

# *Water Quality Report*

## *Eagle Mountain City*

### *2009*

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 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 David Norman 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 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, **2009**. 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.

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

**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
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2009	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 positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	2009	Human and animal fecal waste

Turbidity for Ground Water	N	.08-.75	NTU	N/A	5	2009	Soil runoff
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha emitters	N	3-10	pCi/l	0	15	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	1-3	pCi/l	0	5	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	N	33-141	ppb	2000	2000	2009	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	500-2200	ppb	4000	4000	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	200-1600	ppb	10000	10000	2009	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	2-22	ppb	50	50	2009	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	36-191	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	65-276	ppm	1000*	1000*	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	489-1370	ppm	2000**	2000**	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	ND-2	ppb	0	80	2007	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<p>*If the sulfate level of a public water system is greater than 500 ppm, the supplier must satisfactorily demonstrate that: a) no better water is available, and b) the water shall not be available for human consumption from commercial establishments. In no case shall water having a level above 1000 ppm be used.</p> <p>**If TDS is greater than 1000 ppm the supplier shall demonstrate to the Utah Drinking Water Board that no better water is available. The Board shall not allow the use of an inferior source of water if a better source is available.</p>							

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.

March 3, 2010

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

Dear Ms. Fauver:

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 2009 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 801-789-6678.

Sincerely,

David Norman  
Eagle Mountain

# ***Water Quality Report - 2012***

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<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2012	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	.08-.75	NTU	N/A	5	2009	Soil runoff
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Antimony	N	5	ppb	6	6	2009	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder

Cadmium	N	ND	ppb	5	5	2009	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Barium	N	33-141	ppb	2000	2000	2009	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	500-2200	ppb	4000	4000	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	400-2400	ppb	10000	10000	2012	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	2-22	ppb	50	50	2009	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	29-193	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	43-276	ppm	1000	1000	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	453-1370	ppm	2000	2000	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	N	2	ppb	1	2	2009	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha emitters	N	2-6	pCi/l	0	15	2012	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	2	pCi/l	0	5	2012	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	1-4	pCi/l	0	5	2012	Erosion of natural deposits

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low 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 low 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.

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

February 27, 2013

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

Dear Ms. Fauver:

Subject: Consumer Confidence Report for Eagle Mountain 25142

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Sincerely,

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# *Water Quality Report - 2013*

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<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Arsenic	N	5	ppb	0	10	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Barium	N	37-108	ppb	2000	2000	2013	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	200-2200	ppb	4000	4000	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	400-3000	ppb	10000	10000	2013	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	2-6	ppb	50	50	2013	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	25-219	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	46-284	ppm	1000	1000	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	408-1130	ppm	2000	2000	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	N	300	ppt	1000	2000	2013	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
<b>Disinfection By-products</b>							
Chlorine	N	300	ppb	4000	4000	2013	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha emitters	N	2-4	pCi/l	0	15	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
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December 8, 2014

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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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014. 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.

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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.

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**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
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2014	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0-1	NTU	N/A	5	201\4	Soil runoff
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	N	78	ppb	2000	2000	2014	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride	N	1,400	ppb	4000	4000	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	400-3000 300-1,700	ppb	10000	10000	2013/ 2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	5	ppb	50	50	2014	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	122	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	284	ppm	1000	1000	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	408-1130	ppm	2000	2000	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-products</b>							
Chlorine	N	300	ppb	4000	4000	2014	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha emitters	N	2-4	pCi/l	0	15	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	2	pCi/l	0	5	2012	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	ND-1	pCi/l	0	5	2013	Erosion of natural deposits

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low 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 low 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.

#### **Nitrate Chemical Monitoring (Code 03) (1040)**

We periodically monitor for Nitrate in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. In 2014 we failed to take the required samples. Testing for Nitrate is used to ensure that the public is provided with safe drinking water. This violation does not necessarily pose a health risk. We have reviewed why we failed to take the required samples and will take steps to ensure that it will not happen again.

#### **Inorganic Chemical Monitoring (Code 03) (CIOC)**

We periodically monitor for Thallium chemical constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. In 2014 we failed to take the required samples. Testing for Thallium is used to ensure that the public is provided with safe drinking water. This violation does not necessarily pose a health risk. We have reviewed why we failed to take the required samples and will take steps to ensure that it will not happen again.

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

April 27, 2015

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

Dear Ms. Fauver:

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 2014 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 801-789-6678.

