

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Wolf Creek Water and Sewer Improvement District

2013

We're pleased to present to you the 2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water comes from wells that provide groundwater.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Wolf Creek Water and Sewer Improvement District (WCWSID) is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Potential contamination sources common in our protection areas are public roads in the subdivisions. Our source has a low level of susceptibility to potential contamination. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

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 you 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.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Rob Thomas 801-745-3435. 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 the second Thursday of each month at 8:00 a.m. in the business office.

WCWSID 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 1st to December 31st, 2013. 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) - 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) - 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.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & U	Y	2	pCi/l	0	15	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	N	14-163	ug/L	2000	2000	2013	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a.71 b.0	ppt	1300	AL=1300	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 2 b.0	ppt	0	AL=15000	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	200-248	ug/l	10000	10000	2013	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Sodium	N	10-10		20		2013	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	80-134			2000	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.

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).

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. WCWSID 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>.

Non-Acute (Code 22)

Water samples taken in July 2013 confirmed the presence of total coliform bacteria. Total coliforms are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of these bacteria is usually a result of a problem with water treatment or the pipes which distribute the water, and indicates that the water may have been contaminated with organisms that can cause disease. Symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea, and possible jaundice, and any associated headaches and fatigue. When the monthly samples confirmed the presence of total coliform bacteria we took steps to identify and correct the problem. Subsequent monthly sampling has confirmed the absence of total coliforms in the water system.

Routine Minor (Code 24)

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. In July 2013 we failed to perform all the required tests for coliform bacteria. Water quality may change without any visible indication due to unanticipated environmental factors. For this reason, we are required to sample for coliform bacteria on a monthly basis. This violation does not necessarily pose a health risk. We have reviewed why we failed to take our routine coliform bacteria tests and have taken steps to ensure that it will not happen again.

GWR (Triggered Source Sampling) (Code 34)

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. In August 2013 we failed to test for coliform bacteria at our source(s). Water quality may change without any visible indication due to unanticipated environmental factors. For this reason, we are required to sample for coliform bacteria at our source(s) when coliform has been detected in the distribution system. This violation does not necessarily pose a health risk. We have reviewed why we failed to take our routine coliform bacteria tests and have taken steps to ensure that it will not happen again.

Inorganic Chemical Monitoring (Code 03) (CIOC)

We periodically monitor for Inorganic chemical constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. In 2013 we failed to take the required samples. Testing for Inorganic chemicals is used to ensure that the public is provided with safe drinking water. This violation does not necessarily pose a health risk. We have reviewed why we failed to take the required samples and will take steps to ensure that it will not happen again.

We at WCWSID work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

March 12, 2014

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

Dear Ms. Fauver:

Subject: Consumer Confidence Report for Wolf Creek Water and Sewer Improvement District (WCWSID) #29013

Enclosed is a copy of WCWSID's Consumer Confidence Report. It contains the water quality information for our water system for the calendar year 2013 or the most recent sample data.

We have delivered this report directly to our customers by mailing it.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 801-745-3435.

Sincerely,

Robert Thomas
Wolf Creek Water and Sewer Improvement District