Water Quality Report - 2017
Eagle Mountain City

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. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources have been determined to be from groundwater and surfacewater sources. Our water sources are wells

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Eagle Mountain 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 from sources such as residential homes. 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'd like to learn more about helping to protect the quality of our water, call us for further information about ways you can help.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mack Straw at 801-789-6678. 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 meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 7pm.

Eagle Mountain routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017**.** 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:

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

Date- Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem out-dated.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2017	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and *E.coli*	N	ND	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	2017	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.06-0.16	NTU	N/A	5	2016	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.021-0.035	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2016	Soil Runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N*	1-13	ppb	0	10	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)	N	1300-2200	ppb	NA	TT	2015	Naturally present in the environment
Chromium	N	ND-7.9	ppb	100	100	2015	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the **AL**	N	a. 88 b. 0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	N	ND-117	ppb	2000	2000	2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	ND-1	ppm	4	4	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a.1 b. 0	ppb	0	AL=15	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	1-4	ppm	10	10	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	2-10	ppb	50	50	2016	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Sodium	N	30-122	ppm	500	None set by EPA	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Thallium	N	ND-2	ppb	2	2	2017	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Sulfate	N	50-168	ppm	1000	1000	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	468-964	ppm	2000	2000	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products							
Chlorine	N	.2	ppm	4	4	2016	Water additive used to control microbes
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	ND-3	pCi/1	0	15	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	2	pCi/1	0	5	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	ND-1	pCi/1	0	5	2016	Erosion of natural deposits

Arsenic**.** Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. We at Eagle Mountain are blending our water and only during the summer months do we use a well that has higher levels of arsenic, Due to blending the public is not exposed to arsenic above the regulated limits.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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. Eagle Mountain 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.

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 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. 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 Eagle Mountain 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.

Eagle Mountain City
1650 Stage Coach Run
Eagle Mountain, Utah 84043

July 30, 2018

Colt Smith
CCR Compliance
Division of Drinking Water
P.O. Box 144830
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830

Dear Mr. Smith:

Subject: Consumer Confidence Report for Eagle Mountain 25142

Enclosed is a copy of Eagle Mountain's Consumer Confidence Report. It contains the water quality information for our water system for the calendar year 2017 or the most recent sample data.

We have delivered this report to our customers by posting it on our website and a copy is available at our office. We put a notice in the water bill that it is available.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 801-310-8892.

Sincerely,

Mack Straw
Eagle Mountain

For systems 10,000 – 100,000 in population (original method):

- Mailing it directly to each billing address

We have also made a good faith effort to reach those customers not directly billed by using the following methods:

(CCR preparer – delete this sentence and those below that do not apply)

- Posting the CCR on the Internet at this web address -
- Mailing the CCR to postal patrons in the water system service area.
- Advertising the availability of the CCR in the news media.
- Publishing the CCR in a local newspaper.
- Posting the CCR in public places such as cafeterias or lunch rooms of public buildings.
- Delivering multiple copies of the CCR for distribution by single-biller customers such as apartment buildings or large private employers.
- Delivering the CCR to community organizations.
- Posting the CCR in libraries or schools.

For systems 10,000 – 100,000 in population (internet option):

- Publishing the entire report on the internet:
  - It is located at the URL - www.rwau.net/ccr/alpine
  - We have notified each customer of the availability of the report in the monthly water bill.
  - We have provided an opt-out option for any customer who would prefer to receive a paper copy.
  - We have made copies of the report available at the water system office.
  - Since distribution we have received ## visits to the CCR web site.
  - We have received ## returned emails (bounced-back). We have notified those customers by either calling them or sending a notice to the billing address.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
White Hills Subdivision 2017

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. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources have been determined to be from groundwater sources. Our water sources come from White Hills Well 1 and Cook Well 2.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for White Hills Subdivision 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. 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'd 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 Justin Komoroski at 801-789-6676. 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 meetings. Contact our office for meeting times and locations.

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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.
Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
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.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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.
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.
Date- Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem out-dated.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	N/A	0	5	2017	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and *E.coli*	N		N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	2017	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.47	NTU	0	0.3	2016	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							

Arsenic	N	0.7	ppb	0	10	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.042	ppm	2	2	2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the **AL**	N	a.0.064 b.0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the **AL**	N	a. 0.8 b.0	ppb	0	AL=15	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	.87	ppm	10	10	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	1	ppb	50	50	2016	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	10	ppm	50	None	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	16	ppm	1000	1000	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	246	ppm	2000	2000	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	0-2.6	pCi/1	0	15	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0-0.21	pCi/1	0	5	2016	Erosion of natural deposits

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. White Hills Water Company 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.

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. In May, June, and September of 2017 we failed to test for coliform bacteria. Water quality may change without any visible indication due to unanticipated environmental factors. For this reason, we are required to sample for coliform bacteria on a monthly basis. This violation does not necessarily pose a health risk. We have reviewed why we failed to take our routine coliform bacteria tests and have taken steps to ensure that it will not happen again.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or manmade. 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.

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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 Eagle Mountain 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.

Eagle Mountain City
1650 Stagecoach Run
Eagle Mountain, UT 84005

July 30, 2018

Colt Smith
CCR Compliance
Division of Drinking Water
P.O. Box 144830
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830

Dear Mr. Smith:

Subject: Consumer Confidence Report for White Hills Subdivision # 25119.

Enclosed is a copy of White Hills Subdivision Consumer Confidence Report. It contains the water quality information for our water system for the calendar year 2017 or the most recent sample data.

We have delivered this report to our customers by mailing it directly to each customer.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 801-789-6676.

Sincerely,

Justin Komoroski
Eagle Mountain City