Sincerely,

David Norman  
Eagle Mountain

# *Water Quality Report - 2015*

## *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 sources. Our water sources are wells

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TEST RESULTS							
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<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2015	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.04-1.76	NTU	N/A	5	2015	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.021-0.042	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2015	Soil Runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Arsenic	N	ND-5.6	ppb	0	10	2015	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 <b>AL</b>	N	a. 88 b. 0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	N	ND-108	ppb	2000	2000	2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	242-2200	ppb	4000	4000	2015	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 <b>AL</b>	N	a. 1.3 b. 0	ppb	0	AL=15	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	200-3600	ppb	10000	10000	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	1.7-6	ppb	50	50	2015	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	219	ppm	500	None set by EPA	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	7-10	ppm	1000	1000	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	169-1130	ppm	2000	2000	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-products</b>							

Chlorine	N	.2	ppm	4	4	2015	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha emitters	N	ND-6	pCi/l	0	15	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	2	pCi/l	0	5	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	ND-4	pCi/l	0	5	2015	Erosion of natural deposits

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

March 29, 2016

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

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

Sincerely,

Mack Straw  
Eagle Mountain

# *Water Quality Report - 2016*

## *Eagle Mountain City*

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Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.04-1.76	NTU	N/A	5	2016	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.021-0.042	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)
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Arsenic	N	15*	ppb	0	10	2015	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
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the <b>AL</b>	N	a. 88 b. 0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	2	ppb	200	2000	2016	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Barium	N	117	ppb	2000	2000	2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	2.1	ppm	40	40	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 <b>AL</b>	N	a. 1.3 b. 0	ppb	0	AL=15	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	4.1	ppm	10	10	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	9.2	ppb	50	50	2016	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	195	ppm	500	None set by EPA	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	264	ppm	1000	1000	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Thallium	N	2.9	ppm	0.5	2	2016	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	169-1130	ppm	2000	2000	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
*Eagle Mountain water blends to treat for a high arsenic source before it is served to a customer. This CCR requires us to report the highest level detected during a sample year, but our compliance is determined on the treated water. The level post-treatment before service to our first customer was 0.0068ppm.							
<b>Disinfection By-products</b>							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	10.8	ppm	0	80	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	25.8	ppm	0	60	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha emitters	N	ND-6	pCi/1	0	15	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	2	pCi/1	0	5	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
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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

April 19, 2017

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 2016 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 801-789-6678.

Sincerely,

Mack Straw  
Eagle Mountain

# *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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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.

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**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
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
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 <i>E.coli</i>	N	ND	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> 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)
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
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 <b>AL</b>	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 <b>AL</b>	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
<b>Disinfection By-products</b>							
Chlorine	N	.2	ppm	4	4	2016	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha emitters	N	ND-3	pCi/l	0	15	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	2	pCi/l	0	5	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	ND-1	pCi/l	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>.

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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](http://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.

White Hills Subdivision 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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:

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**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
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	N/A	0	5	2017	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	N		N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	2017	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.47	NTU	0	0.3	2016	Soil runoff
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							

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 <b>AL</b>	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 <b>AL</b>	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
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha emitters	N	0-2.6	pCi/l	0	15	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0-0.21	pCi/l	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.

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. 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

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## Eagle Mountain City 2018

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 and surface water. Our water sources are Well #1 Walden Well, Well #3 Pony Express, Well #5, Central Utah WCD- Utah Valley #25112.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Eagle Mountain 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 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.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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 have questions or comments, please attend any of our regularly scheduled city council meetings. They are typically held the first and third Tuesday of each month at Eagle Mountain City Hall, 1650 E Stagecoach Run, Eagle Mountain, UT 84005 at 7:00 p.m.

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***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.

***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.

**Date**- Because of required sampling time frames 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 Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.

<b>TEST RESULTS</b>							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2018	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.06-0.16	NTU	0	0.3	2016	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.42-34.7	NTU	0	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2018	Soil Runoff  (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Arsenic	N	0.8-10.1	ppb	0	10	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.048-0.215	ppm	2	2	2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)	N	1.8-3.4	ppm	0	0	2018	Naturally present in the environment
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a.0.127 b.0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.2-1.4	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. 4.1 b.3	ppb	0	AL=15	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0-4.075	ppm	10	10	2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Selenium	N	0.08-9.3	ppb	50	50	2016	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	8.3-122	ppm	500	None set by EPA	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	2-168	ppm	1000	1000	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	104-963.9	ppm	2000	2000	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	N	0-1	ppb	0.5	2	2018	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
<b>Disinfection By-products</b>							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2.1-48.9	ppb	0	80	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	0-29	ppb	0	60	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha emitters	N	0-4.5	pCi/l	0	15	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined	N	1.04	pCi/l	0	5	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	0.58	pCi/l	0	5	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	ND-1.1	pCi/l	0	5	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	N	2.2	pCi/l	0	30	2015	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. Eagle Mountain City Water System 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 at 1-800-426-4791 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 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.

