



# South Davis Water District

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## 2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

We are pleased to present you with a look at the quality of the water delivered in 2025. Included in this report is a look at where your water comes from, what we are doing to protect your water from potential contaminants, how it compares to EPA and State of Utah standards, tips on maintaining safe water in your home, and how you can help conserve this precious resource.

The South Davis Water District is committed to providing you with safe, clean, great tasting drinking water.

### WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM



The SDWD's drinking water comes from 1 spring, 6 wells, and 1 surface water treatment plant. The treatment plant treats water from the Weber River. The treatment plant is owned and operated by the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District. The SDWD, like many other public water suppliers in the area, purchases some of its culinary water from Weber Basin.

Our spring water is collected underground and

diverted into a holding tank. The Enoch Spring provides millions of gallons of fresh, clean, great tasting water to the eastern bench area of the District in Bountiful.

Our North Canyon, Bona Vista, and Val Verda wells provide water to the eastern portion of Bountiful and North Salt Lake areas that reside within the SDWD. Water is boosted from these wells to two large tanks at higher elevations named 1A and 2A, where it is held for consumption. This water was both chlorinated and fluoridated before it entered these tanks.

Our three Val Vista Wells pump water to a large tank located in the middle of the District called 3A. This reservoir serves the middle portion of the District in Bountiful as well as a portion of Woods Cross.

Water from the treatment plant is fed directly into the District's distribution system. This water is occasionally boosted from this location up to the 3A tank as the need arises, but the majority of this water serves the bottom portion of the District.

The chart below shows the number of gallons consumed from each source, and the percentage each source contributed.

SOURCE	GALLONS	%TOTAL
North Canyon Well	36,923,136	15.33%
Bona Vista Well	14,940,800	6.21%
Val Vista Well #1	18,777,490	7.80%
Val Vista Well #2	13,260,868	5.51%
Val Vista Well #3	19,659,206	8.16%
Val Verda Well	13,418,749	5.57%
Enoch Spring	21,321,900	8.85%
Surface Water Treatment Plant	102,483,000	42.56%

### SOURCE PROTECTION AND SUSCEPTIBILITY

The SDWD has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan that can be viewed at our office. It provides information such as potential sources of contamination and our designated source protection areas. All the wells in the SDWD have surface grout seals that are in good condition. The Enoch Spring has an impervious clay layer over the Enoch Spring that has been found to be in good condition.

The layers of sediment above the portions of the aquifer in our area are mostly classified as unconfined. Unconfined refers to the ability of the ground to allow potential contamination from surface activity to travel through the ground and into the aquifer.

Common household chemicals pose a great risk to aquifers. Paints, cleaners, motor oil, gasoline, antifreeze, and lawn & garden chemicals that are disposed of in the gutter or backyard can migrate to rivers and streams or filter down through the ground and pollute aquifers.

Residents can help prevent water pollution by employing best management practices when storing, using, and discarding fertilizers, pesticides, and other household hazardous wastes properly.

The types of prioritized potential contamination sources, with #1 being highest risk of affecting the wells and springs, are as follows:

1. Residential and commercial pesticide, herbicide, and fertilizer use.
2. Residential sewer system leaks.
3. Streets and roadways – transport spills and

- road clearing with deicing salts.
- 4. Existing and abandoned wells that have become contaminated.

Use the following guidelines when using pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers:

- Only purchase the amount and kind of fertilizer or pesticide needed, and store in locked dry cabinets.
- Do not allow fertilizer and pesticide spills to be washed into the storm drain system.
- Dry pesticide and fertilizer spills should be swept up and later applied at the rate specified on an area where needed.
- Liquid pesticide and fertilizer spills should be soaked up using absorbent material (such as sawdust, cat litter, or soil) and then taken to a household hazardous waste collection site.
- Never apply fertilizers near wells.
- Do not spray or apply pesticides near walks or driveways. This will help prevent pesticides from washing off into the storm drain system.

Household hazardous wastes (HHWs) are discarded materials that are ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic, or otherwise listed as hazardous by the EPA. Paint, used motor oil, gasoline, antifreeze, or lawn and garden chemicals that are disposed of in the gutter or your backyard can migrate to rivers or filter down through the ground and pollute aquifers. The following best management practices should be employed when handling HHWs:

- Completely use the product before disposing of the container.
- Return unused portions to community household hazardous waste collection programs.
- Do not flush HHWs down the toilet, down the sink, down a storm drain, or pour on the ground.

