



The Water We Drink

Hyrum City

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water sources are Main Spring, Box Elder Spring, Cold Water Spring, Dry Hollow Spring, Well #1, Well# 3, and Well# 4.

Hyrum City has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan that is available for review. It provides more information such as potential sources of contamination and our source protection areas. It has been determined we have a low susceptible level to potential sources of contamination, such as such as septic tanks, roads, homes, gas stations, etc. If you have any questions regarding source protection, contact the office to review our source protection plan. Our source is in a remote location, and there are no potential contamination sources in the protection zones, so we consider our source to have a low susceptibility to potential contamination events.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Corey W. Nielsen or Cody J. Black at 435-245-6742. 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 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the City Hall.

Hyrum 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, 2008. 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:

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.

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

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.

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.

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 out of date.

Hardness of Hyrum water is 104 Milligrams per liter or 6 grains.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
3.a. Turbidity for Ground Water	N	ND-1	NTU	N/A	5	2004	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants							
4. Alpha emitters	N	ND-3	pCi/l	0	15	2005	Erosion of natural deposits
*Beta/photon emitters: The MCL for beta/photon emitters is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta/photon emitters.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
8. Arsenic	N	1-2	ppb	N/A	10	2004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	30-50	ppb	2000	2000	2004	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a.16 b.0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2003	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	100-400	ppb	4000	4000	2004	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

17. Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 1 b.0	ppb	0	AL=15	2003	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	400-600	ppb	10000	10000	2008	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	800-1700	ppt	50000	50000	2004	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
22. Sodium	N	4-10	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2004	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
23. Sulfate	N	12-49	ppm	500*	500	2004	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
25. TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	250-348	ppm	1000**	1000**	2004	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	ND-6	ppb	0	80	2005	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	ND-18	Ppb	60	60	2005	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	600	Ppb	4000	4000	2006	Water additive used to control microbes

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. 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).

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 we 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.

Hyrum City
83 West Main Street
Hyrum Utah 84319

March 3, 2009

Patti Fauver
CCR Compliance
Division of Drinking Water
P.O. Box 144830
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830

Dear Ms. Fauver:

Subject: Consumer Confidence Report for Hyrum City 03008.

Enclosed is a copy of Hyrum City Consumer Confidence Report. It contains the water quality information for our water system for the calendar year 2008 or the most recent sample data.

We have delivered this report to our customers by mailing it directly to each customer.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 435-245-6742.

Sincerely,

Corey Nielsen
Hyrum City