

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2007

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. 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 always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water is supplied by Weber Basin Water Conservancy District (Central).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Waite at (801) 614-9682. 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 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Weber Basin Water Conservancy District's (District) drinking water supply comes from the Weber River and from several creeks along the Wasatch Front. Groundwater, primarily from the Delta Aquifer, is used to supplement surface water sources.



One of Weber Basin Water Conservancy's Water Sources



Syracuse City's Storage Facility

How Do I Get My Drinking Water?

Although a portion of drinking water originates as groundwater and is extracted from deep wells, the majority of the drinking water supply begins as surface water from the headwaters of the Weber River. Water is directed into a canal by a diversion dam. The water then flows through this canal whereupon it enters two large aqueducts. Several creeks along the Wasatch Front can feed into this aqueduct. From there, water is transported to each of the District's water treatment plants. After complete treatment, water is delivered to the cities or water improvement districts for final distribution to individual users.

What Is In My Drinking Water?

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.

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).

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, 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 urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides 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, 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 can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 we 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 Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Bacteriologic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCLG | MCL | Your Water | Range | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|-------------------------|------|--|------------|-------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 0 | Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples | 7 | NA | 2007 | Y* | Naturally present in the environment |

Radioactive Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCLG | MCL | Your Water | Range | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|------------------------|------|-----|------------|-------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2003-2007 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCLG | MCL | Your Water | Range | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---------------------------------|--|----------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|---|
| Antimony (ppt) | 6,000 | 6,000 | 600 | NA | 2003-2007 | N | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| Arsenic (ppt) | 10,000 | 10,000 | 600 | ND-600 | 2003-2007 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2,000 | 2,000 | 900 | 100-900 | 2003-2007 | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppt) | 100,000 | 100,000 | 1,3400 | 1,340 | 2003-2007 | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (90th percentile result) | 1,300 | AL=1,300 | 558 | 558 | 2006 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Fluoride (ppb) | 4,000 | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 2003-2007 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (ppb) | 10,000 | 10,000 | 100 | 100-1,400 | 2003-2007 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppt) | 50,000 | 50,000 | 600 | NA | 2003-2007 | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Sodium (ppm) | No MCL or MCLG has been established by EPA | | 39 | 39 | 2003-2007 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills. |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 1,000 | 1,000 | 48 | 43-48 | 2003-2007 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland |
| TDS (ppm) | 1,000 | 1,000 | 416 | 384-416 | 2003-2007 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 2003-2007 | N | Soil runoff |

Volatile Organic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCLG | MCL | Your Water | Range | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|------------------------|------|-----|------------|---------|-------------|-----------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | NA | 60 | 31.6 | ND-31.6 | 2007 | N | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|---|
| TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) | NA | 80 | 39.4 | ND-39.4 | 2007 | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Unregulated Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant (units) | MCLG | MCL | Your Water | Range | Sample Date | Violation | |
| Group One | | | | | | | |
| Chloroform (ppb) | | | 11.6 | ND-11.6 | 2003-2007 | N | |
| Bromodichloromethane (ppb) | | | 5.1 | ND-5.1 | 2003-2007 | N | |
| Dibromochloromethane (ppb) | | | 1.1 | ND-1.1 | 2003-2007 | N | |

*Water samples taken in July 2007 confirmed the presence of total coliform bacteria. Total coliforms are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of these bacteria is usually a result of a problem with water treatment or the pipes which distribute the water, and indicates that the water may have been contaminated with organisms that can cause disease. Symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea, and possible jaundice, and any associated headaches and fatigue. When the monthly samples confirmed the presence of total coliform bacteria we took steps to identify and correct the problem. Subsequent monthly sampling has confirmed the absence of total coliforms in the water system.