Please do not spoil the water supply for yourself and everyone else! Dispose of paint, used motor oil, and other hazardous chemicals in a proper and safe manner.

For more information on the nearest location for hazardous waste disposal and free disposal community events, please contact:

- Division of Solid & Hazardous Waste  
(801) 536-0200
- Division of Drinking Water, Source Protection Program  
(801) 536-4200
- Utah Department of Environmental Quality Hotline  
1-800-458-0145

If you would like additional information on HHWs, and ways to minimize the impact of



potential contamination sources on our water resources, please visit the Utah Division of Drinking Water website at: <https://deq.utah.gov/public-interest/household-hazardous-aste-2>.

**SURFACE WATER TREATMENT PROCESS**

As stated above, the SDWD received 42.56% of its drinking water in 2025 from a surface water treatment plant. The following describes the treatment process used to clean and disinfect surface water.



Coagulation and flocculation are the first steps in the treatment process. The goal of this stage is to bind up the suspended particles in the raw water by adding a coagulant as it first enters the water treatment plant. Floc, which is a tuft-like aggregate, is produced from the mixing of the coagulant in the raw water.

Over time, as more suspended matter is bound, the smaller aggregates of floc become larger particles of floc.

Sedimentation is the second stage of water treatment. The objective of this stage is to remove the floc. This is accomplished as the floc settles out of the water in long sedimentation basins. The cleaner water is drained off the surface of the sedimentation basin and sent to the next stage.

Filtration is the third stage of water treatment. The purpose of this stage is to remove the remaining suspended particles and dissolved constituents. This is accomplished by passing the water through a filter composed of different layers of sand and gravel.

Disinfection is the fourth stage of water

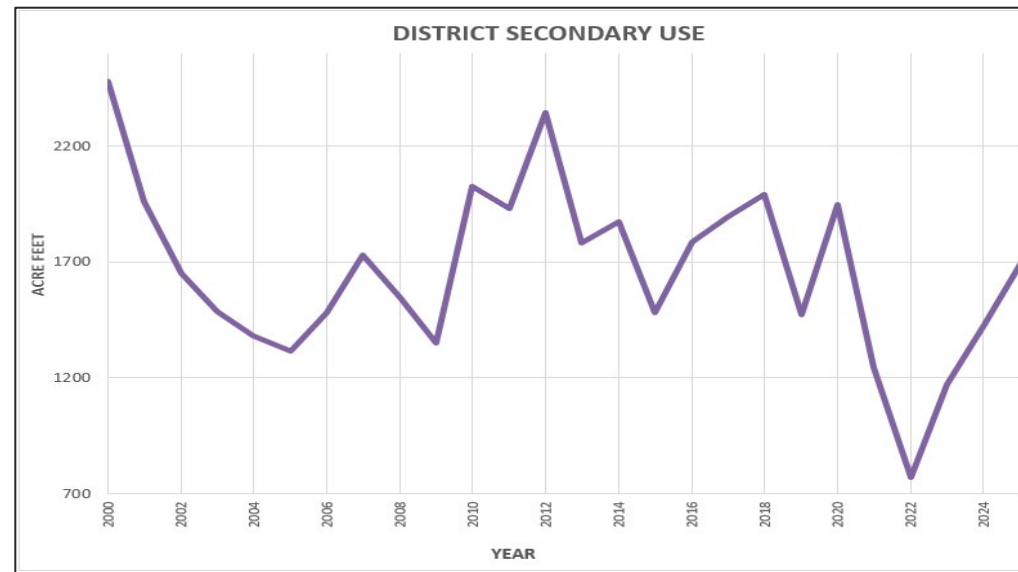
treatment. A small amount of chlorine, or other disinfecting chemical is added. This is used to kill any remaining germs and keeps the water safe as it travels to the public. This treatment process removes cryptosporidium and giardia from the water; however, it cannot guarantee that 100% of the microbes are removed. Monitoring by Weber Basin indicates the presence of cryptosporidium and giardia in the source water. Current testing methods don't allow them to determine if the organisms are dead or if they can cause disease. Therefore, UV light is administered to the water to prevent these microbes, if they are present, from reproducing and causing sickness.

