



2025

ANNUAL CCR REPORT

A photograph of a clear glass being filled with water. A stream of water is falling from above, creating a large splash and many bubbles inside the glass. The background of the photo is a scenic view of a lake under a blue sky with white clouds, and dark hills in the distance. The text "WATER QUALITY REPORT" is overlaid on the right side of the image in large, white, bold letters with a blue outline.

WATER QUALITY REPORT

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 are Peter Jensen Spring, Bunderson Spring, Rock Creek Spring, Olsen Spring, #1 Mantua East Well, #2 Mantua West Well, Cooley Well, Cemetery Well 1, Cemetery Well 2, Birch Spring, Flat Bottom Canyon Spring, Intermountain Well 2, Peter Jensen Well, Flat Bottom Well, West Halling Spring, East Halling Spring, and Canyon View Well.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Brigham 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 to potential contamination. 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 availability but also the quality of the water. A cross connection may allow polluted water or even chemicals to enter 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 protect the quality of our water, call us for further information about how you can help.

This report shows our water quality and what it means to you, our customer. In addition to this report, we have included the following usage and source data. During 2025, we injected 137 million gallons into the aquifer as part of our Aquifer Storage Recovery program, while springs produced 5 billion gallons of water. We used approximately 2 billion gallons of water from our well locations. Chlorine average residuals were kept to 0.44ppm (state minimum 0.20ppm)

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Shaun Bess at 435-226-1449. 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 City Council meetings. They are held on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month at 6:00 p.m. at 20 North Main Street.

Brigham City Water routinely monitors contaminants in our drinking water by Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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 understand these terms better, we have 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.

Milligrams per year (mrem/yr) - the measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - A million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - The nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity over 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the 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 times 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



EVERY

DROP

COUNTS!

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2025	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	N	ND	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform	2025	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.25	NTU	N/A	0.3	2025	Soil runoff Next round of testing 2025

Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic	N	0.00006	ppb	0	10	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.0006	ppb	2	2	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	0.1	ppb	100	100	2025	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	0.0657	ppb	1.3	1.3	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	ND	ppb	200	200	2025	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Pfas	N	ND	PPB	2	2	2025	
Lead	N	ND	ppb	0	15	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0-0.45	ppb	10	10	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0-0.6	ppb	50	50	2025	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	ND	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	14.3	ppm	1000	1000	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	200	ppm	2000	2000	2025	Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters	N	1.6-1.76	pCi/l	15	15	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0.30-037	pCi/l	5	5	2025	Erosion of natural deposits

Violations: Late on taking Quarterly samples on the Bunderson spring that was developed. We took the samples, and everything came back great!

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. Brigham City Water is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the various 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, 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 naturally occurring or manmade contaminants. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be expected to contain at least lesser 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 contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water daily at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Nitrates: As a precaution, we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if the water supply has a higher-than-normal level of nitrates.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All culinary water lines and components containing lead in the household should be identified and replaced or removed.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 healthcare 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 Brigham City Water, work around the clock to provide top-quality water for 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.