WEBER BASIN WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
2837 East Highway 193 • Layton, Utah 84040 • Phone (801) 771-1677 • (SLC) 359-4494 • Fax (801) 544-0103

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE 2016 REPORT

Weber Basin Water Conservancy District (District) is pleased to present you with the 2016 annual Consumer Confidence Report. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Utah Division of Drinking Water require all water agencies to report the quality of their drinking water. The District is Northern Utah's Regional Water Supplier for: wholesale irrigation and treated municipal water, retail secondary irrigation water, untreated industrial water, and groundwater replacement. We proudly serve the water needs in Davis, Weber, Summit, Morgan and Box Elder counties and we are confident this report will shed some light on just how valuable water is, how much effort is involved to deliver this precious resource, and some tools to help us reduce our use.

QUALITY

The District has been serving award winning drinking water since the 1960's. We are committed to providing drinking water that meets or exceeds federal and state drinking water standards 100% of the time. As a wholesaler, achieving this goal requires a close partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Utah Division of Drinking Water (DDW), and the Public Water Systems we serve. This report contains reliable accurate information about our drinking water. If you do not see a particular drinking water contaminant, please be assured, the District exceeds required monitoring frequency however, we do not report results of contaminants that are not detected in our water.

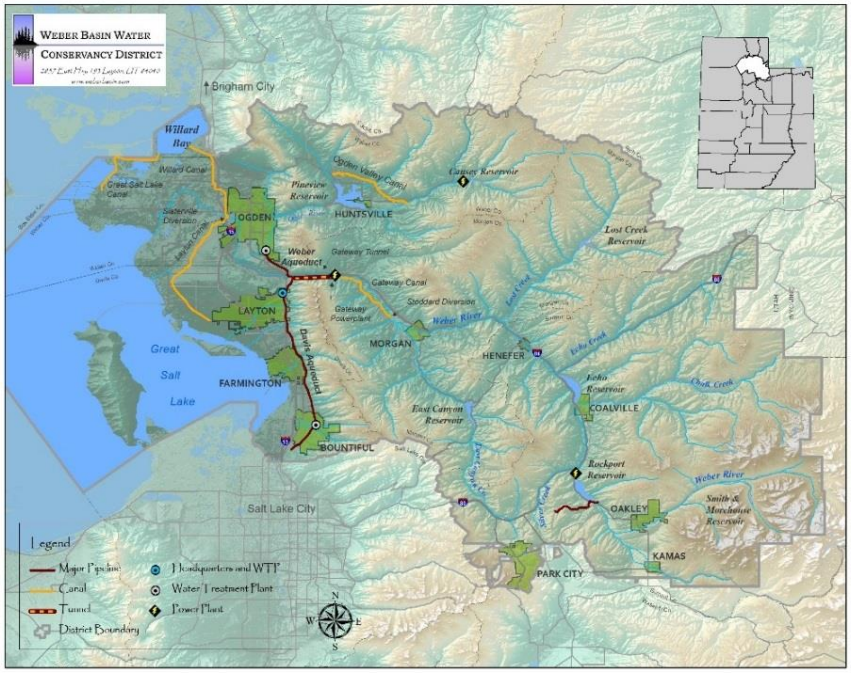
CONSERVATION

While we are extremely confident about the quality of water delivered to your homes and businesses, as a community we must rethink how we use this quality water. We have to challenge ourselves to conserve this limited resource. Rethinking water use outdoors is by far the area with the most potential for savings. The District's goal is to reduce per capita water use 25% by the year 2025 through education and other specific conservation programs. Our sincere thanks to those who have made and are making any effort to improve efficiency and conserve our water resources. It is still necessary to continue this effort to conserve water by educating ourselves on proper irrigation practices and changing attitudes and behaviors to reduce water waste.

OUR WATER SUPPLY

Surface and Groundwater

The District's drinking water supply comes from the Weber River and from several creeks along the Wasatch Front. Groundwater, primarily from the Delta Aquifer, is used to supplement surface water sources.



How drinking water gets to you

Although a portion of drinking water originates as groundwater and is extracted from deep wells, the majority of the drinking water supply begins as surface water from the headwaters of the Weber River. Water is directed into a large canal by a diversion dam. The water then flows through this canal whereupon it enters two large aqueducts. Several creeks along the Wasatch Front can also feed into this aqueduct system. From there, water is transported to each of the District's water treatment plants. After complete treatment, water is delivered to the cities or water improvement districts for final distribution to individual users.

