



UTAH DEPARTMENT of
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
**DRINKING
WATER**

Sunset Review Safe Drinking Water Act

Title 19, Chapter 4

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

- Federal law that protects public drinking water from source to tap
- Originally passed in 1974
 - Amended in 1986 and again in 1996
- Authorizes the EPA to set drinking water standards and implement technical and financial programs

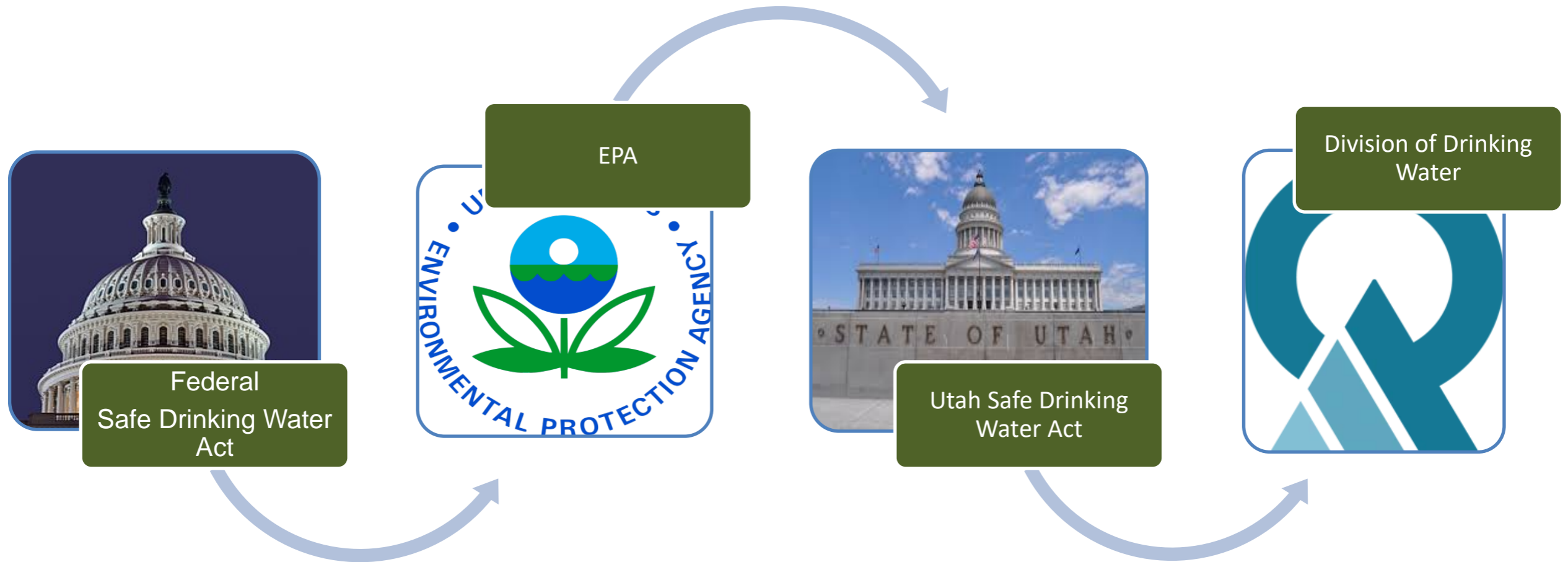


Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

- EPA determines health-based drinking water standards
- All public water systems required to meet the same standards (SDWA does not regulate private wells)
- Threats to drinking water include:
 - Improperly disposed waste products
 - Animal by-products
 - Chemicals
 - Naturally-occurring contaminants
 - Infrastructure failures
 - Distribution systems vulnerabilities
 - (water age, cross connections, biofilms, corrosion, etc.)