Microfiltration is the fifth stage of water treatment. At this stage the water is passed through a special pore-sized membrane to separate any remaining microorganisms and suspended particles. Disinfection is applied again as the final stage of the process.

### **WATER CONSERVATION**

With ever increasing growth and the nature of the regional climate, there is no question that we will encounter future drought years. Future drought cycles will have an even greater effect than previous drought because of the increased population and higher demands on water systems. Conservation and improved water efficiency needs to become a way of life for all of us by incorporating better water use practices and valuing this precious resource more than ever.

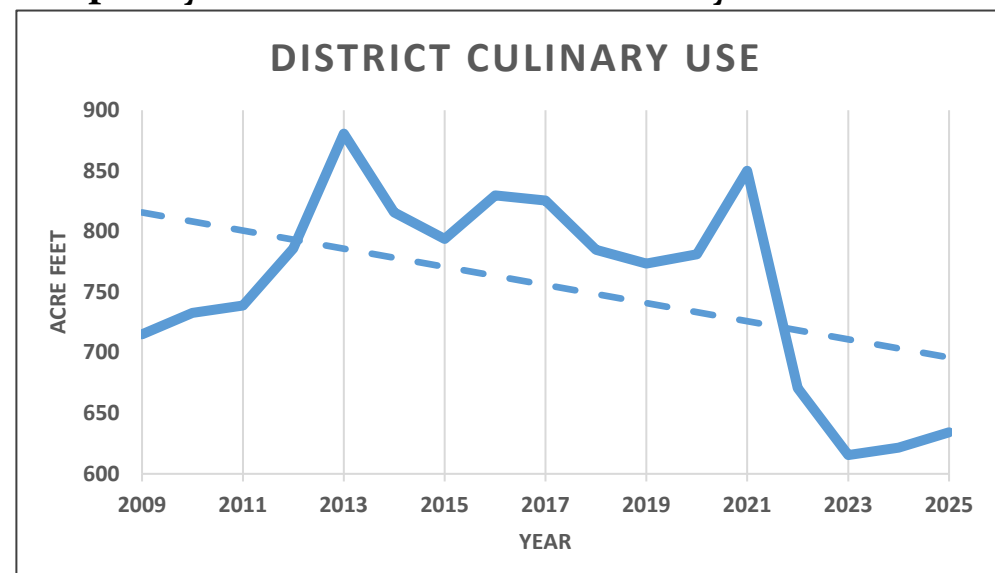
The South Davis Water District is committed to conserving. The District has strongly enforced a watering time policy, which is that residents cannot water between 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.



As the above chart shows, irrigation water usage has dropped since 2000. Since 2000, the District has used an estimated average of 2.0 acre feet of water per acre of irrigatable land.

The District's culinary water loss is something that the District is trying to improve by replacing old leaky pipes.

Last year, the District lost an estimated 34.1 million gallons from leaks, meter inaccuracy, and undocumented hydrant use. This was 14.2% of total production. Even though much of this water goes back into the aquifer to be pumped out and used down-stream, it still represents a loss of electricity, treatment chemicals, and creates unnecessary wear and tear on pumps. It also requires the District to have more storage capacity than is otherwise necessary.



The above graph shows that, except for 2025, culinary consumption has decreased significantly since 2009 notwithstanding the District's population increasing by 15%. This signifies a reduction in per capita use among culinary users.

