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Kaysville City Council

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Questions

If you have questions about this report or matters concerning your water utility, contact Jeff Brown at 801-544-8112

Information

Culinary water is the water used for human consumption, and the water meters are read monthly.

Secondary water (or pressure irrigation) is the untreated water often used outside your home. The tap for this water is often painted red as a warning to not consume it, as the untreated water can cause adverse health issues. Children especially should not be allowed to drink or swim in this water. Not all secondary water connections are metered, but special attention should be paid, regardless, to conservation efforts. Please visit <https://weberbasin.com/conservation> for conservation tips and possible rebates.

Culinary water use outdoors is both expensive and prohibited, except with the expression permission of Kaysville City Public Works.

Kaysville City 2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Kaysville City is pleased to provide you with this water quality report and to detail our water quality and what it means for you. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, so we want to inform you about some of our services and the excellent water we have delivered to you over the past year. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is compliant with the various Federal and State requirements. Your water is routinely monitored and sampled to ensure that the drinking water standards established by the Safe Drinking Water Act and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency are met. With so many connections (over 8,000) to our water distribution system, proper installation and maintenance of both piping and connections are of paramount importance. However, unapproved and improper piping or connections can adversely affect not only water availability, but also its quality. A cross connection is an example of an unapproved or improper piping/connection that runs a risk of introducing polluted water or even chemicals into the water supply. Compromising the water quality can affect your health, as well as that of your family, friends and neighbors. Do not make, or allow improper connections to be made, at your home or business. Examples of cross connections can be as simple as an unprotected garden hose lying in the puddle next to your home or a sprinkling system without the proper and approved protections. If you would like to learn more about protecting your water quality and supply, please contact us.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

The Weber Basin Water Conservancy District's (District) drinking water supply comes from the Weber River and from several creeks along the Wasatch Front. Groundwater, primarily from the Delta Aquifer, is also used to supplement surface water sources.

HOW DRINKING WATER GETS TO YOU

Although a portion of drinking water originates as groundwater and is extracted from deep wells, the majority of the drinking water supply begins as surface water from the headwaters of the Weber River. Water is directed from the River into a canal at a diversion dam, where it then flows into two large aqueducts. Several creeks along the Wasatch Front sometimes feed into this aqueduct. From there, water is transported to one of the District's water treatment plants. After completing the treatment process at the District, water is then delivered to the cities or water improvement districts for final distribution to individual users.



HOW THE CITY PROTECTS DRINKING WATER SOURCES

Weber Basin Water Conservancy District has completed a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for all its surface water public drinking sources. The Drinking Water Source Protection program includes identification of the area from which the drinking water source receives water, an assessment of the potential contamination threats to the source within this area, and management programs to help control both existing and future potential sources of contamination. Copies of this plan can be obtained from the District office for a nominal fee, or the State Division of Drinking Water also has a copy on file. Each significant potential source of contamination has been analyzed and assigned a qualitative susceptibility rating according to its potential to impact the water supply. This rating includes such factors as the likelihood of a release of potential contaminants, the ability of the potential contaminant to travel to the river or stream and the ability of the intake to bypass contamination.

WHY ARE CONTAMINANTS IN THE DRINKING WATER?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least trace amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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. The sources of our drinking water include rivers, streams, reservoirs, 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. Below are some of these contaminants and their typical sources.

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wild life.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants 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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

HOW ARE CONTAMINANTS REMOVED?

Raw water typically contains varying amounts of dissolved constituents and suspended particles. Complete water treatment is simply the process of trying to remove these dissolved constituents and suspended particles. The Weber Basin Water Conservancy District operates three water treatment plants. The basic stages of water treatment employed at each of these plants are coagulation and flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

COAGULATION AND FLOCCULATION is the first stage in water treatment. The goal of this stage is to bind up as much as possible the suspended particles contained in the raw water. This is accomplished by adding a coagulant to the raw water as it enters the plant from the aqueduct. What is produced from the mixing of the coagulant with the raw water are tuft-like aggregates called flocs. Flocculation is the name of the process. Over time the smaller aggregates of floc become larger particles of floc as more suspended matter is bound.

SEDIMENTATION is the second stage of water treatment. The goal of this stage is to settle out the floc and heavier materials. This is accomplished as the larger particles of floc and other heavy suspended material settle out of the water in long sedimentation basins. The resulting sediment at the bottom of the basin is sent to drying beds while the cleaner water is drained off the sedimentation basin and sent to filtration.

