



WATER QUALITY REPORT 2014

OGDEN CITY 2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT

We are 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.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Ogden City Water Utility customers are fortunate to receive water from three main sources: groundwater from wells, surface water drawn from Pineview Reservoir and Wheeler Creek, and treated water purchased from Weber Basin Water Conservancy District. Weber Basin's water is a combination of treated ground and surface waters from wells owned by Weber Basin and waters drawn from the Weber River.

CONTAMINATION FROM CROSS-CONNECTIONS

Unprotected cross-connections that could contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment, systems containing chemicals (air-conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, and irrigation systems) or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when equipment, such as booster pumps & boilers, increases the pressure of the water on the customer's side (generally downstream of the water meter) to a pressure greater than the supply side (generally upstream of the water meter). This is known as Backpressure. Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the City's water supply line drops, due to main leak repairs or heavy water demand, causing contaminants to be siphoned from the customer's plumbing system into the City's water supply. This is known as Backsiphonage.



Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common cause of cross-connections at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Water supplies are continuously jeopardized by unprotected cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices or assemblies, are installed, tested, and maintained. We have surveyed many industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to help reduce potential cross-connections by requiring water customers to install a backflow preventer. We also require all water customers to have their backflow assemblies tested annually by a certified backflow tester to assure the assembly is providing maximum protection. If you have any questions regarding cross-connections, please contact us at **801-629-8334**.

For more information regarding cross-connections, please visit the Ogden City Web site
http://www.ogdencity.com/en/community/water_services/water_quality.aspx

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

- **Transportation of Hazardous Materials Along Roadways** - Accidents along highways and other major roads could lead to spills of hazardous materials, which could lead to contamination.
- **Industrial, Commercial, Automotive, Marine, and Equipment Maintenance** - Products and materials are used and stored in various quantities at these companies including acids, solvents, oils, gasoline, diesel fuel, and other chemicals. Spills of these products and materials could lead to contamination.
- **Rural Residential Areas** - Household septic systems that are failing contain bacteria and viral pathogens that are discharged directly into the ground and may eventually enter the surface water source. Fuels, fertilizers, and pesticides that may be used and stored also have the potential to contaminate.
- **Agricultural Activities** - Runoff containing fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides applied to croplands could enter the surface water sources. Also, runoff containing bacteria and viruses from animal wastes from pastures or animal farms has the potential to enter the surface water sources.
- **Mineral Producers** - Tunnels or stripped land from mining operations could lead to higher acidity or sediment loads in surface water sources.
- **Camping Areas and Other Recreational Activities** - Camping wastes and fuels used for recreational vehicles have the potential to be spilled and could contaminate the surface water sources.
- **Sewage Treatment Facilities** - Untreated sewage could be discharged directly into the surface water source in extreme or emergency conditions.
- **Underground Fuel Storage** - Fuel in underground storage tanks may enter groundwater and eventually reach the surface water sources if a leak occurs in the tank.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 runoff, 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 runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which 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, 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

