2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **White Rocks Water System** Report Date: 06/22/2016

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) mandates that every water system serving at least 15 homes provide its consumers with an annual report on the quality of the water it serves. The purpose of the report is to alert consumers of potential health concerns and allow them to make informed choices regarding the water that they consume. The tables included in this report summarize results of drinking water testing performed between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2014. Some of the results are from previous years because we are required to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year.

Type of water source: **Groundwater**

Name & Location of sources: **White Rocks Springs**

For more information, contact: **Eli Chapoose** Phone: **(435)-722-5176**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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.

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, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 list the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. We are pleased to inform you that no contaminants were above the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) set by the USEPA. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. We are required to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. **Table 4 list the violations. We are working very hard to ensure no further violations or failure to monitor violations occur in 2016.**

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	**Highest No. of detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
• Total Coliform Bacteria	None Detected	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	0 results showed detection	No Detects – 2014	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	**Year Sampled**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
• Lead	2011	1.87 ppb	0	15 ppb	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
• Copper	2011	1.09 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1,3ppm	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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. White Rocks Water System personnel are 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 drinking 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violations are provided below.*

TABLE 3 – REGULATED SUBSTANCES						
Chemical or Constituent	**Sample Year**	**Level Detected**	**Range**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chlorine	2014	1	1-1	4 ppm	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2014	0.49 pCi/L		15 pCi/L	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2014	0.00013898		0.002 ppb	0.002 ppb	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2009	0.171 ppm		4 ppm	4 ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2011	1.3 ppb		60 ppb	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	2011	3.5 ppb		80 ppb	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2014	0.341 ppm		10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Antimony	2014	3 ppb	3-3	6 ppb	6 ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Barium	2014	0.13898	0.13898 - 0.13898	2PPM	2PPM	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2014	0.2726	0.2726 - 0.2726	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium	2014	1 ppb		50 ppb	50 ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

TABLE 4 – VIOLATIONS

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR REPORT	07/01/2011	2014	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes
CCR REPORT	07/01/2013	06/30/2014	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes
CCR REPORT	07/01/2014	06/30/2015	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes

Ground Water Rule

The Ground Water Rule specifies the appropriate use of disinfection while addressing other components of ground water systems to ensure public health protection.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FAILURE TO CONSULT, GWR	01/12/2014	2014	We failed to properly consult with our regulator about correcting a significant deficiency or positive source water sample in our water system.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	01/01/2014	12/31/2014	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	01/01/2014	12/31/2014	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the

Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING (TCR), ROUTINE MAJOR	02/01/2014	02/28/2014	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	01/01/2014	12/31/2014	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the

* The Environmental Protection Agency performs a sanitary survey at our water system every three years. A sanitary survey is defined as "an onsite inspection of the water source, facilities, equipment, operation, and maintenance of a public water system." In 2011, significant deficiencies were identified in our water system. Significant deficiencies, include, but are not limited to, defects in the design, operation, or maintenance, or a failure or malfunction of the water sources, treatment, storage, or distribution system that EPA determines to be causing or have the potential for causing the introduction of contamination into the water delivered to consumers. The following deficiencies were identified:

  - Spring (SP01) Sedimentation Basin hatch/entry improperly constructed
  - Unknown integrity of storage tank ST01
  - No Certified Operator.
  - Unknown integrity of Whiterocks Spring collection laterals/access manholes.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

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 are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

*******Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

Consumer Confidence Reporting is the result of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA is requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual reports on the quality of water delivered by their systems.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791.

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 microbial contaminants are available from:

This notice is being sent to you by White Rocks Water System. EPA Water System ID#: 084990003. Below is information included within this report or information that may be obtained by contacting our office at 435-722-5176.

More information about the hotline is available on the following web site – EPA.gov