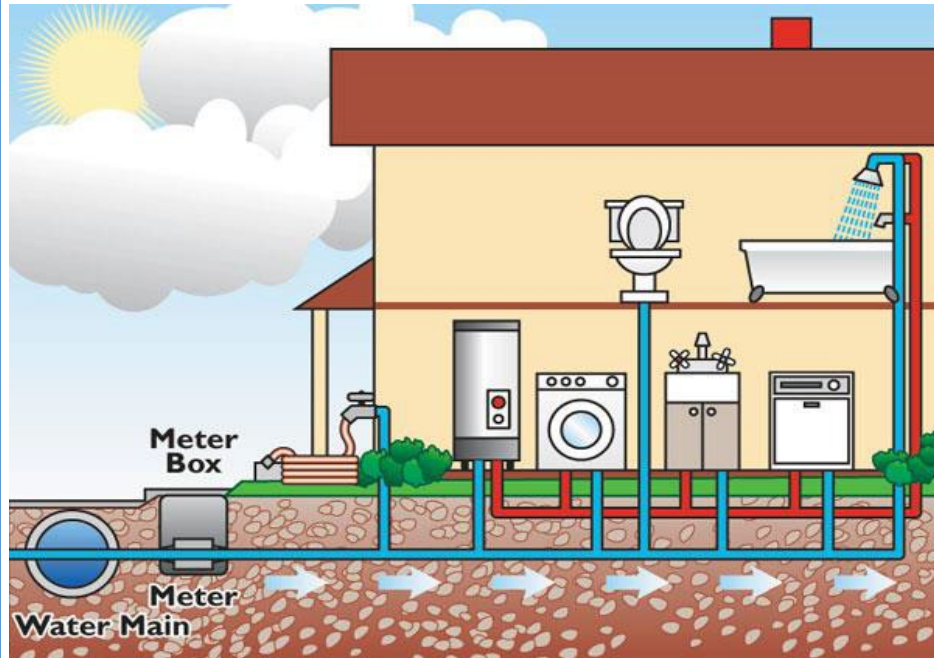
The same can be said of secondary users. Secondary consumption is still, however, the most effective way of saving large amounts of water. The District has strategically metered many of the high users of secondary water such as schools, churches, and other areas with substantial landscape requiring heavy watering.

The State is asking water users to reduce per capita water use by another 20% from now until 2030. We will strive to meet this goal through education, metering, late seasonal startups and earlier seasonal shutdowns when warranted, and effective rate structures.

For more information on water conservation, please visit these web sites:

- [www.weberbasin.com/Conservation/LearningGarden](http://www.weberbasin.com/Conservation/LearningGarden)
- [www.weberbasin.com/Conservation/ClassCalendar](http://www.weberbasin.com/Conservation/ClassCalendar)
- [www.weberbasin.com/Conservation/Rebates](http://www.weberbasin.com/Conservation/Rebates)
- [www.slowtheflow.org](http://www.slowtheflow.org)
- [www.conservewater.utah.gov](http://www.conservewater.utah.gov)
- [www.conservationgardenpark.org](http://www.conservationgardenpark.org)
- [www.utahwatersavers.com](http://www.utahwatersavers.com)

## **WATER QUALITY INSIDE YOUR HOME**



Once the water passes from our system and through the meter, you become a partner with us in making sure it stays fresh and clean. Here are some things to consider.

### **Water Heater**

Check the temperature setting for your water heater. Water that is too hot can create a burn hazard, while water that is too cool can create a perfect environment for bacteria to grow. You may also want to consider installing a pressure regulator to prevent any sudden surges to your water heater. These can be found at any general plumbing supply store, or you can have a plumber install one for you.



### **Filters and Purifiers**

All types of filters and purifiers (point of use devices) need to be properly maintained and monitored. Neglected devices may not work as intended; become a haven for microbial growth;

or shed filter material into your home's tap water. Even the filter in your refrigerator needs to be properly maintained to protect your family.

### **Water Softeners**

Since the hardness of your water can range anywhere from 14 to 30 grains per gallon, it is important to monitor the settings on your water softener regularly to make sure that you are treating your water properly. Over treating your water is wasted money while under treating is not effective.



### **Unused Rooms**

If you have a kitchen or bathroom that rarely gets used, you should make a point of running water through the faucets on a frequent basis. Stagnant pipes and fixtures are susceptible to microbial growth. Flushing unused water lines regularly will help prevent this.

## **BACKFLOW & CROSS-CONNECTION**

A backflow event is when water that is potentially contaminated is pushed or drawn into a culinary water supply.

One type of backflow event can be created through a high pressure contaminated source pushing into a clean potable source. An example of this occurrence could be a dentist office using a suction device which uses a water pump

creating a venturi effect by accelerating the water through pressurization. If the suction device does not have a proper backflow device installed; this pressurized, contaminated water could enter the culinary supply.



