Water Quality Information

With the concerns regarding the Flint, Michigan and other water crises, there has been an increased level of concern with the water supply regarding lead within the water industry. Bona Vista Water Improvement District routinely tests its water supply to ensure the highest quality of water for its residents. Bona Vista would like to assure all of its customers that the water is safe to consume.

Bona Vista fully complies with the **Federal Lead and Copper rule set forth by the EPA in 1991**. The District is required to test 30 strategically located homes (multiple times) every three years to ensure that proper levels are met. The action level set forth by the EPA for Lead is 15 ppb. (parts per billion)
Click **LCRR** for additional information on the Lead and Copper Rule and its recent Revision (LCRR).

Where do we get our Drinking Water?

Bona Vista currently obtains its water from five groundwater wells, one spring and two large system meters. Four of the wells owned by Weber Basin Water. Both the spring and the remaining well are owned by Bona Vista. The system meters supply our district with water from Weber Basin and Ogden City. The only treatment for the water is that of disinfection which occurs near the spring. This is done to ensure for safe consumption prior to sending it out to distribution. The distribution system then sends the treated water through the districts pipes to your home. Click here for water quality report

From Bona Vista Water: Drinking Water Sampling Update

Currently, Bona Vista has not been required to monitor PFAS. PFAS stands for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a group of synthetic chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, oil, and grease. We are scheduled for sampling in the Spring of 2025. We will update this information at that time.

click here for EPA information regarding PFAS in Bona Vista Water

Basic Facts about Lead in the Drinking Water

Lead is a metal commonly found throughout our environment. It is very uncommon for Lead to be found in rivers and waterways. Also, Lead is rarely found in water distribution plants.

Lead is primarily found in water service lines within the water distribution system. Service lines from the water main, to the buildings may be made with Lead or Copper. Buildings and homes built before 1930 are likely to have a Lead service line. Homes built between 1930 and 1980 can have either a Lead, Galvanized or Copper service line. Homes built after 1986 are likely to only have a Copper service line.

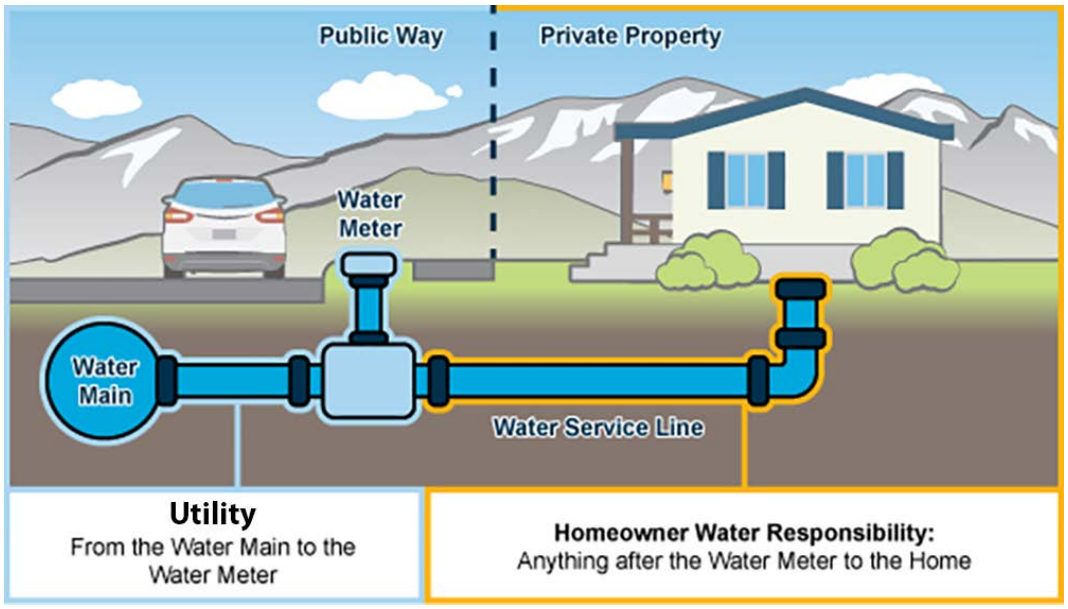
The Lead & Copper Rule Revision (LCRR) contains a requirement for communities to obtain an inventory of the material on all water service lines within the village, town, city or district. Bona Vista Water Improvement District will be mailing letters to affected homeowners by the end of 2024. Information collected from residents will be used to populate the Utah Division of Drinking Water's data base once completed.

Why Test for Lead?

Lead in Drinking water is tasteless. Young children, senior citizens, and expectant mothers are most vulnerable to exposure to Lead in the drinking water. Exposure to Lead can have very harmful effects on a child's mental and physical development. Physical and mental Growth can be stunted. It is crucial to make sure that the drinking water at your child's school or day-care facility provide safe drinking water. Children spend a significant amount of time at these places, and many consume water from the drinking fountains and from the meals that are cooked on site.
For more information on how to test your own water for lead, please reach out to a local testing laboratory near you.

Lead Service Lines & Ways to Reduce Lead in your Water

A service line is a portion of pipe that connects the water main to the building/home inlet. Ownership of the service line varies by water system, but Bona Vista Water's service line is owned partially by the district (Water Main Line to the meter box) and partially by the property owner (meter box to the home) See Resolution No 03-2024.



If determined that you have a Galvanized Service Line, please consider replacing it in its entirety. This is the best way to reduce lead in your water. Homeowners must contract individually with a licensed plumber to have the service line replaced from the meter to the house. Coordinate with the Water District for replacement of the District owned portion of the service line at the same time.

If you have received notification from Bona Vista that a galvanized service line has been identified at your location and should you choose to replace it, the District will need to coordinate the effort with you for the district's portion of the service line.

Ways to Reduce Lead in your Water:

1. Run the cold water to flush out lead. Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in the faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer the water resides in plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold-water faucet. Let the water run from the cold-water tap based on the length of the lead service line and the plumbing configuration in your home. In other words, the larger the home or building and the greater the distance to the water main (in the street), the more water it will take to flush properly. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of the plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your health. It usually uses less than one gallon of water.

2. Use cold, flushed water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Because lead from lead-containing plumbing materials and pipes can dissolve into hot water more easily than cold water. Do not drink, cook, or prepare beverages including baby formula using hot water from the tap. With a Lead Service Line, it is recommended that bottled or filtered water be used for drinking and preparing baby formula. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and then heat it.

3. Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead; however, it is still safe to wash dishes and do laundry. Lead will not soak into dishware or most clothes.

4. Use alternative sources or treatment of water. You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the filter package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead.

5. Remove and clean aerators/screens on plumbing fixtures. Over time, particles and sediment can collect in the aerator screen. Regularly remove and clean aerators screens located at the tip of faucets and remove any particles.