

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2018

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OGDEN CITY 2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT

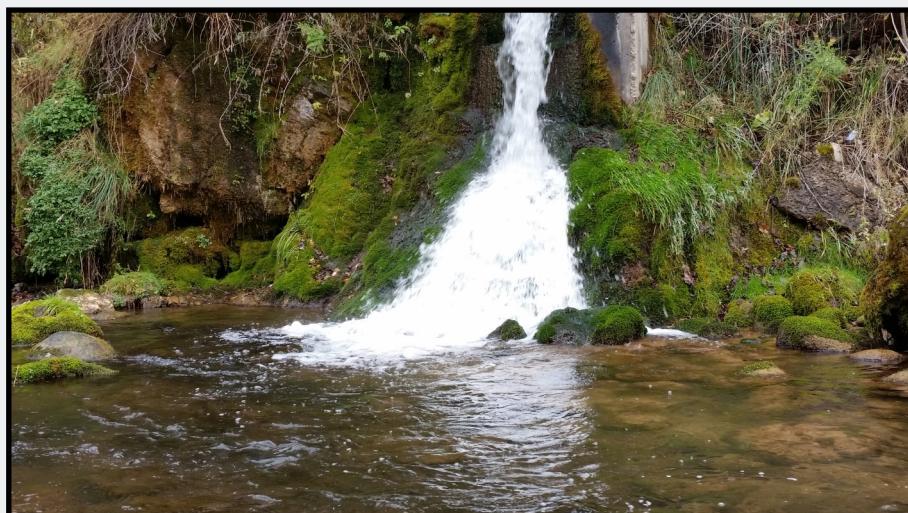
Ogden City is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. The purpose of this report is to inform you of the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. The City's goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The City wants you to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Ogden City is committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Ogden City customers 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 (WBWCD). WBWCD's water is a combination of treated ground and surface waters from wells and from waters drawn from the Weber River.

DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PLANS

Ogden City has completed a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan (DWSPP) for each of its water sources. Each DWSPP identifies the area from which each water source receives water. The DWSPP assesses potential contamination threats to the sources within these areas. The DWSPP outlines management programs to help limit existing and future potential sources of contamination.



A copy of these plans is available for purchase from the utility billing office. The State Division of Drinking Water also has copies on file. Possible sources of contamination, within the area of the City's water sources, are listed below.

Transportation of Hazardous Materials Along Roadways — Accidents along highways and other major roads could lead to spills of hazardous materials and lead to contamination.

Industrial, Commercial, Automotive, Marine, and Equipment Maintenance — Companies store and use various products and materials that can contaminate water sources. These contaminants may include acids, solvents, oils, gasoline, diesel fuel, etc.

Rural Residential Areas — Failing household septic systems can discharge bacteria and viral pathogens directly into the ground. Fuels, fertilizers, and pesticides that are used and stored in residential areas are also discharge risks. These discharges may eventually enter water sources.

Agricultural Activities — Runoff containing fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides applied to croplands could enter water sources. Runoff containing bacteria and viruses from animal wastes from pastures or animal farms also has the potential to enter water sources.

Mineral Production — Tunnels or stripped land from mining operations could lead to higher acidity and/or sediment loads in water sources.

Camping Areas and Other Recreational Activities — Camping wastes from and fuels used for recreational vehicles have the potential to spill and contaminate water sources.

Sewage Treatment Facilities — Untreated sewage could discharge directly into water sources during emergency conditions.

Underground Fuel Storage — Leaking fuel from underground storage tanks may enter groundwater and eventually reach surface water sources.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

Microbes - Microbial contaminants (viruses, bacteria, etc.) that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Metals - Inorganic contaminants (salts, metals, etc.) that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Chemicals - Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organics - Organic chemical contaminants (synthetic and volatile organic chemicals) that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production. Organic chemicals can also originate from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radiological - Radioactive contaminants that 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.



"AS A CERTIFIED MICROBIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, OUR MISSION IS TO ENSURE THAT OUR CUSTOMERS RECEIVE THE HIGHEST QUALITY OF ACCURACY AND SERVICE".

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water generally 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 water has been sitting for several hours, residents can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing their tap for thirty seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. There are independent laboratories that can test home drinking water (for a fee).

Information regarding lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps that homeowners can take to minimize lead exposure can be found through the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 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 people undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, elderly people, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.



Ogden City now operates a microbiological lab to further ensure the quality of your water.