LARGE SCALE WATER STORAGE

Storage reservoirs on the Weber and Ogden river systems play a critical role in ensuring adequate and constant water supply to all water users throughout the year. Dams have been built to store water during the annual spring runoff of winter snow. Without this storage, those of us living downstream along the rivers and streams would experience extreme high flows during the runoff periods and extreme low flows in the late summer months. There would be much more flooding due to unregulated flows in the river during the spring, and there would be insufficient water to provide for drinking and irrigation needs during the late summer and fall.

Reservoirs have allowed growth to continue within the District's service area, which otherwise could not have occurred due to the lack of sufficient and consistent available water. Storage reservoirs also have other useful functions in generating hydro-electric power, economic benefits through tourism, habitat for wildlife, and many forms of recreational activities. They have allowed for many communities to thrive and prosper, while continuing to ensure adequate water for agricultural irrigation, industry, commercial and all residential uses.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

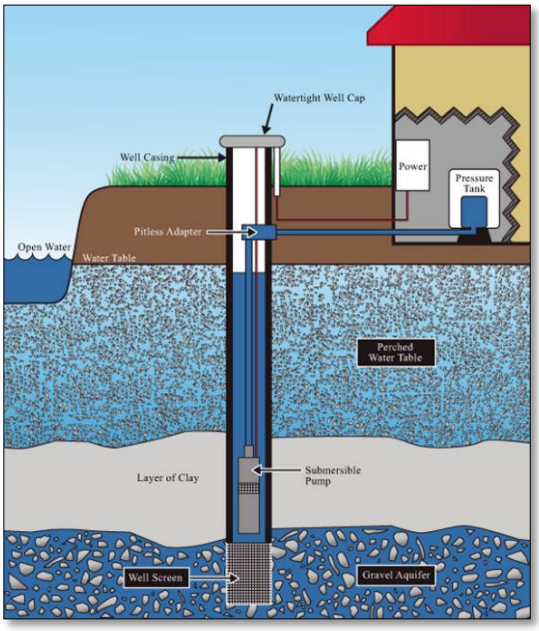
Watershed Protection

The District understand the importance and value in protecting our natural resources therefore, has developed numerous management strategies to improve water quality and lessen the severity and impact of potential contamination sources within our watershed. These efforts are made through watershed inspections, emergency action plans, public education, and working closely with watershed stakeholders to foster participation in water quality improvement measures. The District developed a Water Source Protection Plan for all surface drinking water sources. This Plan identifies potential contamination threats to our drinking water sources and management strategies to help control both existing and future potential sources of contamination. Copies of this plan may be obtained from the District office for a nominal fee. The Utah Division of Drinking Water (DDW) also has a copy on file. The District is proud to share our Source Protection Plan to promote understand of potential risks to our source waters.

Watersheds sustain life in many ways. This is why proper watershed management and protection is vital for all communities that rely on this precious resource. Successful watershed management requires suitable land use practices and water quality preservation. By implementing best practices to monitor, protect, and improve the quality of water and natural resources within a watershed, we can sustain its future. The District is an active member in several water quality partnerships and participates in numerous river and tributary restoration projects.

Wellhead Protection Plan

A Wellhead Protection Plan has been developed for all of the District's groundwater sources. These plans define the protection zones for each of the wells, list the potential contamination sources within the zones, and identify what safeguards are in place to protect the aquifer (natural underground water storage formations made of silts, sands, gravels, and cobbles) from the contamination sources. The wellhead protection plans also consist of steps to monitor contamination sources and educate businesses or industries that may become sources. Copies of these plans may be obtained from the District office for a nominal fee. DDW maintains a copy of each protection plan on file.



You Can Help Prevent Water Pollution

The water you drink comes from reservoirs and pumped from deep wells. Residents can help to prevent water pollution by employing best management practices when storing, using, and discarding fertilizers, pesticides, and other household hazardous wastes. The following best management practices should be used when storing and applying fertilizers and pesticides to reduce the risk of surface and groundwater contamination.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR HOUSEHOLD CHEMICALS	
Never apply fertilizers near wells	**Keep fertilizers and pesticides on separate shelves**
Do not allow fertilizer and pesticide spills to be washed off into the storm drain system	**Pesticides and fertilizers should always be applied in accordance with manufacturer's directions.**
Dry pesticide and fertilizer spills should be swept up and later applied at the rate specified on an area where needed	**Liquid pesticide and fertilizer spills should be soaked up using absorbent material (such as soil, saw dust, and cat litter) and then taken to a household hazardous waste collection site.**
Only purchase the amount and kind of fertilizer or pesticide needed and store in locked, dry cabinets	**Do not spray or apply pesticides near walks or driveways to prevent pesticides from washing off into the storm drain system.**

