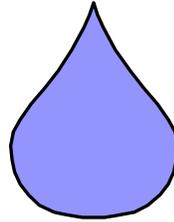


WEBER BASIN WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

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2007 Consumer Confidence Report

Tenth Edition



February 2008

This report is a snapshot of last year's drinking water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and State standards. Weber Basin Water Conservancy District is committed to providing you with reliable and accurate information because informed customers are our best allies.

From where does my water come?

Surface water and groundwater

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 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 into a canal by a diversion dam. The water then flows through this canal whereupon it enters two large aqueducts. Several creeks along the Wasatch Front can feed into this aqueduct. From there, water is transported to each of the District's water treatment plants. After complete treatment, water is delivered to the cities or water improvement districts for final distribution to individual users.



Are there plans to protect drinking water sources?

Source Protection Plan

The District has completed a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for all of its surface public drinking water 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 may be obtained from the District office for a nominal fee. 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. Significant potential sources of contamination located within the area tributary to the District's surface water sources include from greatest potential risk to surface water to least potential risk to surface water: transportation of hazardous materials along roadways and railroads; industrial manufacturers and related companies and large commercial production and maintenance operations; rural residential areas; agricultural activities; mineral producers; sewage treatment facilities; camping areas and other recreational activities; and underground fuel storage. Based upon this qualitative susceptibility rating, the Weber River Watershed was ranked "high" due to the presence of many potential sources of contamination. The Wasatch Front creeks were ranked "moderate to low" due to the presence of a few to no potential sources of contamination.

Wellhead Protection Plans

A Wellhead Protection Plan has been written and implemented for all of the District's 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. Copies of these plans may be obtained from the office for a nominal fee. The State Division of Drinking Water also has a copy of each program on file.

You can help 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.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 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 (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 that may be present in a source water.

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

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 which 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 which must provide the same protection for public health.

How are the 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 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 the suspended particles included in the raw water by adding a coagulant to the raw water as it first enters the water treatment plant. Floc, which is a tuft-like aggregate, is produced from the mixing of the coagulant in the raw water. This process is called flocculation. Over time, as more suspended matter is bound, the smaller aggregates of floc become larger particles of floc.

Sedimentation is the second stage of water treatment. The objective of this stage is to remove the floc. This is accomplished as the floc settles out of the water in long sedimentation basins. The cleaner water is drained off the surface of the sedimentation basin and sent to filtration.



Filtration is the third stage of water treatment. The purpose of this stage is to remove the remaining suspended particles and dissolved constituents. This is accomplished by passing the water through a filter composed of different layers of sand, gravel and anthracite.

Disinfection is the final stage of water treatment. A small amount of chlorine, or other disinfecting chemical, is added. This is used to kill any remaining germs and to keep the water safe as it travels to the public.

Do I 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. EPA/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).

How can I get involved?

Information on public participation opportunities

The District has regularly scheduled Board of Trustee meetings. These meetings are typically held at the District headquarters in Layton, Utah. If you would like to attend, please call to find the meeting schedule and location. The District is open each standard working day and welcomes public input. You may call us at (801)-771-1677, write to us at Weber Basin Water Conservancy District, 2837 East Highway 193, Layton, Utah, 84040, or visit our web site at <http://www.weberbasin.com>.

Contact person

If you have any questions concerning the content of this report please contact Brad Nelson at 801-771-1677.

So what's in my water?

The tables on the following pages list all of the regulated and unregulated drinking water contaminants that we detected during this 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.**

The detected contaminants tables have been divided into three different groups representing the District's three culinary distribution systems. These systems are Weber Basin NORTH, Weber Basin CENTRAL, and Weber Basin SOUTH. Weber Basin NORTH covers the area north of Ogden City. Weber Basin CENTRAL includes the area from Ogden City south to Farmington. Weber Basin SOUTH encompasses the area from Centerville to North Salt Lake.

Important drinking water definitions:

Detected Contaminant - Any contaminant detected at or above its minimum detection limit (MDL).

Minimum Detection Limit - The lowest level at which a particular contaminant is detected with a specified degree of certainty.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

NA - Not applicable - there is no Federal or State MCL and/or MCLG.

ND - Not detected.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit – a measure of the cloudiness of the water.

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l).

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l).

pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

REGULATED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Weber Basin NORTH - This data is derived from samples collected from 2003 through 2007.