Another type of backflow event can be created by a negative pressure or suction effect. One example could be a culinary sprinkler system tied into the home's culinary service line without a backflow assembly. If for some reason a vacuum is created in the house it can pull dirty water from the irrigation system and contaminate the resident's water supply, and possibly the entire neighborhood's water supply.

A cross-connection is when there exists a physical connection between a potable source of water and a source of contamination. The most worrisome cross-connection in our area is that of a culinary service line being connected into an irrigation main, or vice versa. Fortunately, neither of these have occurred in our District, but it has occurred in other areas. This can result in people becoming very sick. The District monitors contractors very closely in order to prevent this sort of cross-connection. Residents and business owners need to also be very aware of this possibility. Contact the District immediately if you feel this could be occurring.

There are other connections that are not technically cross-connections because they have a check valve, but the check valve system they

have is not up to today's standards. One such connection is the *Utah riser*. This fire suppression connection is allowed in businesses if they were existing before new laws were put into place. Most of these fire sprinklers have propylene glycol in them to prevent freezing. The check valves that are on the *Utah riser* are not up to current standards, but because it would cost the business owner so much to upgrade, the State lets them slide. The check valves on these risers can leak, and there is no means of testing them.

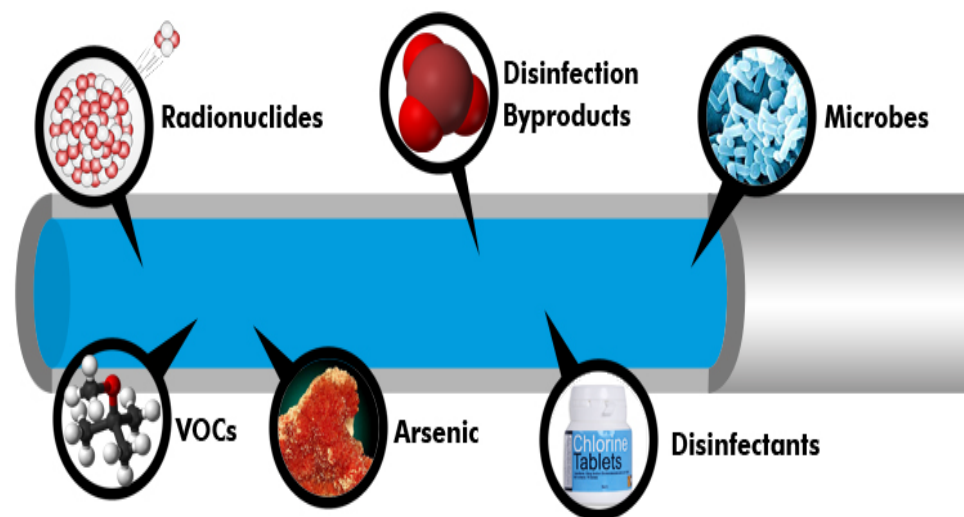
You will usually know your fire suppression system is leaking if there is a very distinctive smell and taste. If there is propylene glycol in your water supply it will smell and taste like a rotting onion. Even though propylene glycol is not toxic, it is extremely unpleasant to drink or smell. If you have a fire suppression system in your place of business, and you start tasting and smelling onions in your water, chances are very high that your fire suppression system is leaking into the water supply. We would highly recommend not waiting until it leaks, however. Just get your *Utah riser* replaced with a proper unit that can be tested annually.

You are required to have your backflow device tested by a certified technician every year. This report must be sent to the water department. It is imperative that you have the correct assembly installed, and that it is tested annually.

If you have any questions regarding potential cross-connections or backflow devices, please contact the water department at 801-295-4468.

### **POSSIBLE CONTAMINANTS**

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of our drinking water include rivers, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. The flowing water can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Below are some of these contaminants that may be present in source water.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Utah DDW regulations require the District to test a minimum of 10 samples per month for total coliform and E. coli bacteria. The District did not

have any positive samples in 2025 for total coliform or E. coli.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS, such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.