Household hazardous wastes (HHWs) are discarded materials that are ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic or otherwise listed as hazardous by the EPA. Paint, motor oil, gasoline, antifreeze, or lawn and garden chemicals that you dispose of in the gutter or your backyard can migrate to the rivers or filter down through the ground and pollute aquifers. The following best management practices should be employed when handling HHWs

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE	
Completely use the product before disposing of the container	**Dispose of used or unused household hazardous waste to local collection programs**
Do not flush, pour down sink, storm drains, or on the ground.	**Do not bury in the ground or store in leaking containers**

Please don't spoil the water supply for yourself and everyone else! Dispose of paint, used motor oil, and other hazardous chemicals in a proper and safe manner. For more information on the nearest location for hazardous waste disposal and free disposal community events contact:

- Division of Solid & Hazardous Waste - (801) 536-0200
- Division of Drinking Water, Source Protection Program - (801) 536-4200
- Utah Department of Environmental Quality Hotline - 1-800-458-0145

If you would like additional information on household hazardous wastes and ways to minimize the impact of potential contamination sources on our water resources, please visit the Utah Division of Drinking Water website at:
http://www.deq.utah.gov/ProgramsServices/programs/water/sourceprotection/docs/2003/03Mar/pollution_prevention_household_waste.pdf

POSSIBLE CONTAMINANTS IN THE WATER

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 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 (800-426-4791).

The sources of our drinking water include rivers, streams, reservoirs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Below are some of these contaminants that may be present in source water.

Microbial contaminants - such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

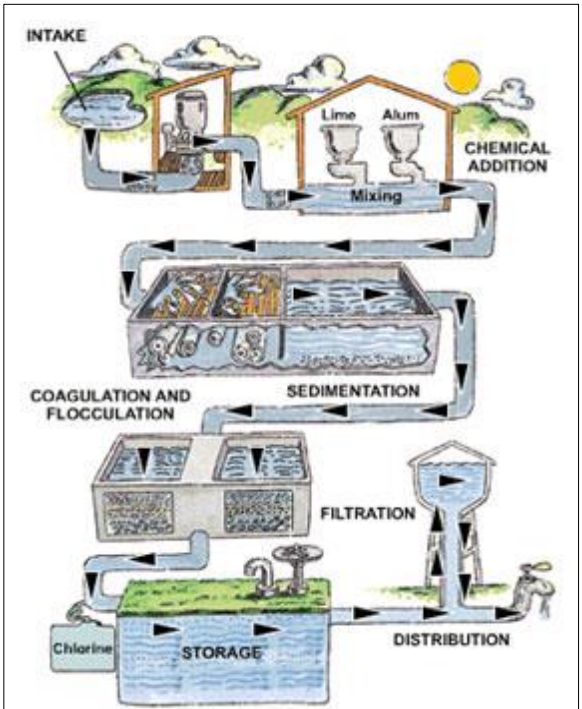
Inorganic contaminants - such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Organic chemical contaminants - including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Pesticides and herbicides - may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants - can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

CONTAMINANT REMOVAL FROM OUR WATER



Typical Municipal Water Treatment Process

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Water treatment is a complicated process that involves continuous oversight and monitoring. The District owns and operates 4 water treatment plants and 15 deep ground water wells that remove or reduce these contaminants to levels that meet, and frequently surpass, all Federal and State requirements.

All of the District's water treatment plants use state-of-the-art technology and water treatment methods to produce clean, safe drinking water. The District's three largest water treatment plants use conventional treatment methods and the fourth, smaller plant, uses microfiltration technology for surface water treatment. Ground water sources are less prone to contamination; therefore, only disinfection is necessary for water treatment.

Our Water Treatment Process

Our three primary treatment plants conduct a combination of time-tested Conventional water treatment processes and innovative disinfection strategies to produce high-quality drinking water. Conventional water treatment consists of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and sand/multi-media filtration; this cost-effective, proven method of treatment is used throughout the modern world. Our advanced disinfection technologies have been implemented to reduce disinfection byproducts and produce better tasting water.

Coagulation and **flocculation** is the first stage in water treatment. The goal of this stage is to bind up the suspended particles included in the raw water by adding a coagulant to the raw water as it first enters the water treatment plant. Floc, which is a tuft-like aggregate, is produced from the mixing of the coagulant in the raw water. This process is called flocculation. Over time, as more suspended matter is bound, the smaller aggregates of floc become larger particles of floc.

