



POWDER MOUNTAIN WATER AND SEWER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

2018 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
MARCH 2019



Is my water safe?

Yes! Last year, we conducted tests for routine bacteriologic analysis and Nitrate analysis. All samples results were **negative** for Coliform bacteria. We did receive two violation letters from State of Utah, Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for not reporting two routine bacteriologic analysis results for the month of September 2018 and for reporting one for the month of November 2018. The samples were taken, and the results were negative for Coliform bacteria. The failure to notify DEQ was due to an error on our part, the wrong box was checked on the sample form. (For more information see the section labeled Violations and Exceedances at the end of the report.)

This report is a snapshot of last year's, 2018, water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. The system is classified as a non-community water system by DEQ. The development and growth on the mountain will likely spark a change in the classification of the system to a community water system. Additional sampling requirements will be necessary in the future with this change. This report is in preparation for the change.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample date	Violation	Typical sources
				Low	High			
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.9	0.9	0.9	2018	NO	See below

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 my water come from?

Your water comes from the Hidden Lake Well, located at the top of Powder Mountain, sunk about 1,100 feet into an Aquifer (underground source of water). The quality of the water from the Well is exceptional and requires no additional treatment or the addition of chlorine.

Source water assessment

A source water assessment has not been performed for the system. The District is dedicated to the protection of the drinking water. The District has plans on performing a source water assessment and developing a source water protection plan in the coming year.

Why could there be 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 EPA's 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.

How can I get involved?

Our Water Board meets the third Tuesday of each month at 3:00 pm at District Office located at 298 24th St. Ste. 150 Ogden, Utah 84401. It is also posted on the Utah Public Website and the District website www.pmwsid.org. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. Your input is important to us!

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Our water system failed to report our routine bacteriologic analysis results to DEQ. We are required to report the results of 2 routine bacteriologic analysis samples to DEQ monthly. Due to an error on the sample form sent to the certified lab, Earth Net

Consulting LLC, DEQ did not receive the results from samples collected in August and October 2018. The samples were negative for Coliform bacteria.

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. Sample town 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additional information for Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Typical sources for nitrate include: Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank sewage and erosion of natural deposits.

Data Table Key: Unit Descriptions

mg/L mg/L: number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water

ppm ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

ppt ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

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

NA NA: not applicable

ND ND: not detected

NR NR: monitoring not required, but recommended

Important Drinking Water Definitions

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 Maximum Contaminant Level: This highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

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

MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 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.

For More Information Please Contact:

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