

Gorgoza

Mutual Water Company



2010 WATER QUALITY REPORT



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



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 distribution process and protect our water resources.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Bollwinkel (435) 649-7948. We encourage our customers to attend our annual meetings and visit our website (www.gorgozawater.com) to find pertinent information about our annual meeting and learn about our water utility.

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Your Sprinkler System, Friend or Foe? Your sprinkler system can be a great tool to keep your yard looking nice and green, but if it is not maintained and operated correctly, it can waste water and cause high water bills.

In the spring make sure the stop and waste valve is turned on all of the way. A partially turned on stop and waste valve can leak a large amount of water. Please check each station periodically through the summer to make sure it is working correctly.

The best way to tell how much water your lawn needs is to watch it, if it is green and healthy, it has enough water. If it looks gray or if when you walk across it you can see your footprints, it needs more water. If you walk across your lawn and you hear sloshing or it is soft, or if water is running off your lawn into the gutter after the station has turned off, you are watering too much. Monitor the temperatures in the spring and fall; you might be able to turn your watering times down. New lawns will need more water but don't forget to turn your watering times down after it has become established. Fertilizing your lawn at regular intervals throughout the summer will help you conserve water and make your lawn look great. We are happy to help you program your clock.

Should you hire a professional do this for you, express to them your desire to conserve water, you should still monitor your lawn to make sure your contractor has set up your sprinkler clock correctly.

During the irrigation season, make sure that all of the valves turn off properly and if you are going out of town, have a neighbor monitor them for you. Many high water bills have been caused by automatic sprinkler valves that have not shut off and run for days.

In the fall, don't forget to winterize your sprinkler system as every system needs to be winterized. Turn off your stop and waste valve all of the way so your sprinkler system can drain. A quick check of the water meter can verify this has been done properly. Please contact us if you would like help with this.

If at any time you feel your water bill is too high, call and we can send someone out to check for leaks.





SHOULD I BE WORRIED ABOUT Contaminants?

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

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. Gorgoza Mutual Water Company 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>.

In addition to the sampling results shown in the table on the following page, we have also sampled for 21 Volatile Organic Chemicals, 28 Pesticides, 35 Unregulated Organic Chemicals, and 10 Unregulated Pesticides. **None were detected.** For a list of these chemicals, please feel free to call the office anytime.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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).

TABLE DEFINITIONS:

In the table to the right, 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.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- 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.
- Date** - Because of required sampling time frames, i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem outdated.

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.

Cross Connection...WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU

Gorgoza Mutual Water Company routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. 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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.1 - 1.4	NTU	N/A	5	2010	Soil runoff
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Radium 228	Y	ND-1	pCi/1	0	5	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	Y	4-8	pCi/1	0	15	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
<p>We periodically monitor for Radionuclide chemical constituents (Radio-activity) in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. In 2010 we failed to take the required samples. Testing for Radionuclide chemicals is used to ensure that the public is provided with safe drinking water. This violation does not necessarily pose a health risk. We tested for Radionuclides before this period and have tested for Radionuclides since then and have found that we did meet the drinking water standards. We have reviewed why we failed to take the required samples and will take steps to ensure that it will not happen again.</p>							
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Antimony	N	ND-600	ppt	6,000	6,000	2010	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium	N	48-286	ppb	2000	2000	2010	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	900-2300	ppt	100,000	100,000	2010	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	ND - 180	ppt	1,300,000	AL=1,300,000	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	ND-7	ppb	200	200	2010	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Lead	N	ND-3	ppt	15,000	AL=15,000	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	5-7	ppb	100	100	2010	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	200-1200	ppb	10,000	10,000	2011	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	900-2300	ppt	50,000	50,000	2010	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	17-70	ppm	None set by EPA		2010	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	9-420	ppm	1000	1000	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	333-1190	ppm	2000	2000	2010	Erosion of natural deposits

HOW ARE ACCEPTABLE LEVELS OF CONTAMINATION DETERMINED?

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 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.



This year we have received many calls about groundwater. There has been an inordinate amount of ground water this year because of the large amount of snow and rain we have received over the past several months. All of this moisture has resulted in many flooded basements and crawlspaces.

GROUND WATER

Because high snowpack happens periodically, we are giving a few suggestions for you to implement to help prevent flooding.

- Make sure your french drain system is working properly. If you know where your french drain outlet is, make sure it is not plugged.
- Grade your landscaping so the water drains away from and around your house.
- If a hole is drilled through your homes foundation, make sure it is sealed properly.
- If you have a sump pump in your basement or crawlspace make sure it is operating properly.
- If water is coming in near where your water line enters your home, call us and we can check if your service is leaking.
- If you notice a spot in your yard where the snow has melted and it is still too cold for the snow to melt, you may have a water leak. Call us and we can help you verify if it is a leak.

PROTECT YOUR WATER SOURCES!

We have noticed an increase in pet waste being deposited in and around our well protection zones. The problem increases during the winter when there is more snow on the ground. These protection zones are an area of 100' diameter around the well. We have placed signs around the wells so you can recognize where they are. These protection zones are delineated because of the possibility of contamination of the well if something is dumped or spilled in this area. Your help to keep these areas free of pollutants will ensure that our drinking water is free of any contaminants. Please keep your pets out of these zones. If your pet does relieve itself in a well protection zone please make every effort to clean up after them. If this situation does not improve, we will be required to fence these areas to keep everyone out.

Our water sources are derived from underground wells. Contaminants found within the ecosystem of those wells could potentially compromise the quality and safety of the water we drink. Please be sure you are keeping **ALL** types of contaminants away from the zones where unhealthy derivatives could be absorbed by the earth and into our water system .

We at Gorgoza Mutual work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

■ ■ ■ Where does your water come from?

Our water sources Two Mile Spring, Well #1, Dan's Well, Well P3, Well 4B, Well 4R, Southridge Well, Ankareh Well, and Parley's Well have been determined to be groundwater sources. The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for the Gorgoza Mutual Water System is available for your review at our office. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect your drinking water . Our sources are located in remote and protected areas and have a low level of susceptibility to potential contamination sources. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination; furthermore, you can help protect our valuable drinking water source by taking an active role in protecting your drinking water through the proper storage, use, and disposal of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, cleaners, oils, household chemicals, and any other possible contaminants. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

