

2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Uriah Heeps Spring Water System Report Date: 03/30/2017

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) mandates that wholesale water systems such as Uriah Heeps Spring Water System, that sell water to public water systems, namely, Ballard Water Improvement District, Ouray Park Water Improvement District and Johnson Water Independent Water System, be provided the 2016 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) by April 1, 2017. The purpose of the CCR 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, 2016 and December 31, 2016. 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: Uriah Heeps 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 occur due to our failure to monitor for contaminants. *Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided in Table 4 below.**

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	Highest Number of Detections	Number of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment. One month not sampled. Need to go one year without missing a sample to be in compliance with U.S. EPA Region 8.
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0 results showed detection	No Detects - 2016	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	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>.

TABLE 3 - REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Year	Level Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	2016	1	0.1-1.0	n/a	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	6.5 ppb	4 - 6.5	60 ppb	No goal for total	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	2015	23.8 ppb	13.8 - 23.8	80 ppb	No goal for total	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Asbestos	2015	0.2 MFL	0.2 - 0.2	7 MFL	7MFL	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; of natural deposits.
Barium	2014	0.13956	0.13956-0.13956	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2014	0.2707 ppm	0.2707-0.2707	4 ppm	4 ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2015	1 ppm	0.529-0.529	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

TABLE 4 - VIOLATIONS

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers an annual consumer confidence report on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR Report	07/01/2015	06/30/2016	We failed to properly consult with our regulator about correcting a significant deficiency or positive source water sample in our water system.

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	12/02/2013	2016	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	08/01/2015	07/31/2016	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)	10/01/2016	2016	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.

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 system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring; Routine (DBP), MAJOR	08/01/2015	07/31/2016	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.

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 2016, 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 (SPROI) Sedimentation Basin access hatch improperly constructed.
- Unknown integrity of Uriah Heeps Spring collection laterals/access manholes from the "Whiterocks and Uriah Heeps Spring Evaluation" by Epic Engineering dated March 2000.
- Unknown integrity of storage tanks -

- Bottle Hollow #1 (ST02) access hatch, air vent, and roof penetrations, overflow does not terminate 12-24 inches above ground and screen full of grass seeds.
 - Bottle Hollow #2 tanks flapper does not properly seal and does not terminate 12-24 inches above ground. (TANK NOT IN USE).
 - New 1 MG Tank (ST06) hatch not locked or sealed (rubber gasket). (TANK NOT IN USE UNTIL NEW LINE IS INSTALLED, INSIGNIFICANT PRESSURE DOWN STREAM FROM TANK).
 - BIA Tank missing #24 mesh, hatch not sealed/locked.
 - Gusher Tank (ST01) integrity at risk due to trees growing close to tank, hatch improperly designed not 24 inches above roof/ground, no gasket and not tightly sealed, overflow needs #24 mesh and does not terminate 12-24 inches above ground, and screen full of vegetation.
- No Emergency Response Plan.
 - No certified operator at appropriate level.

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.

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

Consumer Confidence Reporting is the result of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA 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 www.cdc.gov/parasites/crypto/gen_info/infect.html.

This notice is being sent to you by the Ute Tribe Water System. EPA Water System ID#: 084990002. To contact us , please call (435) 722-5176.

Ballard Water Improvement District

2381 East 1000 South
Ballard UT 84066

Ouray Park Water Improvement District

Attn: Lisa Frost
HC-69 Box 127
Randlett UT 84063

Johnson Water Independent Water System

3748 West Hwy-87
Roosevelt UT 84066

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

Below is information where you can obtain further information included within this report

2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/29/2011	1.3	1.3	1.09		ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/29/2011	0	15	1.87		ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg:

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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 E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

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.

mrem:

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

na:

not applicable.

ppb:

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm:

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Water Quality Test Results

Treatment Technique or TT:

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2016	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	08/05/2015	6.5	4 - 6.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	08/05/2015	23.8	13.8 - 23.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Asbestos	04/16/2015	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	07/24/2014	0.13956	0.13956 - 0.13956	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	07/24/2014	0.2702	0.2702 - 0.2702	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2016	0.224	0.224 - 0.224	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

