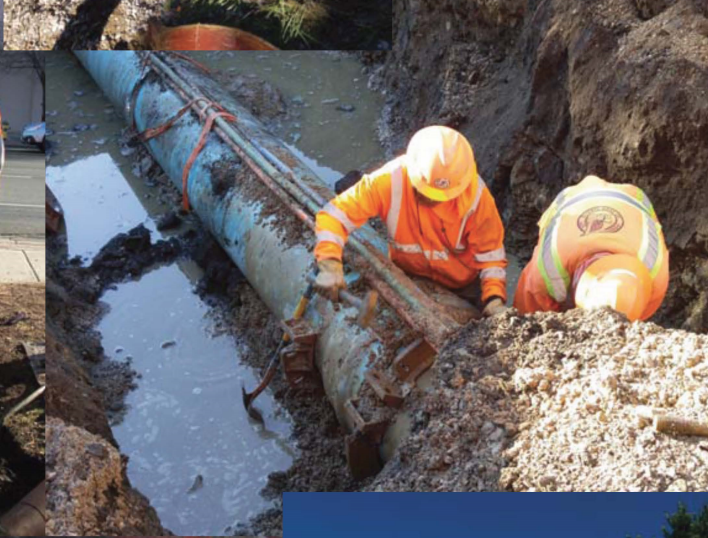


WATER QUALITY REPORT 2017



Ogden
UTAH™



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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 byproducts 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.

OGDEN CITY IS PLEASED TO REPORT THAT ITS DRINKING WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL AND STATE REQUIREMENTS

Ogden City routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results from our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017 (unless otherwise noted). The EPA and the Utah Division of Drinking Water require water systems to monitor for certain contaminants less than annually because the concentrations of these contaminants do not tend to fluctuate quickly.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

This data is derived from samples collected from 2011 through 2017

	Ogden City		Weber Basin						
Contaminant (units)	Level Detected	Year Sampled	Level Detected	Year Sampled	Violation	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Microbiological Contaminants									
Coliform Bacteria, Total (% of sample)	NA	2017	NA	2017	No	Percent of Samples	0%	Coliform bacteria in no more than 5% of samples	Naturally present in environment
Turbidity, Surface Water* (NTU)	.01	2017	.02	2017	No	NTU	.009	0.3 NTU	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants									
Arsenic (ppb)	ND-.001	2011-2017	ND-1.2	2011-2017	No	ppb	ND	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Total Chromium (ppb)	ND	2011-2017	NA	2011-2017	No	ppb	ND	200	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	ND-.031	2011-2017	.08-.26	2011-2017	No	ppm	ND	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes
Nitrate (ppm)	ND-1.0	2011-2017	.1-1.6	2011-2017	No	ppm	ND	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	ND-.0008	2011-2017	.6-2.1	2011-2017	No	ppb	ND	50	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium** (ppm)	6.5-12.7	2011-2017	19.6-38.6	2011-2017	No	ppm	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills
Total Dissolved Solids ***(ppm)	144-276	2011-2017	315-416	2011-2017	No	ppm	NA	2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate***(ppm)	8-9	2009-2017	25-48	2011-2017	No	ppm	NA	1000	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Disinfection Byproducts									
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	17.6-23.6	2017	2.9-19.9	2017	No	ppb	30	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	27.6-39.7	2017	8.5-36.5	2017	No	ppb	40	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Radiological Chemicals									
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	.50-1.51	2011-2017	.5-1.1	2011-2017	No	pCi/L	ND	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	1.5-2.1	2011-2017	3.4-13.4	2011-2017	No	pCi/L	ND	15	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Lead and Copper									
Contaminant	Amount Detected	Year Sampled	Homes Above	Action Level	MCLG	Typical Source			
Lead (ppb)	4.6	2016	0	15	ND	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives			
Copper (ppb)	274	2016	0	1300	ND				

*Turbidity is a measurement of the clarity 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Not Applicable (NA):** Does not apply.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.
- **Parts per billion (Ppb):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).
- **Parts per million (Ppm):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water comes 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 private 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. Immunocompromised 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 NO 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 overapplying or overwatering 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 **1-801-399-8803**. 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 located at the **Weber County Solid Waste Facility at 867 West Wilson Lane**. Oil, antifreeze, and paint are accepted daily from 7:00 am to 5:00 pm, year round. 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, please contact Ogden City Utilities at

801-629-8321

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#: UT29011