CONTAMINATION FROM CROSS-CONNECTIONS

Unprotected cross-connections are a major concern and can contaminate drinking water distribution lines. A cross-connection is any point where a drinking water line connects to a system containing chemicals or water sources of questionable quality (i.e. air-conditioning, fire sprinklers, irrigation systems, etc.).

Cross-contamination occurs in two main ways:

1. Cross-contamination can occur when system equipment (booster pumps, boilers, etc.) increases private water system pressure to higher than that of the City's water supply line. This situation is known as **backpressure**.
2. Cross-contamination can also occur when the pressure in the City's water supply line drops. This can occur due to main leak repairs or heavy water demand. The drop in pressure can cause contaminants to be siphoned from the private plumbing system into the City's water supply. This situation is known as **backsiphonage**.

Outside water taps and garden hoses are the most common residential cross-connections. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing or fertilization. Fertilizers, cesspools, and garden chemicals can contaminate garden hoses that are left lying on the ground. Improperly installed valves in your toilet can also be a source of cross-contamination.

Cross-connections jeopardize culinary water supplies unless appropriate valves are installed on them. These special valves are called backflow prevention assemblies. These assemblies must be regularly tested and maintained.



Reduced Pressure Principle Assembly (RP)



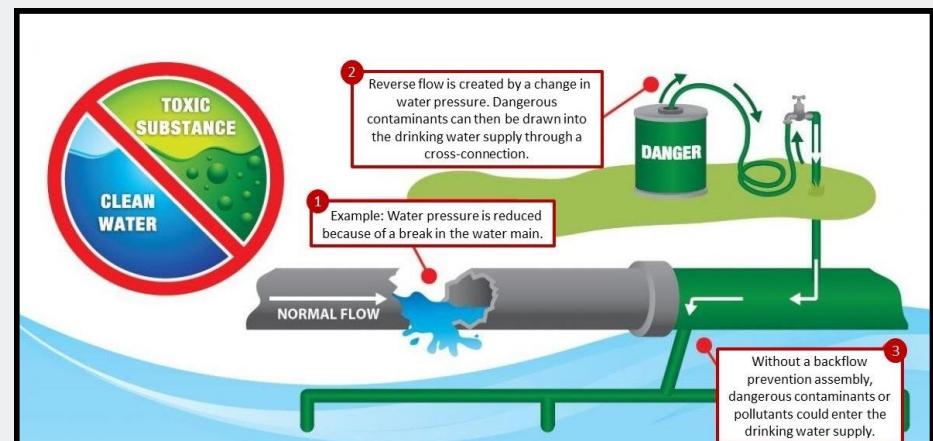
Pressure Vacuum Breaker (PVB)

Ogden City has surveyed many industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in its service area for cross-connections. The City reduces the likelihood of cross-contamination by requiring water customers to install backflow assemblies on these cross-connections. Ogden City requires all water customers to have their backflow assemblies tested annually by a certified backflow tester. This assures the assembly is providing maximum protection.

If you have any questions regarding cross-connections, please contact us at **801-629-8384** or **801-629-8317**. For more information regarding cross-connections, please visit the Ogden City website at <http://www.ogdenwater.com/WaterQuality>.



Backflow preventers are designed to prevent undesired liquid from flowing backwards into your/our drinking water.



Example of Backsiphonage due to a break in the water main.

WATER AND SEWER LATERAL OWNERSHIP

Individual properties receive culinary water and sanitary sewer service through pipes called laterals. Laterals connect the home or building to the City water and sewer mains, which are generally located in the street in front of each property. Ogden City maintains and services the mains while Ogden Municipal Code (§ 9-3-6 and § 9-1-9) dictates responsibility of the laterals to the property owner as follows:

- For sewer laterals, the property owner is responsible for repair and replacement of the sewer lateral all the way to the sewer main.
- For water laterals, property owners are responsible for repair and replacement:
 1. From the point that is 1 foot behind the curb, or if no curb is present, from 5 feet behind the edge of the pavement.
 2. At any point after the water flows through the water meter if the meter is closer to the main than described above or at any point where the lateral runs under a driveway.