PESTICIDES and HERBICIDES may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

ORGANIC CHEMICALS, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

LEAD, 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. The South Davis Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the South Davis Water District at 801-295-4468. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The South Davis Water District has completed an initial lead service line inventory as required under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). This inventory includes information on the service line material that connects water mains to buildings/houses. The District has 10 galvanized lines requiring replacement and 1,100 unknown service lines. This inventory can be accessed at <https://ddwlead-hub.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/690020443e57445783a050c410affd78>.

RADON is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Currently, radon monitoring is not required by the EPA; however, the EPA is

considering making radon monitoring a requirement. The proposed MCL for radon is 4,000 pCi/L for systems which have a public education program for radon. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236).

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM and GIARDIA are microbial pathogens found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium and giardia, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring conducted by Weber Basin indicates the presence of cryptosporidium and giardia in the raw water prior to treatment. Weber Basin uses UV light in the water treatment, which inhibits these organisms from reproducing and causing sickness.

Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

CHROMIUM is an odorless and tasteless metallic element. Chromium is found naturally in rocks, plants, soil, volcanic dust, and animals. The most common forms of chromium that occur in natural waters in the environment are: Trivalent chromium (chromium-3) and Hexavalent chromium (chromium-6). Chromium-3 is an essential human dietary element. It is found in many vegetables, fruits, meats, grains, and yeast.

Chromium-6 occurs naturally in the environment from the erosion of natural chromium deposits. It can also be produced by industrial processes. There are demonstrated instances of chromium being released to the environment by leakage, poor storage, or inadequate industrial waste disposal practices. Chromium 6 is the more toxic of the two forms of chromium. The District tested for Chromium 6 in 2014 and found no trace of this contaminant in the water at that time.

### PER AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

(PFAS) at Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of synthetic chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide since the 1940s. These chemicals are used to make household and commercial products that resist heat and chemical reactions and repel oil, stains, grease, and water. Perfluoro octanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluoro octane sulfonic acid (PFOS) are some of the major PFAS compounds. PFAS are found in humans, wildlife, and fish all over the world. Some PFAS do not break down easily and therefore stay in the environment and human body for a very long time. PFAS may affect human hormones and immunity systems.

The EPA and Utah Department of Environmental Quality have been evaluating PFAS in drinking water for many years. In April 2024, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) regulation for PFAS, which is regulated starting in 2027. The EPA finalized MCLs for PFOA and PFOS at 4 ppt, and PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA at 10 ppt. Historical testing detected trace levels of several PFAS compounds at some SDWD sources. In 2025, testing of the North Canyon Well

showed all PFAS as non-detect. The District has actively been monitoring its water sources for detections of PFAS and will continue to do so in preparation for the regulated MCL to go into effect in 2027. For additional information, visit [www.epa.gov/pfas](http://www.epa.gov/pfas) or [www.deq.utah.gov/pollutants/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas](http://www.deq.utah.gov/pollutants/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas).

### **WATER TESTING**

The water provided by the South Davis Water District meets or exceeds all EPA and State of Utah water quality requirements. The treated surface water that the District purchases from Weber Basin has won numerous awards for water taste and quality.

We at the South Davis Water District are committed to providing our residents with the best possible drinking water. We strive to go the extra mile with our water quality.

### **DEFINITIONS AND TERMS**

The following are definitions for some terms and abbreviations that you may be unfamiliar with.

Detected Contaminant - Any contaminant detected at or above its minimum detection limit.

MDL - Minimum Detection Limit is the lowest level at which a contaminant is detected with a specified degree of certainty.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level is the

highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

LRAA - Location-based running annual average.

NA - Not applicable (there is no Federal or State MCL and/or MCLG).

ND - Not detected

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (a measure of the cloudiness of the water).

PPM - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l).

PPB - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l).

PPT - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/l).

pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

The following page contains all the regulated and unregulated drinking water contaminants that we detected during this year. We test for over 130 contaminants (i.e., pesticides, herbicides, organic compounds, etc.) with almost all being non-detectable.

Not all contaminants are required to be sampled for every year. The EPA and State of Utah have established that, in some circumstances, if a source of water goes a determined period without having detected certain contaminants, or the detected contaminants remain at consistently low levels for a determined period, that source may qualify for reduced monitoring.

Some of the surface water data, though representative, are more than one year old. Because the concentrations of certain

contaminants do not change frequently, the state allows less frequent monitoring.