Sedimentation is the second stage of water treatment. The objective of this stage is to remove the floc. This is accomplished as the floc settles out of the water in long sedimentation basins. The cleaner water is drained off the surface of the sedimentation basin and sent to filtration.

Filtration is the third stage of water treatment. The purpose of this stage is to remove the remaining suspended particles and dissolved constituents. This is accomplished by passing the water through a filter composed of different layers of sand and gravel.

Disinfection is the final stage of water treatment. The drinking water is further treated by adding a small amount of chlorine, or other disinfecting technologies such as Ozone and Ultra Violet light to remove or inactivate viruses, bacteria, and other pathogenic organisms.

Microfiltration uses a physical filtration process where surface water is passed through a special pore-sized membrane to separate microorganisms and suspended particles. The use of microfiltration membranes presents a physical means of separation, a barrier, as opposed to a chemical coagulant. Disinfection is applied as the final stage of the process.

Our water treatment plants have won numerous awards for "Best Tasting Water" and for our commitment to outstanding water quality.

SPECIAL WATER QUALITY PRECAUTIONS TO CONSIDER

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant, people with immune system 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

WATER QUALITY INSIDE YOUR HOME

The District delivers water that is cleaner than required by state and federal law. However, once the water passes from our system and through your meter, you become a partner with us in making sure it stays that way. Below are some things to consider to maintain the quality of water in your home.

Water Heaters

Check the temperature setting for your water heater. Water that is too hot can create a burn hazard, while water that is too cool can create a perfect environment for bacteria to grow. You may also want to consider installing a pressure regulator to prevent any sudden surges to your water heater.

Filters and Purifiers

All types of filters and purifiers (point of use devices) need to be properly maintained and monitored. Neglected devices may not work as intended, can become a haven for microbial growth, or shed filter material into your home's tap water. Even the filter in your refrigerator needs to be properly maintained to protect your family.

Backflow Prevention Devices

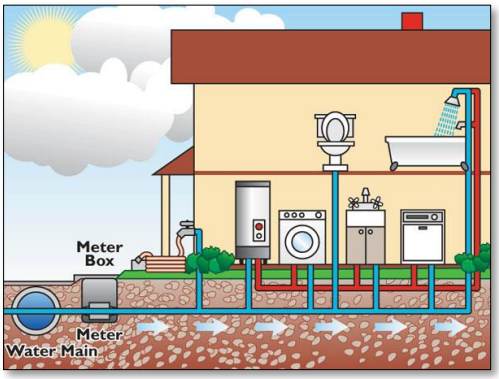
Once the water passes from the distribution system into your home it is more susceptible to backflow contamination. Hoses, sprinkler systems, shop sinks and other water devices can contaminate the water flowing within your home and pose a health risk to your family. Consider installing backflow prevention devises on any potential hazard.

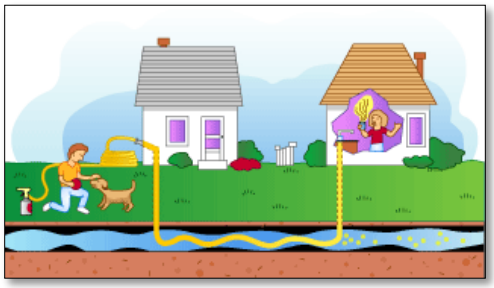
Water Softeners

Since the hardness of your water can range anywhere from 10 to 18 grains per gallon, it is important to monitor the settings on your water softener regularly to make sure that you are treating your water properly. Over treating your water is wasted money, while under treating is not effective.

Unused Rooms

If you have a kitchen or bathroom that rarely gets used, you should make a point of running water through the faucets on a frequent basis. Stagnant pipes and fixtures are susceptible to microbial growth. Flushing unused water lines regularly will help prevent this.





