

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:



- 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
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs
- Water lawn/garden in early morning or evening
- Shutoff sprinklers manually or use a rainfall shutoff device
- Use water from a bucket to wash cars and save the hose for rinsing

We Care About You

We at Bona Vista Water Improvement District 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 care.

Monthly Meetings

Bona Vista Water District holds regularly scheduled board meetings on the last Monday of each month with the exception of the following date changes; May 22nd, November 20th and December 11th at the District Office at 2:00 pm, located at 2020 West 1300 North.

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact the Manager, Jerry Allen, at our District Office, 2020 West 1300 North, Farr West, Utah 84404 during the hours of 9:00 am. to 5:00 pm. Monday through Friday.
Phone: 801-621-0474

Bona Vista Water District
2020 W 1300 N Farr West, UT 84404

2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT



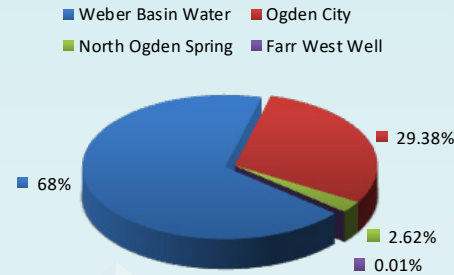
We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.



Water Source

Our water sources have been determined to be from surface water and groundwater sources. Our water source comes from Utah 29023-WBWCD 4000 So., No. Ogden Spring, Farr West Well, Utah 29109-No. Ogden Well, Utah 29023-Airport, Utah 29109-WB-WCD North, Utah 29109-NO. Weber Well, Utah 29011-Ogden-MTN. RD.

WATER SOURCE 2016



Protection

Bona Vista Water District has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for both the spring and the well. The spring is located southeast of North Ogden City near the mouth of Garner Canyon. The primary aquifer for the spring is likely the Tintic Quartzite. The well is located approximately 3.5 miles west of the Wasatch Mountains. Groundwater in the area occurs in shallow, perched, and confined aquifers. Potential contamination sources of the spring include a canal and watershed runoff. For the well, they include household hazardous waste, fertilizers, pesticides, private wells, a dairy operation, and a canal. The spring area is extremely steep and rugged and is unlikely to be developed. Due to the depth of the well, it is highly non-susceptible to most contamination.

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.

Who's at Risk?

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).

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. Bona Vista Water 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>.



Water Quality Test Results 2016

Bona Vista Water 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, 2016. 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.

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	5	2016	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.coli	N	0	N/A	No goals	None	2016	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N		NTU	N/A	5	2016	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N		NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2016	Soil Runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	0-1	ppb	0	10	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.031-0.147	ppm	2	2	2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)	N	1-3.4	ppm	NA	TT	2015	Naturally present in the environment
Chromium	N	ND-1	ppb	100	100	2015	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a.0.384 b.0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	2	ppb	200	200	2016	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	ND-1100	ppb	4000	4000	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead a. 0% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 2.3 b.0	ppb	0	AL=15	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.2-1.811	ppm	10	10	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0-1.7	ppb	50	50	2016	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	6.5-48.256	ppm	500	None	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	5.884-16.524	ppm	1000	1000	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	144-386	ppm	2000	2000	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products							
Chlorine	N	0.47	ppb	4	4	2015	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	0-44.1	ppb	0	80	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	3.38-24.4	ppb	0	60	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters	N	0-1.6	pCi/1	0	15	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	0.6-1.0	pCi/1	0	5	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0.2-0.8	pCi/1	0	5	2016	Erosion of natural deposits

Table Definitions

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:

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

Date- Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem outdated.

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.

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

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)- Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

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. Bona Vista 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>.

MCLs. 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.