The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. These contaminants are harmful if ingested in certain amounts. The EPA determines these amounts for public water systems, and creates regulations that allow for a large cushion of safety. The FDA regulates limits for bottled water companies. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer treatment, persons who have undergone organ transplant, 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

Contact Person

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801-295-4468

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**REGULATED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** -- Data is derived from samples collected from 2017 through 2025.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Sources</u>
Arsenic (ppb)	1.10	ND	1.8	10	NA	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards.
Barium (ppm)	0.222	0.130	0.383	2	2	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes.
Fluoride <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	0.252 <sup>1</sup>	ND	0.660	4	4	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive.
Nitrate (ppm)	2.438	0.900	3.90	10	10	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	1.259	0.600	2.07	50	50	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	107.86	54.7	159	NA <sup>2</sup>	NA	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	42.47	22.0	79.4	1,000 <sup>3</sup>	NA	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	985	548	1,360	2,000 <sup>3</sup>	NA	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (ppb)	14.5	ND	20	100	NA	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	17	ND	44	100	100	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	4.86	ND	8.0	200	200	NO	Discharge from metal, plastic, or fertilizer factories.

<sup>1</sup>Fluoride levels in the District are adjusted to maintain levels between 0.6 and 0.8 ppm. House Bill 81 (HB81) was signed into law on March 27, 2025, with fluoride addition ban taking effect on May 7, 2025.

<sup>2</sup>The State of Utah requires monitoring for sodium even though no MCL has been established.

<sup>3</sup>The MCL for sulfate and total dissolved solids is established by the State of Utah.

**UNREGULATED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** -- Data is derived from samples collected in 2025. Lithium tested in 2023.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Sources</u>
PFHxS (ppt)	4.77	ND	14	NA <sup>1</sup>	NA <sup>1</sup>	NO	Manufactured chemicals used in many products.
PFBS (ppt)	1.95	ND	3.1	NA <sup>1</sup>	NA <sup>1</sup>	NO	Manufactured chemicals used in many products.
PFHpA (ppt)	.662	ND	.75	NA <sup>1</sup>	NA <sup>1</sup>	NO	Manufactured chemicals used in many products.
PFOA (ppt)	2.39	ND	5.1	NA <sup>1</sup>	NA <sup>1</sup>	NO	Manufactured chemicals used in many products.
PFBA (ppt)	1.88	ND	3.1	NA <sup>1</sup>	NA <sup>1</sup>	NO	Manufactured chemicals used in many products.
PFHxA (ppt)	2.16	ND	5.0	NA <sup>1</sup>	NA <sup>1</sup>	NO	Manufactured chemicals used in many products.
PFPeA (ppt)	2.64	ND	5.4	NA <sup>1</sup>	NA <sup>1</sup>	NO	Manufactured chemicals used in many products.
Lithium (ppb)	0.18	ND	.23	NA <sup>1</sup>	NA <sup>1</sup>	NO	Erosion of natural deposits, and use in pharmaceuticals.

<sup>1</sup> EPA finalized MCLs for select PFAS in April 2024 (PFOA and PFOS at 4 ppt; PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA at 10 ppt). Compliance monitoring begins in 2027. These MCLs are shown for informational purposes. The District's PFAS detections shown above are from SDWD source testing during 2024-2025. North Canyon Well testing in June 2025 showed all PFAS compounds as non-detect. The District will continue monitoring all sources in preparation for the 2027 compliance deadline.

**REGULATED VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (Disinfection Byproducts)** -- Data derived from 2025 samples.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>LLRA<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Sources</u>
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	27.85	3.90	48.9	80	NA	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	17.14	1.20	35.8	60	NA	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

<sup>1</sup>This value represents the running annual average for 2025.

**REGULATED MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS** – Data derived from 2025 samples. (Bacteria testing derived from 120 samples)

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>HMNP</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Sources</u>
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1 SAMPLE	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform & E. coli	0	1 SAMPLE	0	NO	Human and animal fecal waste.

