

Uriah Heeps Spring Water System

Consumer Confidence Report 2021



What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that owners of community drinking water systems prepare a report each year that summarizes the quality of their drinking water. 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, 2021 and December 31, 2021. Some of the results are from previous years because we are required to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does the drinking water in Uriah Heeps Spring Water System come from?

The water supply for the Uriah Heeps Spring Water System comes from the Whiterocks Springs and the Uriah Heeps Spring. Groundwater is collected within the springs and flows by gravity to the treatment plant where chlorine is added to disinfect the water, phosphoric acid is added to control corrosion, and then blended with the treated Whiterocks Water System water. Water then flows by gravity to our distribution system and is stored in three storage tanks. Water pressure in the distribution system is provided by gravity.

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.

Type of water source: **Groundwater**
Name & Location of sources: **Uriah Heeps Spring and Whiterocks Springs**
For more information, contact: **Waylon Murdock and/or Jenna Reed**
Phone: **(435)-725-4922**

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment has not been completed for our water sources.

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 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Information Regarding Your Drinking Water

This notice is being sent to you by the Ute Tribe Water System EPA Water System ID#: 084990002. Below is information where you can obtain further information included within this report. Please contact our office at 435-725-4922 with questions.

More information about water quality may be found at EPAs hotline available on the following web site – EPA.gov

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by chlorine to disinfect the water. Disinfection involves the addition of sodium hypochlorite to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts (during early morning or late evening) of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information
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Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one-year-old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table. [Drinking Water Watch in EPA Region 8 | US EPA](#)

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Coliform Bacteria								
E.Coli	0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	4	2021	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of ta disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1	1	1	2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	3	0	5.6	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	11	5.8	16.3	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
*Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.8	0.8	0.8	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and

								electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.268	0.268	0.268	2021	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.3	0.3	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1	0.4	0.5	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	0	4	1.3	1.3	1.3	2021	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	5	1.3	1.3	1.3	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper	MCGL	90th percentile level detected		Action Level (AL)		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	0	0.8		15		2021	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.46		1.3		2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

* While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

CCR Definitions for the RTCR	
CCR Definition	Citation
Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why and <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.	40 CFR 141.153(c)(4)(ii)

CCR Health Effect Language for the RTCR: Level 2 Assessment due to <i>E. coli</i> Violation	
CCR Language	Citation
<i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found <i>E. coli</i> bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(A)
We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found <i>E. coli</i> in our water system. In addition, we were required to take 11 corrective actions and we completed 7 of these actions. We failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment that we conducted. We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(B), 40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(C)(2), 40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(iii)(D)

Violations

Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Monitoring, Routine Major, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, 1,1-Dichloroethylene	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.	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.

Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Monitoring, Routine Major, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, 1,2-Dichloroethane	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, 1,2-Dichloropropane	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, 2,4-D	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2,4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Alachlor	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Antimony	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Arsenic	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Asbestos	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Atrazine	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Barium	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.

Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
			years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.	Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Benzene	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Benzo(a)pyrene	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Beryllium	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Cadmium	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Carbofuran	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, or nervous or reproductive systems.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Carbon Tetrachloride	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Chlordane	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Chlorobenzene	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Chromium	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Cyanide	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.	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.
Monitoring, Routine	Failure to	2021	Some people who drink water containing	We failed to test our drinking water for

Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Major, Dalapon	Sample		dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.	the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience general toxic effects or reproductive difficulties.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Dichloromethane	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Dinoseb	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Diquat	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Endothall	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Endrin	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Ethylbenzene	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Ethylene dibromide	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, stomach, reproductive	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.

Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
			system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	
Monitoring, Routine Major, Fluoride	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Glyphosate	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Ground Water Rule	Failure to Sample	2014-2021	The Ground Water Rule specifies the appropriate use of disinfection while addressing other components of ground water systems to ensure public health protection.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Heptachlor	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Heptachlor epoxide	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Hexachlorobenzene	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Lindane	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Mercury	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Methoxychlor	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure

Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
			difficulties.	of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Oxamyl [Vydate]	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Pentachlorophenol	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Picloram	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Selenium	Failure to Sample	2021	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Simazine	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Styrene	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Tetrachloroethylene	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Vinyl Chloride	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Xylenes	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.	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.

Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Monitoring, Routine Major, cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, o-Dichlorobenzene	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, p-Dichlorobenzene	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.	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.
Monitoring, Routine Major, trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Failure to Sample	2021	Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.	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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Ute Tribe UriaH Heeps Spring Water System Failed to Perform Activities Required
to Address Coliform Bacteria Contamination of the Water System

During recent routine monitoring, our water system tested positive for total coliforms. **Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution.*

*When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that are found. **

We failed to correct all identified sanitary defects that were found during the Level 2 assessment by August 13, 2021.

As our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

What should I do?

- You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.
- If you have a severely compromised immune system, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your healthcare provider about drinking this water. You should also seek advice from your healthcare provider about using the water if you have an infant. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by bacteria and other disease-causing organisms are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

What does this mean?

Since total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves, this is not an emergency. If it had been you would have been notified within 24 hours.

Failure to identify and correct the defects has the potential to cause continued distribution system contamination. Inadequately treated or inadequately protected water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.

What is being done?

Construction is ongoing to fix outstanding defects, and an extension request was filed with EPA Region 8 to resolve outlying violations to be completed by May 31, 2022.

For more information, please contact **Jenna Reed** at (435) 725 - 4922 or P.O. Box 186 Fort Duchesne, UT 84026

**Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. **

This notice is being sent to you by **Ute Tribe Uriah Heeps Spring Water Systems** Public Water System ID#: **08490002**.

Date distributed: March 24, 2022.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Uriah Heeps 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

What are Sanitary Surveys and Significant Deficiencies?

Sanitary survey means an onsite review of the water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance of a public water system for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of such source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water."

Significant Deficiencies include, but are not limited to, defects in the design, operation, or maintenance, or a failure or malfunction of the 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. If any significant deficiencies are identified at a water system, they must respond to the EPA and you will be required to address them according to a schedule or you will receive a violation. Significant Deficiencies identified during our last sanitary survey are noted below:

PWS #	System	Deficiency	Status
084990002	Uriah Heeps Spring	Survey Year 2016, SD#1: Secure fencing is needed around Spring - SPR01 collection area to minimize livestock grazing from within at least 100 feet of the collection laterals and manholes.	Closed
084990002	Uriah Heeps Spring	Survey Year 2019, SD#2: A single MPA will be collected from Spring SPR01 during a wet period when the area is most susceptible to surface water influence.	Closed

Source of possible contamination in immediate area of Uriah Heeps Spring and Collection System:

Sources of possible contamination in immediate area of the spring which can impact water quality was noted in the 2016 sanitary survey report. During that EPA required sanitary survey, livestock manure was observed in the vicinity of the White Rocks spring SPR01 area and manholes; this can potentially impact the water quality. Also, following the 2013 sanitary survey, inspections of the Whiterocks and Uriah Heeps spring systems were conducted by Indian Health Service and Ute Tribe utility representatives in May of 2014. This was in response to the significant deficiency citing unknown integrity of the spring collection system. The Report from these inspections was sent to EPA via email from Indian Health Service as stated in this document: "There was evidence of livestock within the springs area. Recommend more secure fencing and gate to ensure livestock remains a minimum of 100' from the collection laterals". Secure fencing is needed around the Uriah Heeps spring SPR01 collection area to minimize livestock grazing from within at least 100 feet of the collection laterals and manholes.

The UTE Tribal Water System is working with the Indian Health Service to have fencing installed around the spring by April 1, 2021.

A special sample, known as an MPA, was conducted in May of 2019 to determine if the groundwater is under the influence of surface water. The system was determined not to be under the influence of surface water.

For more information please contact:

Waylon Murdock or Jenna Reed
PO Box 186
Fort Duchesne, UT 84026
Phone: 435-725-4922