***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report***

Wellsville City

We are pleased to present to you this year's 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 sources have been determined to be from groundwater sources. Our water source is from Wellsville Canyon Upper Springs, Leatham Springs Wells 1 and 2.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Wellsville City is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Our sources have been determined to have a low level of susceptibility from potential contamination from sources such as Sherwood Hills Resort and Highway 89/91. 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.

We are 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 Brok Nelson at 435-245-3686 **.** 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 the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the Month 6:00 PM at the city office located at 75 East Main

Wellsville 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 1st to December 31st, 2020.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:

***Non-Detects (ND)*** - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

***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.

***Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)*** - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

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

***Millirems per year (mrem/yr)*** - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

***Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)*** - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

***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.

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

***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.

***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 outdated.

***Waivers (W)***- Because some chemicals are not used or stored in areas around drinking water sources, some water systems have been given waivers that exempt them from having to take certain chemical samples, these waivers are also tied to Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TEST RESULTS** | | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Violation  Y/N | Level  Detected  ND/Low-High | | Unit  Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Date Sampled | Likely Source of Contamination |
| **Microbiological Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | N | 1 | | N/A | 0 | Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples | 2023 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal coliform and *E.coli* | N | 0 | | N/A | 0 | If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive | 2023 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Turbidity  for Ground Water | N | 1.11 | | NTU | N/A | 5 | 2022 | Soil runoff |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic | N | 0.5 | | ppb | 0 | 10 | 2022 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium | N | 0.14 | | ppm | 2000 | 2000 | 2022 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper   1. 90% results 2. # of sites that exceed the **AL** | N | a.0.162  b.0 | | ppm | 1300 | AL=1300 | 2022 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | N | 0.186 | | ppb | 4000 | 4000 | 2022 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Lead   1. 90% results 2. # of sites that exceed the **AL** | N | a. 3.3  b.0 | | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | 2022 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 0.859-0.862 | | ppm | 10000 | 10000 | 2023 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium | N | 0.7 | | ppb | 50 | 50 | 2022 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Sodium | N | 25.2 | | ppm | None set by EPA | None set by EPA | 2022 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills. |
| Sulfate | N | 9.7 | | ppm | 1000 | 1000 | 2022 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland |
| If the sulfate level of a public water system is greater than 500 ppm, the supplier must satisfactorily demonstrate that: a) no better water is available, and b) the water shall not be available for human consumption from commercial establishments. In no case shall water having a level above 1000 ppm be used. | | | | | | | | |
| TDS (Total Dissolved solids) | N | 708 | | ppm | 2000 | 2000 | 2022 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| If TDS is greater than 1000 ppm the supplier shall demonstrate to the Utah Drinking Water Board that no better water is available. The Board shall not allow the use of an inferior source of water if a better source is available. | | | | | | | | |
| **Disinfection By-products** | | | | | | | | |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | ND | ppb | | 0 | 80 | 2020 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine | N | 0.23-1.46 | ppb | | 4000 | 4000 | 2019 | Water additive used to control microbes |

***Microbiological Contaminants:***

**Total Coliform**. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

**Fecal coliform/E.Coli**. Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

**Turbidity.** Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

**Radioactive Contaminants:**

**Alpha emitters**. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Combined Radiu**m 226/228. Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Inorganic Contaminants:**

**Arsenic.** Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Asbestos**. Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.

**Barium**. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

**Copper**. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

**Fluoride**. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

**Lead**. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

**Nitrate.** Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

**Selenium**. Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.

**Sodium**. Sodium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing sodium in excess of the MCL may experience health problems.

**Sulfate**. High levels of sulfates in the drinking water may cause some people to have stomach problems.

**TDS** (Total Dissolved Solids). TDS is an aesthetic water quality problem, however high levels may cause some people to experience health problems.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home’s water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We’re proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

**SIGNIFICANT PHYSICAL DEFICIENCY (SIG)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quote SIG from IPS** | **Survey Date** | **Action Plan** |
| **Chlorine Room Exhaust Fan Not located near floor** | **11/10/2009** | **Wellsville City Is currently in the planning process to correct this deficiency.** |
| **Deep Rooted Vegetation in Spring Collection area** | **06/21/2022** | **Wellsville City Is currently in the process or resolving this deficiency.** |

**Non-Acute (Code 22)**

Water samples taken in June 2023 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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).

We at Wellsville City 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.

Wellsville City

75 East Main Street

Wellsville Utah 84339

May 1, 2024

Brandi Smith

CCR Compliance

Division of Drinking Water

P.O. Box 144830

Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830

Dear Ms. Smith:

Subject: Consumer Confidence Report for Wellsville City, #03022

Enclosed is a copy of Wellsville City’sConsumer Confidence Report. It contains the water quality information for our water system for the calendar year 2023 or the most recent sample data.

We have delivered this report to our customers by:

* Mailing it directly to each customer.
* Making copies of the report available at the water office.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 435-245-3686

Sincerely,

Brok Nelson

Wellsville City