<u><sup>1</sup>Turbidity (groundwater)</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Result (NTU)</u>	<u>MCL (NTU)</u>	<u>MCLG (NTU)</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Sources</u>
North Canyon Well	9-18-2025	8.5 NTU	5 MCL	N/A	YES	Sediments from runoff.
North Canyon Well	10-9-2025	0.66 NTU	5 MCL	N/A	NO	Sediments from runoff.
North Canyon Well	10-17-2025	0.21 NTU	5 MCL	N/A	NO	Sediments from runoff.
North Canyon Well	10-24-2025	0.17 NTU	5 MCL	N/A	NO	Sediments from runoff.
North Canyon Well	10-29-2025	0.18 NTU	5 MCL	N/A	NO	Sediments from runoff.

<sup>1</sup>In September 2025, the North Canyon Well recorded a turbidity result of 8.5 NTU, which exceeded the 5 NTU maximum contaminant level for groundwater sources. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and can indicate sediment disturbance. The elevated reading triggered additional monitoring as required under the Groundwater Rule. Four subsequent samples showed turbidity rapidly returning to normal levels. The event was reported to the Utah Division of Drinking Water, and all follow-up testing confirmed the well returned to compliance. This was an isolated event and did not impact the safety of water delivered to customers.

**REGULATED RADIOLOGIC CHEMICALS** -- Data is derived from samples collected from 2015 through 2025.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Sources</u>
Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	4.45	-.07	10.4	15	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Particles (pCi/L)	4.43	2.4	7.0	50	0	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0.66	0.16	0.98	5	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.

**REGULATED LEAD AND COPPER** -- Data is derived from 2024 tap sampling.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile</u>	<u>Action Level</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>Site Action Level</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Sources</u>
Lead (ppm)	0.010	0.015	1 of 20	ND-0.055	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (ppm)	0.15	1.3	0 of 20	ND-0.45	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.

<sup>1</sup>Action Level. The 90th percentile value is the value at which 90% of tap samples are at or below.

**WEBER BASIN SOUTH TREATMENT PLANT DATA**

The following data is reported by the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District for the South System treatment plant, from which the District purchases treated surface water. This data is provided for informational purposes and represents the quality of the treated surface water before it enters the SDWD distribution system.

**TURBIDITY** – Weber Basin South Treatment Plant in 2025

<u>Measurements</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Limit</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Sources</u>
Highest Single Measurement (NTU)	0.08	0.3	NO	Naturally present in the environment.
Lowest Monthly % ≤ 0.3 (NTU)	100%	95%	NO	Human and animal fecal waste.

**REGULATED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** – Weber Basin South Treatment Plant in 2025.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Sources</u>
Barium (ppm)	0.104	0.066	0.145	2	2	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes.
Fluoride <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	0.486 <sup>1</sup>	ND	0.826	4	4	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive.
Nitrate (ppm)	1.404	0.384	3.48	10	10	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	1.230	1.10	1.30	50	50	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	61.6	35.6	92.1	NA <sup>2</sup>	NA	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	37.7	22.0	79.4	1,000 <sup>3</sup>	NA	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	738	488	988	2,000 <sup>3</sup>	NA	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	1.33	ND	4.0	200	200	NO	Discharge from metal, plastic, or fertilizer factories.

<sup>1</sup>Weber Basin discontinued fluoridation on May 7, 2025. Fluoride levels shown are now naturally occurring only.

**REGULATED VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (Disinfection Byproducts)** – Weber Basin South Treatment Plant in 2025.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>LLRA<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Sources</u>
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	32.5	17.4	70.2	80	NA	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	20.4	11.9	31.7	60	NA	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

<sup>1</sup>This value represents the running annual average for 2025.

**REGULATED RADIOLOGIC CHEMICALS** – Weber Basin South Treatment Plant in 2025.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Sources</u>
Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	4.94	1.20	10.4	15	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Particles (pCi/L)	6.00	3.50	7.00	50	0	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0.620	0.340	0.980	5	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.

**WEBER BASIN SOUTH MONITORING NOTICE**

Weber Basin South (UTAH06013) had a monitoring violation in March 2025. During that month, Weber Basin collected 38 of the 40 required total coliform samples. This was not a health emergency or a water quality violation — it was a procedural monitoring violation only. Subsequent sampling showed full compliance with all monitoring requirements. There is no evidence that any health standards were violated.