Contaminants (units)	Range			MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
	Average	Low	High			
Arsenic (ppb)	1.2	1.2	1.2	10	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Barium (ppm)	0.097	0.097	0.097	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.1	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	0.8	0.2	1.9	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	0.8	0.8	0.8	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	14.3	14.3	14.3	NA ¹	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	11	11	11	1,000 ²	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	188	188	188	2,000 ²	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

Weber Basin CENTRAL - This data is derived from samples collected from 2003 through 2007.

Contaminants (units)	Range			MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
	Average	Low	High			
Antimony (ppb)	0.6	0.6	0.6	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	0.3	ND	0.6	10	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Barium (ppm)	0.08	0.1	0.9	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.1	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	0.5	0.1	1.4	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	0.6	0.6	0.6	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	38.6	38.6	38.6	NA ¹	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	45.5	43	48	1,000 ²	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	0.9	0.8	1.0	2	0.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	400	384	416	2,000 ²	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

Weber Basin SOUTH - This data is derived from samples collected from 2003 through 2007.

Contaminants (units)	Range			MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
	Average	Low	High			
Arsenic (ppb)	0.8	0.5	1.1	10	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Barium (ppm)	0.09	0.07	0.1	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes
Fluoride ³ (ppm)	0.4	ND	0.8	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	1.8	0.1	3.4	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2.0	0.7	3.3	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	57.3	34.3	80.2	NA ¹	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	37.1	34	39.0	1,000 ²	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	0.4	ND	0.7	2	0.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	532	290	774	2,000 ²	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

1) The State of Utah requires monitoring for sodium even though no MCL has been established.

2) The MCL for sulfate and total dissolved solids is established by the State of Utah.

3) This value represents naturally occurring fluoride concentrations. Fluoride levels in Davis County have been adjusted to an optimal level of 0.7 to 1.0 ppm.

REGULATED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS - Disinfection Byproducts

Weber Basin CENTRAL - This data is derived from samples collected in 2007.

Contaminants (units)	RAA ¹	Range ²		MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
		Low	High			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	22.0	0	39.4	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	16.2	0	31.6	60	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Weber Basin SOUTH - This data is derived from samples collected in 2007.

Contaminants (units)	RAA ¹	Range ²		MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
		Low	High			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	28.9	14.0	46.0	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	30.0	5.0	36.9	60	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination

1) This value represents the highest running annual average for 2007.

2) Values in the "Range" columns are actual concentrations measured in ppb and reflect the range of detected levels.

REGULATED RADIOLOGIC CHEMICALS

Weber Basin CENTRAL - This data is derived from samples collected from 2003 through 2007.

Contaminant (units)	Average	Range		MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
		Low	High			
Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	0.8	0.8	0.8	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Weber Basin CENTRAL

Contaminant	Percentage	Average	High ³	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	0.8 % ¹			5%	0	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (Weber South WTP)	100% ²	0.08 NTU	0.12 NTU	0.3 NTU		
Turbidity (Davis North WTP)	99% ²	0.05 NTU	0.64 NTU	0.3 NTU		

Weber Basin SOUTH

Contaminant	Percentage	Average	High ³	MCL
Turbidity (Davis South WTP)	100% ²	0.05 NTU	0.08 NTU	0.3 NTU

1) This value represents the highest percentage of positive samples collected within the distribution system in any one month during 2007.

2) This value represents the lowest monthly percentage of combined filter readings meeting less than 0.3 NTU in at least 95% of the measurements taken each month during 2007.

3) This value represents the highest single measurement of combined filter readings taken every four hours during 2007.

UNREGULATED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Weber Basin CENTRAL - This data is derived from samples collected from 2003 through 2007.

Contaminants (units)	Average	Range		Typical Source
		Low	High	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2.0	ND	5.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	4.0	ND	11.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	0.3	ND	1.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Weber Basin SOUTH - This data is derived from samples collected from 2003 through 2007.

Contaminants (units)	Average	Range		Typical Source
		Low	High	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	1.1	ND	3.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	2.5	ND	6.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	0.2	ND	0.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Results of cryptosporidium monitoring

Cryptosporidium and giardia are microbial pathogens found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium and giardia, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring conducted by the District during 2002 indicates the presence of cryptosporidium and giardia in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Results of radon monitoring

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. At this time, radon monitoring is not required by the EPA; however, the EPA is considering making radon monitoring a requirement. The proposed MCL for radon is 4,000 pCi/L for systems which have a public education program for radon. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).