

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – 2022

Wellsville City Corporation

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, and we're committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources are Leatham Spring and Well #1 & Well #3.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Wellsville City 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 from potential contamination 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.

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 would like to learn more about helping to protect the quality of our water, call us for further information about ways you can help.

This report shows our water quality and what it means to you, our customer. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Brok Nelson or Scott Wells at (435) 245-3686 ext. 3. We want our valued customers to be informed about their culinary water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled council meetings. They are held on the first and third Wednesday nights of each month at 6:00 pm. The meetings are held at the City Office located at 75 East Main Street in Wellsville.

Wellsville routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. 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.

In the following table 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:

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.

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.

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. BLANK values in the MCL column indicate no standard.

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.

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. Wellsville 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>.

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.

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.

The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

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).

We at Wellsville City 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.

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Parameter | Violation Y/N | Level Detected ND/Low-High | Unit Measure -ment | Minimum Reporting Limit | MCL | Date Sampled | Sample Site |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Cyanide, Total | N | ND | mg/L | 0.002 | 0.2 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Fluoride | N | 0.2 | mg/L | 0.1 | 4 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Nitrite as N | N | 0.6 | mg/L | 0.1 | 10 | Mar. 2022 | Leatham Spring |
| Nitrite as N | N | 0.7 | mg/L | 0.1 | 10 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Sulfate | N | 9.7 | mg/L | 1 | 250 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | N | 708 | mg/L | 20 | 1000 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Turbidity | N | 1.1 | NTU | 0.05 | 5 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Metals | | | | | | | |
| Antimony, Total | N | ND | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.006 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Arsenic, Total | N | 0.0005 | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.001 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |

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|---------------------|---|-----------------|------|---------|-------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Barium, Total | N | 0.140 | mg/L | 0.005 | 2 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Beryllium, Total | N | ND | mg/L | 0.001 | 0.004 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Cadmium, Total | N | ND | mg/L | 0.0002 | 0.005 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Chromium, Total | N | ND | mg/L | 0.005 | 0.1 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Mercury, Total | N | ND | mg/L | 0.00020 | 0.002 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Nickel, Total | N | ND | mg/L | 0.005 | 0.1 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Selenium, Total | N | 0.0007 | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.05 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Sodium, Total | N | 25.2 | mg/L | 0.5 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Thallium, Total | N | ND | mg/L | 0.0002 | 0.002 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Copper (T) | N | 0.0047 to 0.324 | mg/L | 0.0010 | 1.3 | Sep. 2022 | Various Sources Sampling |
| Lead (T) | N | 0.0008 to 0.015 | mg/L | 0.0005 | 0.015 | Sep. 2022 | Various Sources Sampling |
| Carbamates | | | | | | | |
| 3-Hydroxycarbofuran | N | ND | ug/L | 1 | | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Aldicarb | N | ND | ug/L | 1 | | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Aldicarb Sulfone | N | ND | ug/L | 1 | | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Aldicarb Sulfoxide | N | ND | ug/L | 1 | | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Carbaryl | N | ND | ug/L | 1 | | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Carbofuran | N | ND | ug/L | 1 | 40 | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Methomyl | N | ND | ug/L | 1 | | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Oxamyl | N | ND | ug/L | 1 | 200 | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Herbicides | | | | | | | |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) | N | ND | ug/L | 0.440 | 50 | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| 2,4-D | N | ND | ug/L | 0.220 | 70 | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Dalapon | N | ND | ug/L | 2.20 | 200 | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |

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|--------------------------------|---|----|------|-------|-----|----------------|-----------------------|
| Dicamba | N | ND | ug/L | 1.00 | | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Dinoseb | N | ND | ug/L | 0.440 | 7 | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Pentachlorophenal | N | ND | ug/L | 0.088 | 1 | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Picloram | N | ND | ug/L | 0.220 | 500 | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Pesticides | | | | | | | |
| Endrin | N | ND | ug/L | 0.022 | 2 | Sep. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Heptachlor | N | ND | ug/L | 0.088 | 0.4 | Sep. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Heptachlor epoxide | N | ND | ug/L | 0.044 | 0.2 | Sep. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Lindane | N | ND | ug/L | 0.044 | 0.2 | Sep. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Methoxychlor | N | ND | ug/L | 0.22 | 40 | Sep. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| PCB-1016 | N | ND | ug/L | 0.20 | 0.2 | Sep. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| PCB-1221 | N | ND | ug/L | 0.20 | 0.5 | Sep. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| PCB-1232 | N | ND | ug/L | 0.20 | 0.5 | Sep. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| PCB-1242 | N | ND | ug/L | 0.50 | 0.5 | Sep. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| PCB-1248 | N | ND | ug/L | 0.50 | 0.5 | Sep. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| PCB-1254 | N | ND | ug/L | 0.50 | 0.5 | Sep. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| PCB-1260 | N | ND | ug/L | 0.50 | 0.5 | Sep. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| PCB-Total | N | ND | ug/L | 0.50 | 0.5 | Sep. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Toxaphene | N | ND | ug/L | 2.2 | 3 | Sep. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Semi-Volatile Compounds | | | | | | | |
| Alachlor | N | ND | ug/L | 0.44 | 2 | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Aldrin | N | ND | ug/L | 2.00 | | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Atrazine | N | ND | ug/L | 0.22 | 3 | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Benzo (a) pyrene | N | ND | ug/L | 0.04 | 0.2 | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |

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|------------------------------|---|----|------|------|-----|----------------|-----------------------|
| Bis (2-ethylhexyl) Adipate | N | ND | ug/L | 1.30 | 400 | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Bis (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate | N | ND | ug/L | 1.30 | 6 | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Butachlor | N | ND | ug/L | 0.50 | | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| alpha-Chlordane | N | ND | ug/L | 0.44 | 2 | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| gamma-Chlordane | N | ND | ug/L | 0.44 | 2 | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Chlordane - Total | N | ND | ug/L | 0.44 | 2 | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Dieldrin | N | ND | ug/L | 1.00 | | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Hexachlorobenzene | N | ND | ug/L | 0.22 | 1 | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | N | ND | ug/L | 0.22 | 50 | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Metolachlor | N | ND | ug/L | 0.50 | | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Metribuzin | N | ND | ug/L | 0.50 | | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Propachlor | N | ND | ug/L | 0.50 | | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Simazine | N | ND | ug/L | 0.15 | 4 | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |

Volatile Organic Compounds

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|-------------------------------|---|----|------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | 200 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | 5 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| 1,1,2-Triclorotrifluoroethane | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| 1,1-Dichloroethene | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | 7 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| 1,1-Dichloropropene | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |

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|------------------------|---|-----|------|-----|-----|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | 70 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | 70 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | 600 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | 5 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | 5 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | 75 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| 2,2-Dichloropropane | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| 2-Chlorotoluene | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| 4-Chlorotoluene | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Benzene | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | 5 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Bromobenzene | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Bromochloromethane | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Bromodichloromethane | N | ND | Ug/L | 0.5 | | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Bromodichloromethane | N | 0.6 | ug/L | 0.5 | | Mar. 2022 | Leatham Spring |
| Bromoform | N | ND | Ug/L | 0.5 | | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |
| Bromoform | N | 0.9 | ug/L | 0.5 | | Mar. 2022 | Leatham Spring |
| Bromethane | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | 5 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Chlorobenzene | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | 100 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Chloroethane | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Chloroform | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | | Mar. & Sep. 22 | Group Source Sampling |

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|--------------------------------|---|-----|------|-----|------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Chloromethane | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | 70 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropene | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Dibromochloromethane | N | 1.1 | Ug/L | 0.5 | | Mar. 2022 | Leatham Spring |
| Dibromochloromethane | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Dibromochloromethane | N | 0.8 | ug/L | 0.5 | | Sep. 2022 | American West Heritage Center |
| Dibromomethane | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | 5 | Mar. 2022 | Leatham Spring |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Ethyl Benzene | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | 700 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Isopropylbenzene | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Methylene Chloride | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | 5 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Naphthalene | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| n-Butyl Benzene | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| n-Propyl Benzene | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| p-Isopropyltoluene | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| sec-Butyl Benzene | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Styrene | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | 100 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| tert-Butylbenzene | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Tetrachloroethene | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | 5 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Toluene | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | 1000 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | 100 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----|------|-----|-------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Trichloroethene | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | 5 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Total Trihalomethanes | N | 0.8 | Ug/L | 0.5 | 80 | Sep. 2022 | American West Heritage Center |
| Vinyl Chloride | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | 2 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Xylenes, total | N | ND | ug/L | 0.5 | 10000 | Mar. 2022 | Group Source Sampling |
| Regulated Haloacetic Acids | | | | | | | |
| Dibromoacetic Acid | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Sep. 2022 | American West Heritage Center |
| Dichloroacetic Acid | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Sep. 2022 | American West Heritage Center |
| Monobromoacetic Acid | N | ND | Ug/L | 1.0 | | Sep. 2022 | American West Heritage Center |
| Monochloroacetic Acid | N | ND | ug/L | 2.0 | | Sep. 2022 | American West Heritage Center |
| Trichloroacetic Acid | N | ND | ug/L | 1.0 | | Sep. 2022 | American West Heritage Center |
| Total Haloacetic Acids | N | ND | UG/L | 2.0 | 60 | Sep. 2022 | American West Heritage Center |
| | | | | | | | |