

2010 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

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.

Taylorsville-Bennion Improvement District DELIVERING RELIABLE WATER

One Drop at a Time!



BENEFITS OF TAP WATER

We don't often pause to consider the incredible value of a safe, reliable water supply – and the water system that delivers it – in our everyday lives. Until interrupted, we forget what an extraordinary benefit it is. Consider what tap water does that no other water can do.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROTECTION

- Prevents water borne diseases
- An estimated 3 million people die each year in the world from water borne diseases
- Able to drink tap water from Public Water Systems with a high assurance of safety

FIRE PROTECTION

- Protects our communities from the threat of fire
- Be the difference in preventing small fires from becoming urban infernos
- Influence the construction of new homes, business location, insurance rates

SUPPORT FOR THE ECONOMY

- Sustainable water supply supports businesses and housing developments
- Critical to day-to-day business operations
- Water is often a primary ingredient in industry products
- The need for water is magnified in times of drought or expansion into arid climates

THE OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE WE ENJOY

- The measure of a successful society
- Low mortality rates, economic diversity, productivity, public safety
- Always accessible to drink, to wash clothes, water lawns, etc.
- Foundational to sustaining all life's activities

Water Conservation is a way of life. Water conservation habits that are developed when there is ample snowpack will help sustain the water supply through growth and dry years. Taylorsville-Bennion suggests the continuation of the following water conservation habits:

- 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

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.

TEST RESULTS

Our drinking water surpasses all federal and state requirements. The following table shows monitoring results for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected/ND/ Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
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MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Jan-Dec 2010	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 2010	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.25-3.7	NTU	N/A	5	2010	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.01-2.84	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2010	Soil runoff

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Alpha Emitters	N	ND-5.5	pCi/L	N/A	15	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters	N	ND-47.6	pCi/L	N/A	50	2010	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium	N	ND-2.0	pCi/L	N/A	5	2010	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Arsenic	N	1.6-7.3	ppb	N/A	10	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	N	ND-147	ppb	2000	2000	2010	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	0.8-1.3	ppm	4	4	2010	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	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	ND-3.7	ppm	10	10	2010	Excess fertilization
Selenium	N	0.1-18.6	ppb	50	50	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	3.2-230	ppm	No MCLG or MCL has been established by the EPA		2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N	3.0-261	ppm	500	1000	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	31-894	ppm	1000	2000	2010	Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	ND-74.3	ppb	N/A	80	2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAAS	N	ND-54.2	ppb	N/A	60	2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level Contained... 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.

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

Improving quality of life...

DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN

Taylorville-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.

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, Taylorville-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

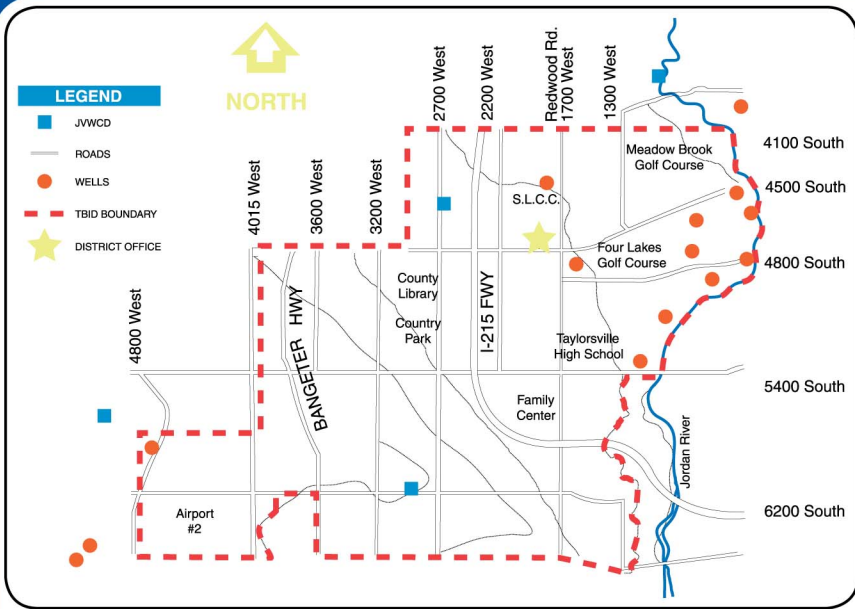
While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels 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, Taylorville-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 0.7 ppm to 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 (JWCD). Water received from the JWCD 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. Taylorville-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 Taylorville-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 (JWCD) has been tested for their presence. JWCD 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, Taylorville, UT 84118-0579.

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