SDWA Primacy

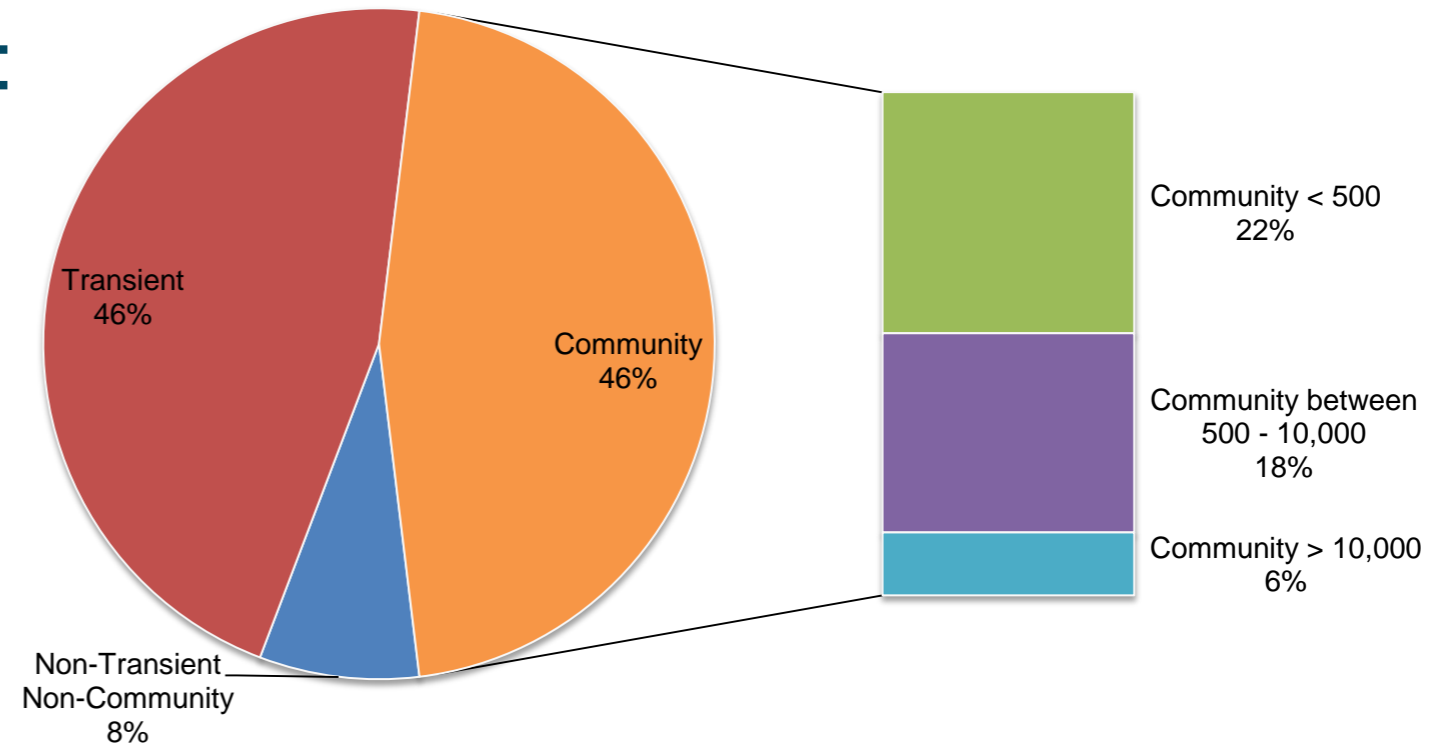


Utah's 38 year mission: To ensure the safe quality and quantity of Utah's drinking water supply

What is a Public Water System?

- Criteria to be regulated:

- > 25 people
- > 15 connections (practically 8)
- > 60 days/year
- Human consumption or domestic use



Community



Residential population
 Cities, Towns, Service Districts

Non-Transient Non-Community



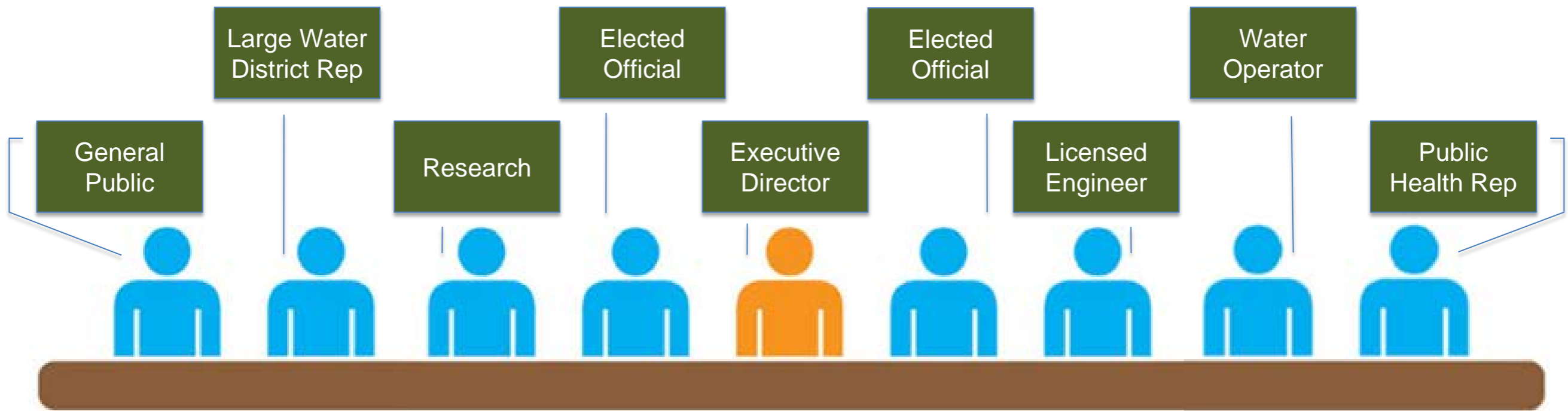
Same population, not primary residence
 Schools
 Factories, etc.

