber Basin Central

Detected Regulated Contaminants

Contaminants (units)	District's Average	Range Low	Range High	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants -This data is derived from samples from 2006 through 2012						
Antimony (ppb)	0.6	ND	0.6	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; solder.
Arsenic (ppb)	0.6	ND	1.2	10	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards.
Barium (ppm)	0.15	0.08	0.26	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling waste
Fluoride* (ppm)	0.71	0.5	1.1	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	0.5	0.1	1.6	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	1.1	0.6	2.1	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	0.6	ND	1.0	2	0.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
Sodium (ppm)	32.0	13.9	61.5	NA (1)	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	31.6	12	59	1,000(2)	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	372	315	416	2,000(2)	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Regulated Organic Contaminants -This data is derived from samples collected in 2012						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	35.9	13.0	6.0	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	21.6	9	38	60	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Regulated Radiologic Contaminants-This data is derived from samples collected from 2006 through 2012

Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	3.0	2.7	3.6	15.0	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0.7	0.6	1.0	5	0	Erosion of Natural deposits

(1) The State of Utah requires monitoring for sodium even though no MCL. has been established.

(2) The MCL.for sulfate and total dissolved solids is established by the State of Utah.

Discussion of Total Trihalomethanes: Two groups of disinfection by-products are produced when water containing organic substances, typically naturally occurring from decaying vegetation is disinfected with chlorine. These groups are called trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). The individual constituents that compose the THM group are chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, and Bromoform.

The MCL for total THMs is based on the running average of four consecutive calendar quarters. What is reported in the District's Average column of the Detected Regulated Contaminants table is the highest running average for 2012. What is reported in the Range column are the low and high results from individual sampling events.

As you can see by the tables, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all state and federal requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some elements have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated elements a person would have to drink two (2) liters of water a day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Results of Radon Monitoring – Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. 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).

Results of Cryptosporidium Monitoring – 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 the District indicates the presence of cryptosporidium and giardia in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. 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, immunocompromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised 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.

Source Protection Plan- Weber Basin Water District has completed a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for all its surface water public drinking sources. The Drinking Water Source Protection program includes identification of the area from which the drinking water source receives water, an assessment of potential contamination threats to the source within this area, and management programs to help control both existing and future potential sources of contamination. Copies of this plan can be obtained from the District office for a nominal fee. The State Drinking Water also has a copy on file.

South Ogden Water Conservation Plan - The South Ogden City Water Conservation plan was updated in 2009. Copies are available for a minimal fee.

Conservation measures you can use inside your Home include:

- Run the dishwasher only when full
- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures; install water saving devices in faucets, and appliances
- Wash only full loads of laundry
- Do not use the toilet for a trash disposal
- Take shorter showers
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth
- Soak dishes before washing

Conservation measures you can use outdoors include:

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses
- Use water saving nozzles
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car, and save the hose for rinsing.

Information on other ways that you can help conserve water can be found at www.conservewater.utah.gov
www.weberbasin.com

Summary – We, at South Ogden City Water Department, work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask all our customers to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



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