FILTRATION is the third stage of water treatment. The goal of the filtration stage is to remove as much of the remaining suspended particles and dissolves constituents as possible. This is accomplished by passing the water through a filter composed of sand and granulated activated carbon.

DISINFECTION is the final stage of water treatment. The goal of this stage is to destroy or inactivate disease-causing organisms. This is accomplished by adding chlorine to the filtered water.

DO YOU 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 transplant, 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. EPC/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

WHAT'S IN YOUR WATER?

The tables on the following pages list all of the regulated and unregulated drinking water contaminants that we detected during the year. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. Because the concentrations of certain contaminants do not change frequently, the state allows less frequent monitoring. **Note that the presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.**

RESULTS OF CRYPTOSPORIDIUM MONITORING

We are required to test our sources of drinking water, as well as our treated tap water, for the presence of Cryptosporidium. We test for this contaminant quarterly in both source water and treated water. Although small amounts were found in the source water, we did not find any in the treated water that goes to your tap. Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water throughout the United States. Although Cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring of source water and or finished water indicates the presence of these organisms. Unfortunately, current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of an infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life-threatening illness. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precaution to take to prevent infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested for it to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. We constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents.

RESULTS OF RADON MONITORING

There is no federal regulation for radon levels in the drinking water. Exposure to air transmitted radon over a long period of time may cause adverse health effects.

Radon is a radioactive gas which is naturally occurring in some ground water. It poses a lung cancer risk when the gas is released from your water into the air (as occurs during showering, bathing, or washing dishes or clothes) and a stomach cancer risk when you drink water containing radon. Radon gas released from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon in air. Other sources are radon gas from soil which enters homes through foundations, and radon inhaled directly while smoking cigarettes. Experts are not sure exactly what the cancer risk is from a given level of radon in your drinking water. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on how to have your home tested, contact the Project Environment Radon Hotline 1-800-458-0145. Kaysville City routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. 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:

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

Date - because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem out of date.

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.

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.

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

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is either not present, or the levels are below what laboratory equipment can detect.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter(mg/l) - one part per million would be the equivalent of 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

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Waivers (W) - Because some chemicals are not used or stored in areas around drinking water sources, some water systems have been given waivers that

WELLHEAD PROTECTION PLANS

A Wellhead Protection Plan has been written and implemented for all Districts' groundwater sources. These plans define the protection zones for each of the wells, list the potential contamination sources within the zones, and identify what safeguards are in place to protect the aquifer (natural underground water storage formations made of silts, sands, gravels, and cobbles) from the contamination sources. It also consists of a plan to further monitor the contamination sources and educate those businesses or industries that may become sources.

HOW TO PREVENT WATER POLLUTION

The water you drink comes from reservoirs and is also pumped from deep wells. Paint, used motor oil, gasoline, antifreeze, or lawn and garden chemicals that you dispose of in the gutter or your backyard can migrate to the rivers or filter down through the ground and pollute aquifers. Please don't spoil the water supply for yourself and everyone else! Dispose of paint, used motor oil and other hazardous chemicals in a proper and safe manner. You can call the Division of Environmental Health at 801-944-6697 for the nearest location for hazardous waste disposal.

Culinary Water Conservation Tips

Wash only full loads of laundry.
Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
Install water saving devices in faucets and appliances.
Do not let water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
Promptly replace salt in water softener when necessary.
Shorten your shower.

Secondary Water Conservation Tips

Don't water outside between 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
Don't allow children to play with the hose.
Sweep driveways and patios instead of using hose.
Use a drip irrigation system in your garden.
Use bucket to wash car and save hose for rinsing.

Water Conservation

With ever increasing growth and the nature of the regional climate, there is no question that we will encounter future drought years. Future drought cycles will have an even greater effect than previous drought because of the increased population and higher demands on water systems. Conservation and improved water efficiency needs to become a way of life for all of us by incorporating better water use practices and valuing this precious resource more than ever. Weber Basin Water Conservancy District has a goal of reducing per capita water use 25% by the year 2050. Our thanks to those who have made and are making any effort to improve efficiency and conserve our water resources. It is still necessary to continue this effort to conserve water by educating ourselves on proper irrigation practices and changing attitudes and behaviors to reduce water waste.

Conservation alone will not meet future water needs and the District will continue to develop water supplies, build new infrastructure and maintain the current infrastructure. However, future water projects are costly and limited so we all need to be more efficient with our current water supply which will help delay these costly future projects while maintaining your current lifestyle. If we each save a little, we all save a lot!

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