**REGULATED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

This data is derived from samples collected from 2007 through 2016

| Contaminants | AVG | Low | High | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Antimony (ppb) | ND | ND | ND | 6 | 6 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| 2. Arsenic (ppm) | 0.6 | ND | 1.2 | 10 | ND | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards |
| 3. Asbestos | MFL | ND | 0.17 | 7 | 7 | Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits |
| 4. Barium (ppm) | .15 | 0.08 | 0.26 | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes |
| 5. Copper (ppb) | .914 | .030 | 1.66 | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 6. Fluoride (ppm) | .638 | .110 | .790 | 4 | 4 | Fluoridated water in distribution system: Erosion of natural deposits |
| 7. Lead (ppb) | .0037 | ND | .015 | 0.015 | 0 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| 8. Total (ppm) Nitrate+Nitrate | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| 9. Sodium (ppm) | 29.1 | 19.6 | 38.6 | NA | NA | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 10. Sulfate (ppm) | 38.6 | 25 | 48 | 1000 | NA | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 11. Thallium (ppb) | .3 | ND | 1.0 | 2 | 0.5 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories |
| 12. Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 372 | 315 | 416 | 2000 | NA | Erosion of natural deposits |

**REGULATED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

This data is derived from distribution locations sampled in 2016

| Contaminants | RRA | Low | High | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 32.06 | 12.60 | 66.05 | 80 | NA | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 12.94 | 6.70 | 23.15 | 60 | NA | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

**REGULATED MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS**

This data is derived from samples collected from 2007 through 2016

| Contaminant | Percentage | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | .80 | 5% | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |

| REGULATED RADIOLOGIC CHEMICALS<br>This data is derived from 2007 sampled in 2016 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant (Units)** | **AVG** | **Low** | **High** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Typical Source** |
| Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L | 0.1 | 0 | 0.2 | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium (pCi/L | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |

Descriptions of the significant potential sources of contamination located with in the area tributary to the District's surface water sources are listed below.

| **Potential sources of Contamination Score** | **Description of Contaminants** | **Potential risk to Surface Water** |
|---|---|---|
| Transportation of hazardous material along roadways and railroads | Accidents along highways and other major roads and along railroads could lead to spills of hazardous materials, which could lead to contamination of surface water sources. | 67 to 70 |
| Industrial manufacturers and related companies and large commercial production and maintenance operations | Products and materials are used and stored in various quantities at these companies including acids, solvents, waste oils, other oils, gasoline diesel fuel, and other chemicals. Spills of these products and materials Could lead to contamination of surface water sources. | 55 to 69 |
| Rural residential areas | Household septic systems that are failing contain bacteria and viral Pathogens that are discharged directly into the ground and may eventually the surface water source. Fuels, fertilizer, and pesticides that may be used and stored also have the potential to contaminate. | 54 to 68 |
| Agricultural activities | Runoff containing fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides applied to croplands could enter the surface water sources. Also, runoff containing bacteria and viruses from pastures or animal farms has the potential to enter the surface water sources. | 30 to 64 |
| Mineral producers | Tunnels or striped land from mining operations could lead to higher acidity or sediment loads in surface water sources | 42 to 55 |
| Sewage treatment facilities | Untreated sewage could discharge directly into the surface water source in extreme or emergency conditions | 22 to 35 |
| Camping areas and other recreational activities | Camping wastes and fuel used for recreational vehicles have the potential to be spilled and enter the surface water sources. | 25 to 27 |
| Underground fuel storage | Fuel in underground storage tanks may enter groundwater and eventually reach the surface water sources if a leak occurs in the tank. | 10 to 25 |

**The susceptibility of the various water sources are given below.**

| WATER SOURCE | SUSCEPTIBILITY TO CONTAMINATION | RATIONALE FOR SUSCEPTIBILITY RANKING |
|---|---|---|
| Weber River Watershed | High | Presence of many potential sources of contamination |
| Farmington Creek Canyon | Moderate | Presence of a few potential source of contamination |
| Burch Creek, Shepard Creek, Steed Creek Ricks Creek and Stone Creek | Low | No potential sources of contamination |