Angell Springs Special Service District. P O Box 461234 116 North Hidden Valley Road Leeds, UT 84746

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

The Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Presented: April 2022

Angell Springs Special Service District is pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Report 2021. 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact our Water Master **Shawn Bain - Phone: 435-216-7925 (ASSSD voicemail)** and he will address your concern.

If you want to learn more we welcome you to attend any of our regularly scheduled monthly meetings. held in person at our Springs Bldg. 116 Hidden Valley Rd. or you may call in to follow via ZOOM. The dates of our meetings are noted on our website : www.angellsprings.com.

The sources of drinking water for our system include two springs and one well. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves natural-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

1. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
2. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
3. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
4. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
5. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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. We 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.

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 out-dated.

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

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Source ID
ANGELL SPRING	GW	WS003
PARKER SPRING	GW	WS005

TCR Tables

Coliform Bacteria	Year Sampled	+ Sample Count	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	2021	1	0	5	N	Naturally present in the environment

Microbiological Contaminants	Year Sampled	+ Sample Count	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
E. Coli	2021	0	No Goals	None	N	Human and animal fecal waste

Lead and Copper

	Year Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90% tiles	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.035	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead	2019	0	15	0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2018	0.666	0.666	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microns
Total Trihalomethanes	2019	6.4	6.4	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfectants

Inorganic Contaminants	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2019, 2020	2.7	6.4	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; runoff from glass an element production wastes.
Barium	2019	0.05	0.05	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2019	0.284	0.284	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water which promotes strong teeth; Discharge fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate	2021	3.083	3.083	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2019	15.8	15.8	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	2019	42.469	42.469	500	None	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sulfate	2019	138.122	138.122	1000	1000	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2019	512	512	2000	2000	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	0.007	0.047	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Radioactive Contaminants	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	2019	4.9	4.9	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2020	0.68	0.75	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226	2020, 2021	0.19	0.94	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	2020, 2021	0.19	0.65	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2017	22.7	22.7	0	30	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	2019	5.1	5.1	0	0.3	NTU	N	Soil Runoff