Ticaboo Utility Improvement District
Highway 276, Mile Marker 27
PO Box 2140
Ticaboo, UT 84533
435.788.8343
mail@TicabooUID.com
Providing Power, Water, Wastewater, Solid Waste Services
Since 2012

June 16, 2020

Delivered Electronically

Colt Smith
CCR Compliance
Division of Drinking Water

E-Mail: acsmith@utah.gov

Subject: Consumer Confidence Report for Ticaboo UTAH09022

Dear Mr. Smith:

Enclosed is a copy of Ticaboo Town Consumer Confidence Report. It contains the water quality information for our water system for the calendar year 2019 or the most recent sample data.

We have delivered this report to our customers by: email; posting a notice of the availability of the report on our water bill, and; sending a copy to those that request a copy and allowing inspection of the report at the water system office.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 435-788-8343.

Sincerely,

Chip Shortreed
General Manager/CEO

Distribution:

Electronically Mail to;
TUID Board of Trustees
Customers of System UTAH09022

US Postal Mail to;
Utah Division of Drinking Water
Attn: Marie Owens
P.O. Box 144830
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830

We're 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 source has been determined to be from a groundwater source.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Ticaboo, UT 84533 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. 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.

This report shows our water quality and what it means to you, our customer.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chip Shortreed. 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 last Thursday of each quarter, 6:30 PM, at the LDS Church-Ticaboo Branch, 430 N. Ticaboo Dr., Ticaboo, UT.

Ticaboo, UT 84533 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, 2019. 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.
- ***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) -*** 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.

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	Absent - Present	mL	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2019	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and *E.coli*	N	Absent - Present	mL	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	2019	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	7.4	NTU	N/A	5	2009	Soil runoff
Lead and Copper							
Cooper	N	0.0004-0.03	ppm	1.3	1.3	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	N	0-1.4	ppb	0	15	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	6.2-6.3	ppb	0	10	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium	N	0.089	ppm	2	2	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.207	ppm	4	4	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.612-0.619	ppm	10	10	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	3.5-3.6	ppb	50	50	2019	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium	N	30.828-31.29	ppm	500	None set by EPA	2019	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sulfate	N	35.495-35.712	ppm	1000	1000	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	184-192	ppm	2000	2000	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	1.6-1.8	pCi/1	0	15	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	ND	pCi/1	0	5	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	ND-2	pCi/1	0	5	2016	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Major (Code 26)

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. In 2019, our water system violated a drinking water standard. Although this incident **was not an emergency**, as our customers you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

We routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. We took 1 (one) sample to test for the presence of coliform bacteria during February 2019. That sample showed the presence of total coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than [1 sample per month] may do so.

The District suspects that the sample was contaminated during the sampling process. Corrective action has been taken to mitigate the contamination of future samples. Information was posted on the community bulletin board March 1, 2019.

Repeat testing is used to ensure that the public is provided with safe drinking water after a routine sample tests positive for total coliforms. For this reason, we were required to take repeat samples. This violation does not necessarily pose a health risk.

We took 5 (five) samples to test for the presence of coliform bacteria during March 2019. **None** of the samples showed the presence of total coliform bacteria.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Ticaboo Town is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or manmade. 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.

MCLs 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 healthcare 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).

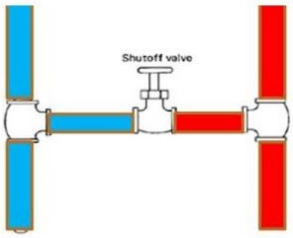
YOU CAN AFFECT THE QUALITY OF THE WATER YOU DRINK

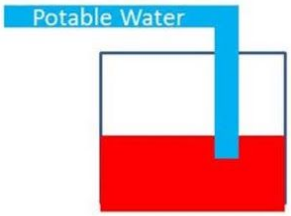
Many public drinking water systems are contaminated each year by pollutants or contaminants that backflow into the water system through unprotected cross-connections.

Identifying and eliminating or protecting cross connections is a matter of public health!

What is a Cross-Connection?

A cross-connection is a physical connection (piping configuration) between the public drinking water system and anything else, including another water supply that can allow undesirable pollutants or contaminants to backflow into the public drinking water system.





Drinking Water *Non-potable water or substance*

What is Backflow?

Backflow is the reversal of flow from a residential or commercial water system back into the public drinking water system. A backflow incident could occur if the water systems pressure decreases, or the customer's water pressure is higher than the water systems pressure. A backflow incident could carry pollutants or contaminants into our public drinking water supplies making them unsafe to use.

Backpressure Backflow

Backsiphonage Backflow

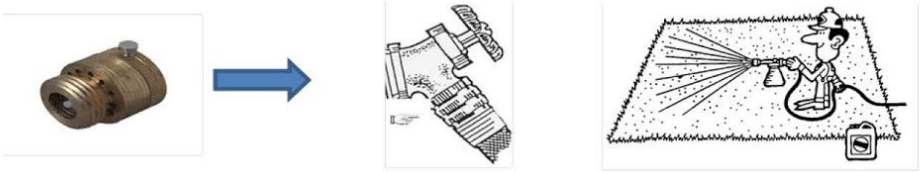
The Plumbing Code and the Utah Public Drinking Water Rules require that all cross connections be eliminated or protected against backflow by installing an approved backflow device or assembly that will insure that no impurities or contaminants are introduced to the public drinking water supply.

Can I protect my home or business from the dangers associated with cross-connections and backflow?

Yes! Several common cross connections are described below:

Threaded Hose Connections (Hose Bibs)

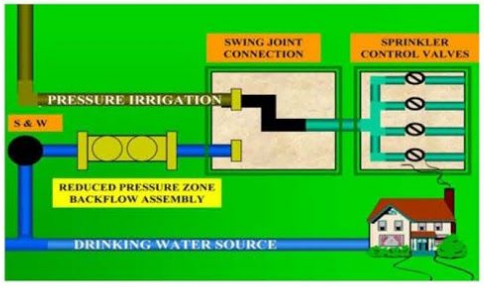
A large majority of backflow incidents are created by the common garden hose. Hoses can be connected to most anything that may contain undesirable substances such as chemical sprayers, buckets and pools, stock troughs. Plumbing Code requires that all threaded potable water outlets (hose bibs or sill cocks), except water heater drains and clothes washer connections, be protected by a non-removable hose bib vacuum breaker or an atmospheric vacuum breaker. The installation of a hose bib vacuum breaker is an inexpensive way to protect against contamination.



Landscape Sprinkling System

The Plumbing Code requires that all landscape sprinkling systems connected to the public drinking water system be equipped with an approved backflow prevention device or assembly. Landscape irrigation systems could subject the drinking water supplies to things such as fertilizers, pesticides and animal waste.

Any sprinkling system that can utilize both public drinking water supplies and secondary water supplies must follow specific plumbing regulations to prevent raw water from entering the drinking water system! Please contact your local drinking water supplier for specific requirements regarding landscape irrigation systems and which type of backflow prevention is appropriate for your landscape irrigation system.



Where can I get more info or have my questions about cross connections answered?

Call your local public drinking water agency or plumbing inspector regarding cross connection control and backflow prevention requirements in your area.

For further info, call the Utah Division of Drinking Water at (801) 536-4200.