WATER QUALITY DATA AND INFORMATION

The water treated and provided by Weber Basin Water Conservancy District meets and exceeds all state and federal regulations for water

Information on the following Regulated Contaminant pages' list all regulated and unregulated drinking water contaminants that we detected during this year. We test for over 130 contaminants with almost all being non-detectable. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants. Some of our data, though representative, is less recent because they are rather stable therefore, the state requires less frequent monitoring. It is important to know that the presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The detected contaminants tables have been divided into three different groups representing the District's three culinary distribution systems. These systems are:

- Weber Basin NORTH (covers the area north of Ogden City)
- Weber Basin CENTRAL (the area from Ogden City south to Farmington)
- Weber Basin SOUTH (the area from Centerville to North Salt Lake)

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS

Detected Contaminant - Any contaminant detected at or above its minimum detection limit (MDL)
MDL - Minimum Detection Limit (The lowest level at which a particular contaminant is detected with a specified degree of certainty)
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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)
MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level (The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water)
LRAA – Location-based running annual average
NA - Not applicable (there is no Federal or State MCL and/or MCLG)
ND - Not detected
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (a measure of the cloudiness of the water)
ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS – MICROBIOLOGICAL

Weber Basin CENTRAL					
Contaminant	**Percentage**	**Average**	**High[3]**	**MCL**	**Typical Source**
Turbidity (Weber South WTP)	100%[2]	0.02 NTU	0.07 NTU	0.3 NTU	Runoff sediments
Turbidity (Davis North WTP)	100%[2]	0.04 NTU	0.09 NTU	0.3 NTU	
Weber Basin SOUTH					
Contaminant	**Percentage**	**Average**	**High[3]**	**MCL**	**Typical Source**
Turbidity (Davis South WTP)	100%[2]	0.03 NTU	0.07 NTU	0.3 NTU	Runoff sediments

1) *This value represents the highest percentage of positive samples collected within the distribution system in any one month during 2016.*
2) *This value represents the lowest monthly percentage of combined filter readings meeting less than 0.3 NTU in at least 95% of the measurements taken each month during 2016.*
3) *This value represents the highest single measurement of combined filter readings taken every four hours during 2016.*

ADDITIONAL MICROBIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. DDW regulations require the District to test a minimum of 40 samples per week for total coliform and E. coli. If more than 5% of monthly samples collected are positive for total coliform a violation of the MCL has occurred. In 2016, the District did not exceed the monthly MCL for total coliform bacteria; in fact, this has never occurred in our water since this rule was established.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS - INORGANIC

Weber Basin NORTH - This data is derived from samples collected from 2010 through 2016

Contaminants (units)	Average	Range Low	Range High	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	0.3	ND	0.6	10	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Barium (ppm)	0.06	0.05	0.097	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes
Total Chromium (ppm)	0.0004	ND	0.001	0.2	0.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)[3]*	0.1	0.1	0.2	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	0.8	0.3	1.8	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	0.6	0	1.2	50	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	13.0	12.5	13.5	NA[1]	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	9.5	5	12	1,000[2]	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	220	191	249	2,000[2]	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Weber Basin CENTRAL - This data is derived from samples collected from 2010 through 2016

Contaminants (units)	Average	Range Low	Range High	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	0.6	ND	1.2	10	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Barium (ppm)	0.15	0.08	0.26	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes
Fluoride (ppm)[4]*	0.64	0.08	1.4	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	0.7	0.1	1.6	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	1.1	0.6	2.1	50	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	29.1	19.6	38.6	NA[1]	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	38.6	25	48	1,000[2]	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	0.3	ND	1.0	2	0.5	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	372	315	416	2,000[2]	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Weber Basin SOUTH - This data is derived from samples collected from 2010 through 2016

Contaminants (units)	Average	Range Low	Range High	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	0.5	0	1.1	10	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Barium (ppm)	0.08	0.06	0.1	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes
Total Chromium (ppm)	0.005	ND	0.01	0.1	0.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride[4] (ppm)	0.67	0.1	0.9	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2.2	0.3	3.4	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	1.7	0.07	3.3	50	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	33	13.7	80	NA[1]	NA		Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	35.4	30	39.8	1,000[2]	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	0	ND	0.7	2	0.5	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	373	232	482	2,000[2]	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

1) The State of Utah Requires monitoring for sodium even though no MCL has been established.
2) The MCL for sulfate and total dissolved solids is established by the State of Utah.
3) This value represents naturally occurring fluoride concentrations.
4) Fluoride levels in Davis County have been adjusted to an optimal level of 0.7 ppm.

***The District does not add fluoride to water delivered to Weber County.**

REGULATED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Weber Basin CENTRAL - This data is derived from samples collected in 2015-2016.

Contaminants (units)	LRAA[1]	Range[2] Low	Range[2] High	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	21.2	4.2	23.5	80	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	6.1	0	9.9	60	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Weber Basin SOUTH - This data is derived from samples collected in 2015-2016.

