

**Bear River Water Conservancy District**  
**2015**  
***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report***

**BRWCD-South Willard Well System #UTAH02077**

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 our services and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source in 2015 is from the South Willard Water Company. Their two ground water sources are the New Well and Maple Grove Springs.

**BRWCD is pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.** If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Voneene Jorgensen, General Manager at the BRWCD at 435-723-7034.** 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 usually held on **the fourth Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the BRWCD District Office Conference Room at 102 West Forest Street, Brigham City, Utah.**

Bear River Water Conservancy District routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015.** 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.

**The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan:** The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Bear River Water Conservancy District's South Willard Well #1 is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Potential contamination sources identified in our protection areas are sand and gravel mining and household hazardous and septic waste for two homes in DWSP Zones 3 and 4. There were no contamination sources identified for DWSP Zones 1 and 2. Additionally, the District has also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Please contact us at 435-723-7034 if you would like to review our source protection plan or if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan. South Willard Water Company has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan that is available for review to our customers at their offices. It provides more information such as potential sources of contamination and source protection areas. Please contact [SouthWillardWater@hotmail.com](mailto:SouthWillardWater@hotmail.com) for more information.

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

**ND/Low - High** - For water systems 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.

**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.

**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)** - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - (mandatory language) 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)** - (mandatory language) 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.

**Date**- Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling 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 Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.

## TEST RESULTS

The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	NA	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2015	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	N	ND	NA	0	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	2015	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	.05	NTU	NA	5	2010	Soil Runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	NA	NTU	NA	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	NA	Soil Runoff  (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)

## RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Alpha Emitters Gross Alpha	N	10	pCi/L	0	15	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Emitters*	N	11	pCi/L	0	5	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	N		pCi/L	0	5	2009	Erosion of natural deposits

**\*Beta Particles:** The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

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Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Antimony	N	ND	ppb	6	6	2010	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
	N	ND	ppb	6	6		

Arsenic	N N	ND ND	ppb ppb	N/A N/A	50 10	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos	N	W	MFL	7	7	1995	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	N N	23 30	ppb ppb	2000	2000	2010	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	ND	ppb	4	4	2010	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	N	ND	ppb	5	5	2010	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	ND	ppb	100	100	2010	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% result b. # of sites that exceed AL	N N	a. 108 ND b. 0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	N	ND	ppb	200	200	2010	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factory
Fluoride	N	ND	ppb	4000	4000	2010	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead a. 90% result b. # of sites that exceed AL	N	a. 1.5 b. 0	ppb	0	AL=15	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	N	ND	ppb	2	2	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from crop land
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	700-800	ppb	10000	10000	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	ND	ppb	1000	1000	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	.6	ppb	50	50	2010	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	N N	7 9.8	ppm	No MCL or MCLG has been established by EPA		2010	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N N	13 9	ppm	500*	500	2011	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Thallium	N	ND	ppb	1	2	2010	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics; glass and drug factories
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N N	133 125	ppm	1000**	1000**	2010	Erosion of natural deposits

\* If the sulfate level of a public water system is greater than 500ppm, the supplier must satisfactorily demonstrate that: a) no better water is available, and b) the water shall not be available from commercial establishments. In no case shall water having a level about 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.

**Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides**

**(If Water System has been issued waivers for these samples then this table with #26 - #57 can be deleted from the report).**

In addition to the sampling outlined in the table above, we have also sampled for 21 Volatile Organic Chemicals, 28 Pesticides, 35 Unregulated Organic Chemicals, and 10 Unregulated Pesticides. These additional chemicals were not detected.

**DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS**

TTHM Total Trihalomethanes	N	ND	ppb	0	80	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	ND	ppb	0	60	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	.15	ppm	4	4	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection

**Cross Connection:** There are many connections to the South Willard Water System. When connections are properly installed and maintained, the concerns are 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 home. 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.

BRWCD constantly monitors the water supply for various constituents. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposure to air transmitted radon over a long period of time may cause adverse health effects. Radon is a radioactive gas which is naturally occurring in some ground water. It poses a lung cancer risk when the gas is released from your water into the air (as occurs during showering, bathing, or washing dishes or clothes), and stomach cancer risk when you drink water containing radon. Radon gas released from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon in air. Other sources are, radon gas from soil which enters homes through foundations, and radon inhaled directly while smoking cigarettes. Experts are not sure exactly what the cancer risk is from a given level of radon in your drinking water. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on how to have your home tested contact Project Environment Radon Hotline 800-458-0145.

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.

MCL's 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.

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).

If you have further questions please feel free to call the BRWCD Office at 435-723-7034 between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. weekdays. In case of an emergency after hours or on weekends, please call one of our **System Operators, Robert Phippin at 435-230-0731 or Robert Thayne at 435-279-7445**. We at the Bear River Water Conservancy District work hard to provide top quality water to every tap and are available around the clock in cases of emergency. 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.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your companies and families clean quality water this year. It is a pleasure to serve you.