WE ARE PLEASED TO REPORT THAT OUR DRINKING WATER MEETS FEDERAL AND STATE REQUIREMENTS

Ogden City routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results from our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014, unless otherwise noted. The EPA and Utah Division of Drinking Water require water systems to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminant (units)	Ogden City		Weber Basin		Violation	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source	
	Level Detected	Year Sampled	Level Detected	Year Sampled						
Microbiological Contaminants										
Coliform Bacteria, Total	ND	2014	NA	NA	No	% of sample	0%	Coliform bacteria in no more than 5% of samples	Naturally present in Environment	
Turbidity, Surface Water*	.12	2014	NA	NA	No	NTU	0.1	0.3 NTU	Soil Runoff	
Inorganic Contaminants										
Arsenic (ppb)	ND	2008-2014	ND-1.2	2007-2014	No	ppb	NA	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards	
Total Chromium (ppb)	ND	2008-2014	ND-1	2007-2014	No	ppb	100	200	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
Barium (ppm)	.029-.064	2008-2014	.08-.26	2007-2014	No	ppm	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes	
Fluoride (ppm)	NA	NA	.4-1.1	2007-2014	No	ppm	N/A	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate (ppm)	.10-1.0	2008-2014	.15-1.6	2007-2014	No	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium (ppb)	ND-.0008	2008-2014	.6-2.1	2007-2014	No	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	
Sodium** (ppm)	5.6-15.5	2008-2014	19.6-38.6	2007-2014	No	ppm	N/A	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills	
Total Dissolved Solids ***(ppm)	34-235	2008-2014	315-416	2007-2014	No	ppm	N/A	2000	Erosion of natural deposits	
Sulfate*** (ppm)	4-9	2008-2014	25-48	2007-2014	No	ppm	NA	1000	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland	
Disinfection Bi-Products										
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	ND-23.4	2014	7.8-13	2014	No	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	ND-61.1	2014	11.2-31.4	2014	No	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Radiological Chemicals										
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	.50-1.51	2008-2014	.5-1.0	2007-2014	No	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits	
Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	1.5-2.1	2008-2014	0-3.6	2007-2014	No	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation	
Others										
Alkalinity, Total (ppm)	122-147	2014	NA	NA	No	ppm	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Carbon, Total Organic (ppm)	1.1-2.2	2014	NA	NA	No	ppm	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment.	
Lead and Copper										
(Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analysis from 41 homes throughout the service area)										
Contaminant	Amount Detected	Year Sampled	Homes above	Action level	MCLG	Typical source				
Lead (ppb)	4.6	2013	0	15	NA	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives				
Copper (ppb)	274	2013	0	1300	NA					

* Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water.

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

***The MCL for Sulfate & Total Dissolved Solids is established by the State of Utah

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS

- Non-Detects (ND)** - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
- MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
- AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- NA:** Not applicable
- NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.
- Ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).
- Ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).
- TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- 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.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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. Ogden City 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 1-800-426-4791](#) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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 1-800-426-4791](#).

STORM WATER POLLUTION:

IT'S UP TO US!

In Weber County, storm water flows through storm drains directly to local creeks and rivers with **NOT TREATMENT**. Water quality can be affected by a number of natural elements as well as chemical elements introduced by humans.

Which types of contaminants might reach our rivers and streams?

Contaminants - resulting from unwise landscaping practices such as over applying or over watering might include: dirt, leaves, grass clippings, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides

Chemicals - from household products from washing your car, painting, or household cleaners

Toxins - such as oil or antifreeze that may leak from your car

Did you know that one pint of oil can produce a one acre slick on a water surface and can contaminate 250,000 gallons of water?

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Never use the gutter or storm drain system for disposal of household hazardous waste. If you wouldn't drink it, don't dump it.
- Store toxic products and chemicals indoors or in a shed or storage cabinet.
- Take unwanted hazardous materials and containers to the household hazardous waste disposal facility.
- Do not wash tools and equipment in driveways, gutters or drainage ways. Wash over grassed or soil areas where wash water won't reach the street.
- Inspect and maintain vehicles to reduce leakage of fluids.
- Reduce automotive emissions through regular maintenance and by limiting vehicle usage.
- Clean up spills with kitty litter or absorbent material and let dry. Dispose of cleanup as solid waste.
- Report illegal dumping of oil, fuel, paint & other hazardous materials into the storm system to: **Ogden City Public Ways & Parks: 1-801-629-8271.** (After hours call 911)
- Vehicles should be washed at a commercial car wash. Vehicles can be washed on the lawn with biodegradable soap to reduce wash water flows to the storm drain system.
- Recycle Oil - pour waste oil into an unbreakable container (plastic milk jug), seal and label. Call **1-801-399-8381 or 1-800-458-0145.** Recycling used oil could reduce national petroleum imports by 25.5 million barrels per year!
- Do not mix other materials with oil.

OUR CURRENT STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING SIX CONTROL MEASURES:

- Public education and outreach
- Public participation/involvement
- Illicit discharge detection and elimination
- Construction site runoff control
- Post-construction runoff control
- Pollution prevention/good housekeeping

There is a Household Hazardous Waste Facility now located at the **Weber County Solid Waste Facility at 867 West Wilson Lane**. Oil, antifreeze, and paint are accepted daily from 9:00 am to 1:00 pm. beginning in April and continuing through September, with all other items accepted the 3rd Saturday of each month. Weber County homeowners can bring their household hazardous waste to the facility and it will be taken off their hands for **FREE!** Call **1-801-399-8803** for more information.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ogden City Utilities at

801-629-8327

Spanish (Español)

Este folleto contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Si quiere que alguien lo traduzca para usted, hable **801-629-8321**.

PWS ID#: **UT0029011**