Contaminants (units)	LRAA[1]	Range[2] Low	Range[2] High	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	36.4	21.1	37.8	80	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	26.5	14.5	27.4	60	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

1) This value represents the maximum location running annual average at end of 2016.
2) Values in the "Range" columns are actual concentrations measured in ppb and reflect the range of detected levels.

REGULATED RADIOLOGIC CHEMICALS

Weber Basin CENTRAL - This data is derived from samples collected from 2013 through 2016

Contaminant	Average	Range Low	Range High	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	0.1	0	0.2	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0.5	0.4	0.5	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Weber Basin SOUTH - This data is derived from samples collected from 2013 through 2016

Contaminant	Average	Range Low	Range High	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	7.2	3.4	13.4	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0.7	0.5	1.1	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Results of Cryptosporidium and Radon monitoring

Cryptosporidium and giardia are microbial pathogens found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium and giardia, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring conducted by the District indicates the presence of cryptosporidium and giardia in our source water. The District uses UV light in our water treatment which inhibits these organisms from reproducing and causing sickness. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. If is found throughout the U.S. At this time, radon monitoring is not required by the EPA; however, the EPA is considering making radon monitoring a requirement. The proposed MCL for radon is 4,000 pCi/L for systems which have a public education program for radon. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

WATER CONSERVATION

With ever increasing growth and the nature of the regional climate, there is no question that we will encounter future drought years. Future drought cycles will have an even greater effect than pervious drought because of the increased population and higher demands on water systems. Conservation and improved water efficiency needs to become a way of life for all of us by incorporating better water use practices and valuing this precious resource more than ever.

Weber Basin Water Conservancy District has a goal of reducing per capita water use 25% by the year 2025. Our thanks to those who have made and are making any effort to improve efficiency and conserve our water resources. It is still necessary to continue this effort to conserve water by educating ourselves on proper irrigation practices and changing attitudes and behaviors to reduce water waste.

Conservation alone will not meet future water needs. The District will continue to develop water supplies, build new infrastructure and maintain the current infrastructure. However, future water projects are costly and limited so we all need to be more efficient with our current water supply which will help delay these costly future projects while maintaining your current lifestyle. If we each save a little, we all save a lot!

District Conservation Programs and Resources

The District offers services and resources for the general public to help improve water efficiency especially with regards to landscape water use. Programs available include:

- **The Water Conservation Learning Garden**
- **Free Water Checks**
- **Free Landscape Classes and Garden Events**
- **Brochures and Educational Information**
- **Irrigation Product Rebates (see website)**
- **Participant in Slow the Flow and Statewide Governor's Conservation Team**
- **Secondary Water Metering**

www.weberbasin.com/conservation/
www.slowtheflow.org
www.conservewater.utah.gov
www.ConservationGardenPark.org

Drought Contingency Planning

The District is currently working with stakeholders in the area and the Bureau of Reclamation to prepare a Drought Contingency Plan. The goal of this plan is to prepare for future droughts by better understanding past droughts, improving our ability to monitor for droughts and by implementing mitigation and response actions. If you would like to be involved with this planning process, please contact Derek Johnson at 801-771-1677 or djohnson@weberbasin.com.

With planning, foresight, and the appearance of a very adequate water supply, the need for water conservation exists, primarily because water demands are increasing and the future development of water will be limited and very expensive. The Utah State Department of Planning and Budget projects that populations in Davis and Weber County will nearly double over the next 30 years. With a doubling population and limited future water development, the existing water supply will not meet the projected demands.

Please take some time and learn why water conservation is important for a long-term stable water supply. There are plenty of resources available and information on how to achieve the landscape style you want while reducing the amount of water applied to maintain it. Thank you for your efforts in helping us continue to provide water for all our needs and varied uses.

Get Involved

The District has regularly scheduled Board of Trustee meetings. These meetings are typically held at the District headquarters in Layton, Utah. If you would like to attend, please call for information about the meeting schedule and location. The District is open each standard working day and welcomes public input. You may call us at (801) 771-1677, write to us at Weber Basin Water Conservancy District, 2837 East Highway 193, Layton, Utah, 84040, or visit our web site at: http://www.weberbasin.com

Contact Person

If you have any questions concerning the content of this report please contact Brad Nelson at 801-771-1677 or speak to one of our receptionists.
Weber Basin Water Web Sites:

www.weberbasin.com

www.weberbasin.com/conservation/

www.weberbasin.net/WQLab/

www.drinkingwater.utah.gov

www.epa.gov/safewater

2016 Consumer Confidence Report approved by: *Scott W. Paxman, PE Assistant General Manager/COO*