



## *The Water We Drink* Hyrum City 2014

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water sources are Ground Water Sources.

Hyrum City has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan that is available for review. It provides more information such as potential sources of contamination and our source protection areas. It has been determined we have a low susceptible level to potential sources of contamination, such as such as septic tanks, roads, homes, gas stations, etc. If you have any questions regarding source protection, contact the office to review our source protection plan. Our source is in a remote location, and there are no potential contamination sources in the protection zones, so we consider our source to have a low susceptibility to potential contamination events.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Corey W. Nielsen or Martell Lowe at 435-245-6742. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the City Hall.

Hyrum City routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**ND/Low - High** - For water systems that have multiple sources of water, the Utah Division of Drinking Water has given water systems the option of listing the test results of the constituents in one table, instead of multiple tables. To accomplish this, the lowest and highest values detected in the multiple sources are recorded in the same space in the report table.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)** - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**Action Level (AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 (MCLG)** - (mandatory language) The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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 (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 (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.

**Date-** Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates "May" seem out of date.

**Hardness of Hyrum water** is 104 Milligrams per liter or 6 grains.

| TEST RESULTS   |               |                            |                  |         |  |              |  |
|--|---------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------|--|--------------|--|
| Contaminant  | Violation Y/N | Level Detected ND/Low-High | Unit Measurement | MCLG    | MCL  | Date Sampled | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| <b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>                          |               |                            |                  |         |  |              |  |
| Total Coliform Bacteria                                      | N             | 0                          | ND               | 0       | Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples   | 2014         | Naturally present in the environment   |
| Fecal Coliform & E. Coli                                     | N             | 0                          | ND               | 0       | Routine sample and a repeat samples are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E.coli positive | 2014         | Naturally present in the environment   |
| Turbidity for Ground Water                                   | N             | 0                          | NTU              | N/A     | 5  | 2013         | Soil runoff  |
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>                              |               |                            |                  |         |  |              |  |
| Alpha emitters   | N             | ND-4                       | pCi/l            | 0       | 15   | 2013         | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Radium 228   | N             | ND                         | pCi/l            | 0       | 5  | 2013         | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>                                |               |                            |                  |         |  |              |  |
| Arsenic  | N             | 0-0                        | ppb              | 0       | 10   | 2013         | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium   | N             | 27-58                      | Ppb              | 2000    | 2000   | 2013         | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits             |
| Copper<br>a. 90% results<br>b. # of sites that exceed the AL | N             | a. 61-114<br>b. 0          | Ppt              | 1300000 | AL=1300000   | 2012         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits                                   |
| Lead<br>a. 90% results<br>b. # of sites that exceed the AL   | N             | a. 2-2<br>b.0              | Ppt              | 0       | AL=15000   | 2012         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits                                   |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen)  | N             | 300-500                    | ppb              | 10000   | 10000  | 2014         | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits            |

|                                 |   |          |       |                 |                 |      |   |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|------|---|
| Selenium                        | N | 600-1100 | ppt   | 50000           | 50000           | 2013 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines                  |
| Sodium                          | N | 4-8      | ppm   | None set by EPA | None set by EPA | 2013 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.                      |
| Sulfate                         | N | 20       | ppm   | 500             | 500             | 2013 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland |
| TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)    | N | 296      | ppm   | 1000            | 1000            | 2013 | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| <b>DBP2</b>                     |   |          |       |                 |                 |      |   |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]    | N | 1-2      | ppb   | 0               | 80              | 2014 | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |
| Haloacetic Acids                | N | ND       | ppb   | 60              | 60              | 2014 | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants</b> |   |          |       |                 |                 |      |   |
| Gross Alpha, excl. Radon and U  | N | ND-3     | pCi/l | 0               | 15              | 2013 | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Radium-228                      | N | ND-0     | pCi/l | 0               | 5               | 2013 | Erosion of natural deposits   |

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

There are many connections to our water distribution system. When connections are properly installed and maintained, the concerns are very minimal. However, unapproved and improper piping changes or connections can adversely affect not only the availability, but also the quality, of the water. A cross connection may let polluted water or even chemicals mingle into the water supply system when not properly protected. This not only compromises the water quality but can also affect your health. So, what can we do? Do not make or allow improper connections at your homes. Even that unprotected garden hose lying in the puddle next to the driveway is a cross connection. The unprotected lawn sprinkler system after you have fertilized or sprayed is also a cross connection. When the cross connection is allowed to exist at your

home it will affect you and your family first. If you'd like to learn more about helping to protect the quality of our water, call us for further information about ways you can help.

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. Hyrum City 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>.

March 11, 2015

Hyrum City  
83 West Main  
Hyrum, Utah

Colt Smith  
CCR Compliance  
Division of Drinking Water  
P.O. Box 144830  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830

Dear Mr. Smith:

Subject: Consumer Confidence Report for Hyrum City, 03008

Enclosed is a copy of Hyrum City's 2014 Consumer Confidence Report. It contains the water quality information for our water system for the calendar year 2014 or the most recent sample data.

We have delivered this report to our customers by:

- Mailing it directly to each customer.

We have also made a good faith effort to reach those customers not directly billed by using the following methods:

- Posting the CCR on the Internet at this web address – [hyrumcity.org](http://hyrumcity.org)

If you have any questions, please contact me at 435-245-6742

Sincerely,

Martell Lowe

Hyrum City