Fire protection systems, combination culinary and fire protection systems, or properties served by a private water system such as in a condominium complex or private subdivision, have responsibility to repair and replace the water lateral from the point that it leaves the water main. The water meter, which measures the amount of water delivered to a property, belongs to the City regardless of where it is located along the lateral. **Only City personnel shall work on water meters.** A plumbing permit is required for any repair or replacement work to be done on water and sewer laterals. Obtain permits in person at the **Ogden City Municipal Building, 2549 Washington Blvd, second floor, Monday - Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.**

WATER UTILITY CREWS

The Ogden City Water Utility is responsible for an intricate water system consisting of water mains, reservoirs, wells, pressure regulation systems, and over 24,000 water meters. Crews work diligently to keep the system in good working order.

LEAK CREW

Leak Crew is dedicated to locating and repairing leaks in Ogden City's main and lateral water lines.



MAINTENANCE CREW

Maintenance Crew is responsible for maintaining Ogden City's reservoirs, pumphouses, line valves, and fire hydrants. They also collect water samples to evaluate water quality.



METER CREW

Meter Crew is responsible for repairing and replacing water meters throughout the city. They also perform monthly readings and emergency shutoffs.



BACKFLOW

The Backflow Crew is dedicated to protecting Ogden City's water system. They perform hazard assessments to identify and address any potential cross-connections.



STORES

Stores is responsible for ordering and distributing products required to maintain Ogden City's water system.



FILTER PLANT

The Ogden City Water Treatment Plant Staff is dedicated to delivering safe, high quality drinking water to the citizens of Ogden City. The plant also operates Ogden's Well Field 24 hours a day, seven days a week.



CONSERVATION

Ogden City's Water Conservation program promotes efficient water use through water audits, continuous leak checks, and community outreach and education.



STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION: IT IS UP TO US!

Storm water flows through storm drains directly to local creeks and rivers with NO TREATMENT. Natural and chemical contaminants introduced by humans can negatively affect water quality.

What are some types of contaminants that might reach our rivers and streams?

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

Chemicals from household products used for washing your car, painting, or cleaning.

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 TO PREVENT STORM WATER POLLUTION?

- 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 will not 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 Services Operations Division 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

WHERE TO TAKE HAZARDOUS HOUSEHOLD WASTE

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. 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.



Storm water flows through storm drains directly to local creeks and rivers with NO TREATMENT.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

This data is derived from samples collected from 2012 through 2018

	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 (% of sample)	NA	2018	NA	2018	No	% of sample	0%	Coliform bacteria in no more than 5% of samples	Naturally present in Environment	
Turbidity (NTU)*	.016	2018	.07	2018	No	NTU	.009	.3 NTU	Soil Runoff	
Inorganic Contaminants										
Arsenic (ppb)	ND-.0011	2012-2018	ND-1.2	2012-2018	No	ppb	ND	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards	
Total Chromium (ppb)	ND	2012-2018	ND	2012-2018	No	ppb	ND	200	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
Barium (ppm)	.031-.055	2012-2018	.09-.27	2012-2018	No	ppm	ND	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes	
Fluoride** (ppm)	ND-.1	2012-2018	.12-.35	2012-2018	No	ppm	N/A	4	Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate (ppm)	ND-1.0	2012-2018	.1-1.6	2012-2018	No	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium (ppb)	ND-.0022	2012-2018	.0006-2.1	2012-2018	No	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	
Sodium*** (ppm)	5.7-14.8	2012-2018	19.6-47.1	2012-2018	No	ppm	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	128-276	2012-2018	315-412	2012-2018	No	ppm	NA	2000	Erosion of natural deposits	
Sulfate (ppm)****	7-9	2012-2018	25-42	2012-2018	No	ppm	NA	1000	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland	
Disinfection By-Products										
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	13.7-21.8	2018	4.0-16.2	2018	No	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	17.8-37.2	2018	10.9-27.4	2018	No	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Radiological Chemicals										
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	ND-1.6	2012-2018	.4-.5	2012-2018	No	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits	
Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	ND-2.1	2012-2018	ND-2.6	2012-2018	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	
Typical Source										
Contaminant	Amount Detected	Year Sampled	Homes Above	Action Level	MCLG					
Lead (ppb)	4.6	2016	0	15	NA	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives				
Copper (ppb)	274	2016	0	1300	NA					

Testing Data & Definitions

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 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 that 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.



* Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water.

** Ogden City Water and Weber Basin Water do not add Fluoride to drinking water in Weber County. This value represents naturally occurring fluoride concentrations.

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

**** The MCLs for Sulfate & Total Dissolved Solids are established by the State of Utah.