2009 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Taylorsville-Bennion Improvement District

DELIVERING RELIABLE WATER

One Drop at a Time!

1800 W 4700 S • P.O. Box 18579 • Taylorsville, UT 84118 • 801.968.9081

Our Goal

To provide safe, dependable and affordable supply of drinking water with superior customer service.

Our Mission

To preserve the public health and environment through safe and reliable distribution of culinary water and collection of sanitary sewer.

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual WaterQuality Report. We want to inform you about the water and services we have delivered during the past year.

OUR DRINKING WATER SURPASSES ALL FEDERAL AND STATE REQUIREMENTS.

WATER DISTRIBUTION
TAYLORSVILLE BENNION
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
WASTEWATER COLLECTION

WATER CONSERVATION PLAN UPDATE 2009

In 1999 the State of Utah mandated that each water conservancy district and retail water provider update its water conservation plan at least every 5 years. Here are some of the highlights of the district's plan.

AS PART OF TAYLORSVILLE-BENNION IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT CONSERVATION PLAN WE RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING:

- Water between 6 p.m. and 10 a.m.
- Adjust watering frequency according to the weather and season
- Check and repair leaking pipes, hoses, sprinklers
- Install water saving showers heads and toilets
- Do not use toilets as ashtrays or wastebaskets
- Use a broom to clean driveways and sidewalks

JORDAN VALLEY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT (JVWCD)

Taylorsville-Bennion has worked with Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District to provide the Conservation Garden Park promoting conservation. The Garden is located at 8215 South 1300 West and open Monday thru Saturday 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. and Sunday 12 p.m. to 8 p.m.

DISTRICT WATER CONSERVATION FACT:

- Water usage in 1998 was 14,032 acre feet; in 2008 usage was 14,240 acre feet. A decrease from 250 gallons average per day per capita to 180
- Water Conservation in 2008 water per capita use is 28% less than 1998
- Population within the District: 1998 was 58,000; estimated population in 2008 was 69,300
- Population increase projected at 1% per year

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, VISIT THE FOLLOWING WEB SITES:

Taylorsville-Bennion Improvement District www.tbid.org, Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District www.jvwcd.org or the State of Utah www.conservewater.utah.gov

Use our Online Bill Pay www.tbid.org

TEST RESULTS

The following table shows monitoring results for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2009.

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	ND	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Jan-Dec 2009	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E. Coli*	N	ND	N/A	0	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. Coli* positive	Jan-Dec 2009	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.02-2.3	NTU	N/A	5	2009	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.02-0.42	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2009	Soil runoff
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha Emitters	N	ND-10.3	pCi/L	N/A	15	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters	N	ND-12.1	pCi/L	N/A	50	2009	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium	N	ND-1.3	pCi/L	N/A	5	2009	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic	N	1.5-3.1	ppb	N/A	10	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	N	28-89	ppb	2000	2000	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper a) 90% results b) # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a) 260 b) 0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride	N	0.2-1.2	ppm	4	4	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead a) 90% results b) # of sites that exceed the AL		a) 4.7 b) 0	ppb	0	AL=15	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Mercury	N	ND-0.3	ppb	2	2	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	ND-2.4	ppm	10	10	2009	Excess fertilization
Selenium	N	0.1-18.6	ppb	50	50	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	3.7-230	ppm	No MCLG or MCL has been established by the EPA		2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	3.0-238	ppm	500	1000	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	31-798	ppm	1000	2000	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	ND-60.3	ppb	N/A	80	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	ND-53.9	ppb	N/A	60	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Improving quality of life...

DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN

Taylorsville-Bennion Improvement District has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan that has been developed to minimize or eliminate any potential pollution to the water supply. It also provides more information such as potential sources of contamination, our source protection areas, and management strategies. It has been determined the District has a low-medium susceptibility level to potential sources of contamination, such as the use of home fertilizers or leaking under ground storage tanks. If you have any questions or concerns about this program, please call our office at (801) 968-9081.

HOW TO READ THE CHART

TABLE DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

ND/Low-High – The lowest and highest values detected in multiple sources.

(ND) Non-Detects – Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

(ppm) Parts per million

(ppb) Parts per billion

(ppt) Parts per trillion

(pCi/L) Picocuries per liter – A measure of the radioactivity in water.

(NTU) Nephelometric Turbidity Unit – A measure of the clarity of water.

(AL) Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded,triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level – 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.

(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – 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.

The protection of groundwater resources takes the effort of everyone who lives in the Salt Lake Valley. Proper use and disposal of fertilizer, pesticides, used motor oil and paints is one area that you can make a difference. More information on managing household hazardous waste can be obtained by contacting Salt Lake Valley Health Department at (801) 313-6697.

ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION

One source that is often overlooked, but has the potential to become a very serious threat, is the household garden hose. When used for cleaning drains, applying landscape chemicals, using a pressure washer or even just left lying where drainage accumulates, a garden hose can create a hazard to your health. Contaminated water, under the right conditions, may be back-siphoned into your drinking water through your hose. To prevent this from happening at your home you can easily install a Hose Bib Vacuum Breaker on your outside hose faucets. This device is specifically designed to keep undesirable substances from entering into your drinking water. This simple step can help protect everyone's water from becoming contaminated. Hose Bib Vacuum Breakers can be purchased from most home improvement and plumbing supply stores.

NEED MORE INFO?

As shown by the Test Results table, the system had no violations. Your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Through monitoring and testing some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

In addition to the sampling outlined in the Test Results table, Taylorsville-Bennion samples for Volatile Organic Chemicals, Pesticides, Unregulated Organic Chemicals and Unregulated Pesticides. The District is continually monitoring for over 120 different drinking water contaminants. These additional chemicals were not detected. If you would like a list of the specific contaminants that we sampled for, please contact our office at (801) 968-9081.

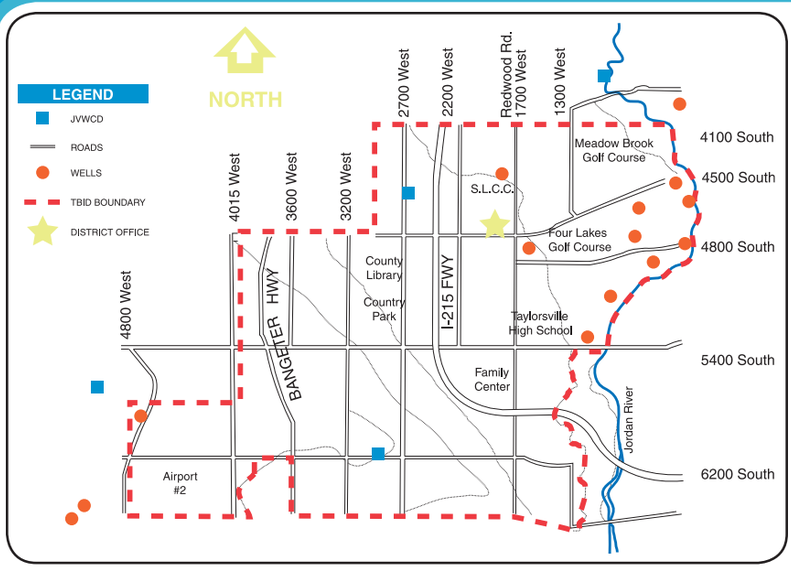
ADDITIONAL EXPLANATIONS

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.

FLOURIDATION

In accordance with the Salt Lake Valley Health Department, Taylorsville-Bennion Improvement District has been adding fluoride to your drinking water since October 1, 2003. The amount added by the District combines with the naturally occurring fluoride in your water to provide a concentration level of approximately 0.9 ppm at your tap.

...one drop at a time.



WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

The majority of the District's water supply is pumped from wells that draw from the Salt Lake Valley Principal Aquifer. On occasion we purchase additional water from Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD). Water received from the JVWCD is treated surface water primarily from the Deer Creek and Jordanelle Reservoirs.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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.

The Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two 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).

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. Taylorsville-Bennion Improvement District 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.

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Wednesday of each month at 3:00 p.m. in the District's offices located at 1800 West 4700 South. Because the exact time of each month's meetings can change, please call the office at (801) 968-9081 verify the current month's scheduled meeting time.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Cryptosporidium and giardia are microbial parasites which are found in surface water. Because Taylorsville-Bennion Improvement District only produces ground water, we do not sample for cryptosporidium or giardia, but the wholesale surface water from Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD) has been tested for their presence. JVWCD has reported to the District that they have not found any cryptosporidium or giardia in their water.

Taylorville-Bennion Improvement District employees work around the clock to provide safe drinking water to every tap. If you have any questions or concerns about this report or concerning your water quality, please call our office at (801) 968-9081 or write us at P.O. Box 18579, Taylorsville, UT 84118-0579.

Taylorsville-Bennion Improvement District is a proud member of the following professional organizations:

SLOW THE FLOW SAVE H2O

Quality On Tap! Our Commitment Our Profession

UTAH SAFETY COUNCIL

AWWA MEMBER

WEAU

Rural Water Association of Utah