Transient Non-Community



Rotating population
 Campgrounds, Restaurants, etc.

Establishes 9 Member Board



- Make Rules
- Provide for Technical Assistance
- Facilitate Emergency Response
- Require Water Use Data
- Operator and Backflow Certification (Covered by fees)

State Rules Must Include...

- Contaminant standards
- Design, construction, operation and maintenance
- Provide federal exemptions and variances
- Facilitate source water protection
- Govern capital development



SDWA Program Components

Monitoring Compliance –

Water Quality

Engineering Review –

Infrastructure

Inspections

Funding Assistance

Operator Certification

Backflow Certification

Source Protection

Emergency Response

Enforcement

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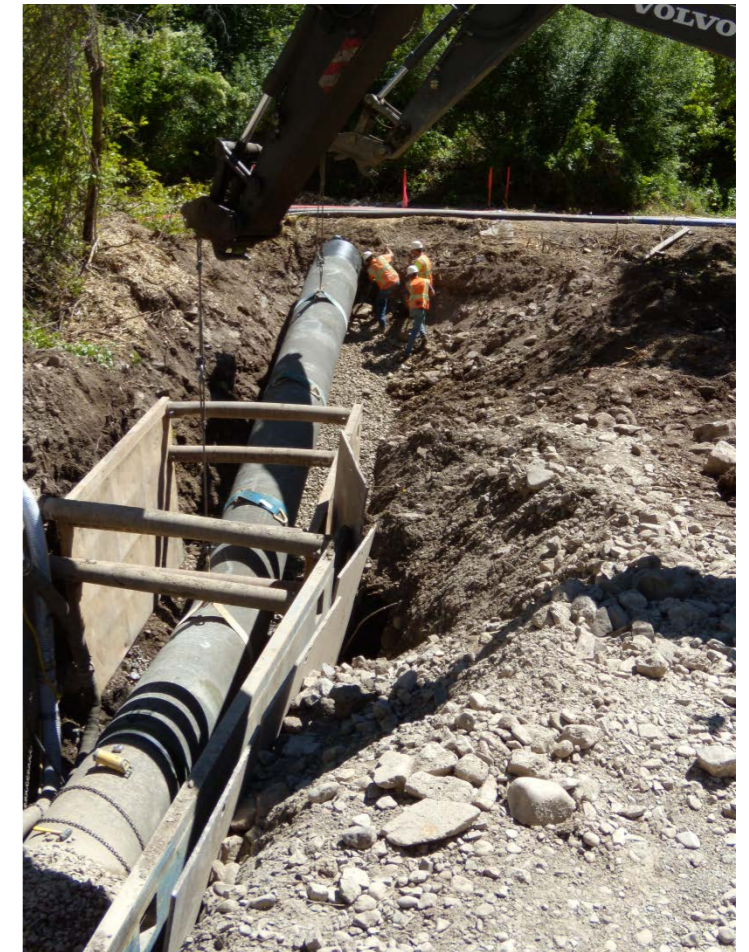
Enforcement



Cirleville Tank
Project Cost: \$315,000



Central Utah WCD Ashley Valley Treatment Plant
Project Cost: \$15.6 million, SRF Portion: \$4 million



Logan City Dewitt Spring Transmission Line
Project Cost: \$3 million

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Tanker crash in Provo Canyon
November 28, 2015

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State Specific Components

- Source protection
 - Counties of the 1st or 2nd class
 - Required to institute an ordinance to protect water sources
- Irrigation systems limited authority
- Fluoridation
- Source and storage sizing standards
 - Based on actual water use data



Director Responsibilities

- Protect public health
- Ensure proper design and construction of water systems
- Issue orders:
 - Discontinue use of unsatisfactory water sources
 - Require public notification
 - Require (and close) boil orders
 - Other actions as necessary
- Enter, inspect, and investigate public water systems
- Initiate legal actions to enforce (including fines)



Utah SDWA Program Benefits



Drinkable



Available



Affordable

Ramifications of Not Re-Authorizing

- Loss of local primacy to federal control
- Loss of federal funding
- Loss of state specific program components
- Less targeted technical assistance



Recommendation

**Reauthorization of Utah Code
Title 19 Chapter 4
Safe Drinking Water Act
for a period of 10 years**

