

2019 West Bountiful City

Annual Water Quality Report



West Bountiful City is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services 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.

West Bountiful's drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

West Bountiful's water sources are Weber Basin Water Conservancy District, our Stone Creek well, and Bountiful City water as a back-up source in an emergency. We routinely monitor for contaminants in our drinking water in accordance with Federal and Utah State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period January 1st and ending December 31st, 2019.

Source Protection Plan:

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for West Bountiful is available for your review at City Hall or by request at Info@wbcity.org. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Our sources have a low susceptibility to potential contamination, and we have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination.

Cross Connections:

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 an unprotected garden hose lying in a puddle next to the driveway that is connected to a house faucet is a cross connection. A lawn sprinkler system without a proper back-flow device is also a cross connection. Chemicals and other fertilizers could be drawn into your water system without proper back-flow protection. When a cross connection is allowed to exist at your home, it will affect you and your family first. To learn more about helping to protect the quality of our water, call us for further information about ways you can help.

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:

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

- 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 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.

TEST RESULTS – 2019

The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with EPA regulations, not all sample results are from 2017. Unless noted, all samples were collected and reported by Weber Basin Water Conservancy District.

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	2019	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	2019	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	ND-11	NTU	N/A	5	2017	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	ND-1	NTU	NA	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5	2017	Soil Runoff
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha Emitters	N	1-6	pCi/l	0	15	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	N	2.4	pCi/l	0	5	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	2.4	pCi/l	0	5	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	ND-1	pCi/l	0	5	2015	Erosion of natural deposits

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low- High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	N	ND-1	ppb	2000	2000	2017	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% result b. # of sites that exceed AL	N	a. 318 b. 2	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead a. 90% result b. # of sites that exceed AL	N	a. 7 b. 1	ppb	15	AL=15	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	N	3	ppm	10	10	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2-91	ppb	No MCL or MCLG has been established by EPA		2017	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	41-92	ppm	10	10	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	444-988	ppm	1000	1000	2017	Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low- High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	4-45	ppb	80	80	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	ND-39	ppb	60	60	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	400	ppb	4000	4000	2017	Water additive used to control microbes

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Xylenes	N	ND-1	ppm	10	10	2015	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
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All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are man made. Those contaminants 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 which does not necessarily indicate 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.*

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. West Bountiful is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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>.*

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 for infections. These people should seek advice 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 above.

We work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap and ask that our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Please contact me if you have questions. You may also bring issues to the City Council at their regular meetings held the 1st and 3rd Tuesday each month at West Bountiful City Hall, beginning at 7:30 pm.

Blake Anderson

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