

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2022

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OGDEN CITY 2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Ogden City is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence 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 water from wells and 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 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>.

Some people may be especially vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. 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.



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 a water main break 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, or 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.



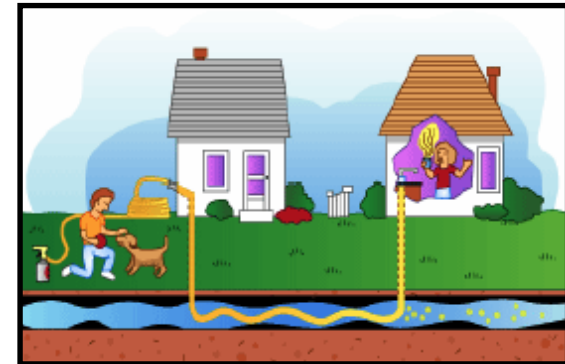
Reduced Pressure Principle Assembly (RP)



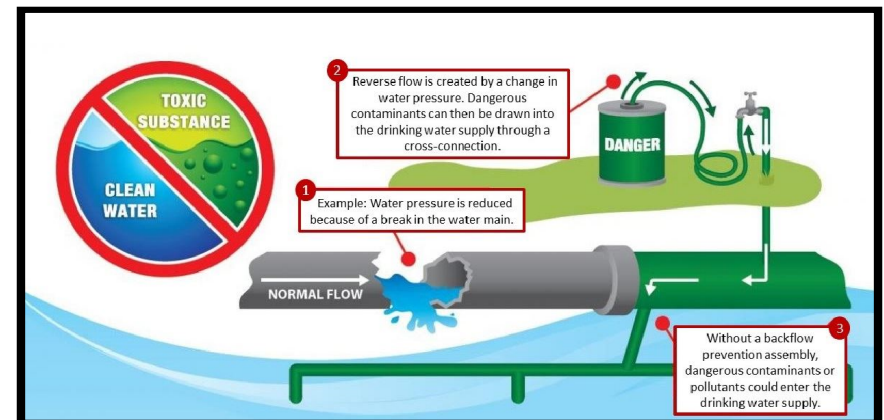
Pressure Vacuum Breaker (PVB)

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 <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.

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 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 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 Operations 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 2016 through 2022

	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	NA	2022	NA	2022	No	% of sample	0%	Coliform bacteria in no more than 5% of samples	Naturally present in Environment
Turbidity, Surface Water*	.017	2022	0.14	2022	No	NTU	0.009	0.3 NTU	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants									
Arsenic (ppb)	ND-.0035	2018-2022	ND-1.3	2017-2022	No	ppb	ND	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Total Chromium (ppb)	ND	2018-2022	ND	2017-2022	No	ppb	ND	200	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	.031-.407	2018-2022	.077-.179	2017-2022	No	ppm	ND	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes
Fluoride** (ppm)	ND-.1	2018-2022	ND-.2	2017-2022	No	ppm	N/A	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	ND-1.4	2022	ND-1.80	2022	No	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	ND-.002	2018-2022	ND-.7	2017-2022	No	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium*** (ppm)	5.7-51	2018-2022	22.5-47.6	2017-2022	No	ppm	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	128-404	2018-2022	352-444	2017-2022	No	ppm	NA	2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate****(ppm)	2-8.8	2018-2022	7-43.7	2017-2022	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)	17.7-20.9	2022	ND-20.3	2022	No	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	18.2-34.6	2022	6.10-22.4	2022	No	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radiological Chemicals									
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	ND-.17	2018-2022	.060-1.70	2016-2022	No	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	ND-3.7	2018-2022	ND-2.60	2016-2022	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
Contaminant	Amount Detected	Year Sampled	Homes Above	Action level	MCLG	Typical Source			
Lead (ppb)	2.3	2023	0	15	NA	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives			
Copper (ppb)	142	2023	0	1300	NA				

* 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.

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 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.