Uriah Heeps Spring Water System

Consumer Confidence Report 2020

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, 2020 and December 31, 2020. 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 or Tyrone McKewan**

Phone: **(435)-722-5176**

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 435-722-5176 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 chlorine 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 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.

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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl_2) (ppm)	4	4	Yes	1	1	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	Yes	0	3.6	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	Yes	4.3	5	2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Barium (ppm)	2	2	Yes	0.24	0.24	2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	Yes	0.47	0.47	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	Yes	0.3	0.3	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper	**MCGL**	**90th percentile level detected**		**AL**		**Sample Date**	**Violation**	
Lead (ppb)	0	1		15 ppb		2020	Yes	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.57		1.3 ppm		2020	Yes	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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.

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

Violations

Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Monitoring, Routine Major, Combined Radium 226/228	Failure to Sample	2015 - 2020	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 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, Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	Failure to Sample	2015 - 2020	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters 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, Nitrate and Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	Failure to Sample	2020	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate and nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.	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

Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
				during the period indicated.
Monitoring, Routine Major, Uranium	Failure to Sample	2015 - 2020	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL (30 ug/L) over many years may have increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.	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.
Failure to address a deficiency (GWR)	Failed to Respond to a Deficiency	2014 – 2020	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 properly respond to a significant deficiency in our water system.

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:

084990002	Uriah Heeps	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.

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 Tyrone McKewan
PO Box 186
Fort Duchesne, UT 84026
Phone: 435-722-5176