

Conservation

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but you can also save money by reducing your water bill.

Here are a few suggestions for indoors:

- Take shorter showers
- Use water-saving nozzles
- Wash full loads of laundry
- Run dishwasher only when full
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses
- Do not use toilet for trash disposal



Here are a few suggestions for outdoors:

- Water in the early morning or late evening
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses
- Use water saving nozzles
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car and save the hose for rinsing
- Shut off your sprinklers manually or use a rainfall shutoff device

For more information and tips on how to conserve, visit: www.weberbasin.com/index.php/conservation

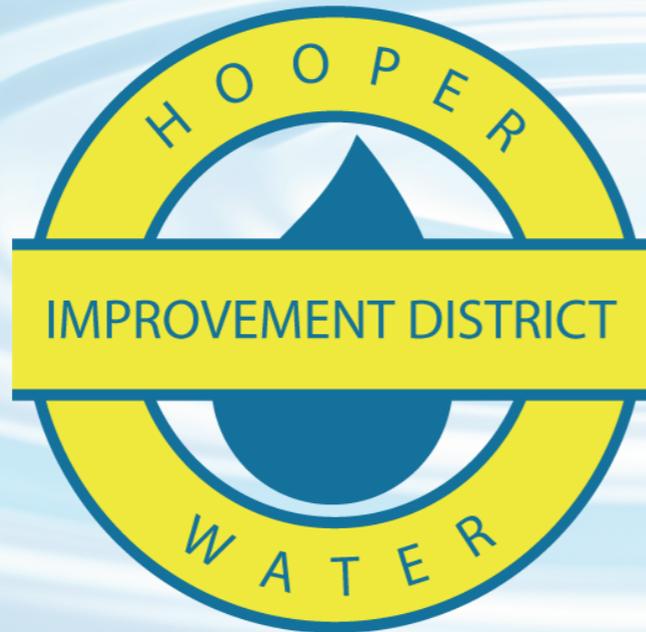
Weber Basin WCD's Learning Garden
Weber Basin Conservancy District's Water Conservation Learning Garden was built in 2008 as a demonstration of how beautiful low water landscapes can be. The two acre Garden has over a thousand plant varieties that do well in our area. This is a great garden to peruse if you are wanting to make changes to your landscape or just want to add a few flowers here and there. Each plant, or group of plants, is labeled with a tag indicating what it is so you can find that specific plant you like at your local garden center or nursery.

Questions

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Cole Allen at 801-985-1991. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month beginning at 5:00 pm at the district office at 5555 West 5500 South in Hooper, Utah.

2023

Consumer Confidence Report



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



Quality Drinking Water

We are 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 treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources have been determined to be from our groundwater and surface water sources.

Source Protection

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Hooper Water Improvement District is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Our sources have been determined to have a low level of susceptibility of potential contamination from outside sources. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

Water System Connections

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 contaminated water or even chemicals 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. Hoses, sprinkler systems, shop sinks, and other water devices can contaminate the water flowing within your home and pose a health risk to your family. When the cross connection is allowed to exist at your home, it will affect you and your family first. Consider installing backflow prevention devices on any potential hazard. 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.



Water Source

Our water sources are Well #1, Well #2, and Well #3. We also have a connection with the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District UTAH29023 but it's only for emergencies and was not used in 2023.

Who is at risk

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer treatment, persons who have undergone organ transplant, people with immune systems 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 infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead

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. Uintah Highlands 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

TEST RESULTS

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	0	N/A	0		2023	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	N	N/A	N/A	0		2023	in a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive and one Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.12-1.03	NTU	N/A	5	2020, 2022	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	1.3-2.7	ppb	0	10	2019, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.213-0.298	ppm	2	2	2019, 2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 0.116 b. 0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride	N	0.102-0.132	ppm	4	4	2019, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 3.8 b. 1	ppb	0	AL=15	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0-0.676	ppm	10	10	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	19.482-26.183	ppm	500	None set by EPA	2019, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	3.538-7.175	ppm	1000	1000	2019, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	204-220	ppm	2000	2000	2019, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	0-10.44	ppb	0	80	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	0-4.014	ppb	0	60	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	0.2-1.99	pCi/1	0	15	2019, 2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0-0.971	pCi/1	0	5	2019, 2023	Erosion of natural deposits

We Care About You

Hooper Water Improvement District works 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.

Hooper Water Improvement District routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2023. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

In the table to the left, 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 outdated.

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.

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.