

<b>REGULATED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>						
This data is derived from samples collected from 2006 through 2015						
<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>AVG</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Typical Source</b>
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)	.625	.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

<b>REGULATED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>						
This data is derived from distribution locations sampled in 2015						

<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>RRA</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Typical Source</b>
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	22.36	11.85	34.85	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	10.89	3.85	16.80	60	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination

<b>REGULATED MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>				
This data is derived from samples collected from 2006 through 2015				
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Typical Source</b>
Total Coliform Bacteria	1.07	5%	0	Naturally present in the environment

**REGULATED RADIOLOGIC CHEMICALS**

This data is derived from 2006 sampled in 2015

<b>Contaminant (Units)</b>	<b>AVG</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Typical Source</b>
Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	2.5	0	3.6	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>1.0</u>	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

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

<b>Potential sources of Contamination Score</b>	<b>Description of Contaminants</b>	<b>Potential risk to Surface Water</b>
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 reach 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.**

<b>WATER SOURCE</b>	<b>SUSCEPTIBILITY TO CONTAMINATION</b>	<b>RATIONALE FOR SUSCEPTIBILITY RANKING</b>
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