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. 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 1-800-426-4791.

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 E Stage Coach Run  
Eagle Mountain, UT 84005

July 31, 2019

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

Dear Ms. Smith:

Subject: Consumer Confidence Report for Eagle Mountain City #25142

Enclosed is a copy of Eagle Mountain City Consumer Confidence Report. It contains the water quality information for our water system for the calendar year 2018 or the most recent sample data.

We have delivered this report to our customers by posting the report on our city website, and making the consumers aware of the availability, and location, of the report in their utility billing statement.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 801-420-2295

Sincerely,

Justin Komoroski  
Eagle Mountain

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## White Hills Subdivision 2018

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 source 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.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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 have questions or comments, please attend any of our regularly scheduled city council meetings. They are typically held the first and third Tuesday of each month at Eagle Mountain City Hall, 1650 E Stagecoach Run, Eagle Mountain, UT 84005 at 7:00 p.m.

White Hills Subdivision 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018. 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.

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.

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.

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.

Date- Because of required sampling time frames 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 Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/LowHigh	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2018	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	0	N/A	No Goals	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	2018	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.47	NTU	0	0.3	2016	Soil runoff
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
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	ppb	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	0.869-0.951	ppm	10	10	2018	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	500	None set by EPA	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
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha emitters	N	ND- 2.6	pCi/l	0	15	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	ND – 0.21	pCi/l	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 Subdivision 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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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. 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

We at White Hills Subdivision 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.

White Hills Subdivision  
1650 E Stage Coach Run  
Eagle Mountain, UT 84005

June 12, 2019

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

Dear Ms. Smith:

Subject: Consumer Confidence Report for White Hills Subdivision #25119

Enclosed is a copy of Eagle Mountain City Consumer Confidence Report. It contains the water quality information for our water system for the calendar year 2018 or the most recent sample data.

We have delivered this report to our customers by posting the report on our city website, and making the consumers aware of the availability, and location, of the report in their utility billing statement.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 801-420-2295

Sincerely,

Justin Komoroski  
White Hills Subdivision

# Don A. Christiansen Regional Water Treatment Plant



## 2019 Consumer Confidence Report

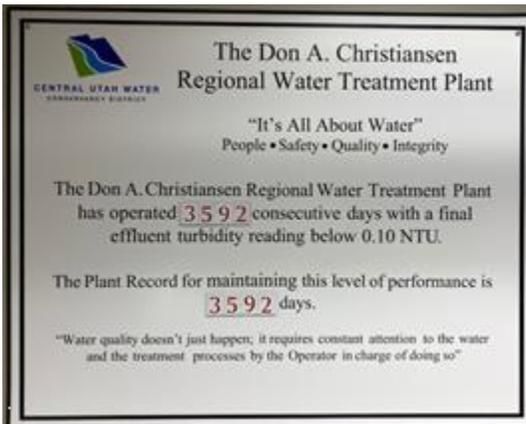
# About Our Water Treatment Plant

The Utah Valley Water Treatment Plant (UVWTP) underwent construction in 1977 and began treating water from the Provo River on August 1, 1979. At the time, the UVWTP could treat up to 42 million gallons of water per day (MGD) through direct filtration. In 2002, construction of a new update was completed which expanded the plant's capacity to 80 MGD. In January of 2016, another update was completed which added additional water treatment processes to make the plant conventional and expanded the capacity to 100 MGD. The UVWTP was officially renamed to the Don A. Christiansen Regional Water Treatment Plant (DACRWTP) in honor of the former general manager of the Central Utah Water Conservancy District.

The DACRWTP is a wholesaler facility that provides drinking water to several municipalities and other conservancy districts for distribution to their customers. Today, the DACRWTP and its crew of operators serve to provide approximately 850,000 people in Utah County and Salt Lake Counties, clean drinking water.

Our drinking water is sourced from the Provo River watershed from the Olmstead Diversion located about 7 miles downriver from Deer Creek dam. Upon arrival to the plant, water is first treated with ozone to remove contaminants associated with taste and odor issues and to inhibit the formation of harmful disinfection byproducts. Next, organic molecules and other contaminants

are removed from the water through coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration processes. Chlorine is added to disinfect the water after the treatment process. The pH of the water is also corrected to prevent corrosion of pipes in the distribution system. We are proud of the water we produce and strive to maintain a culture of excellence. This year, the DACRWTP operators celebrated a new milestone when the plant extended its own record of 3592 consecutive days of producing finished water with a turbidity of < 0.10 NTU.



## Our Customers

Orem City | Provo City | Vineyard | Eagle Mountain | Lehi City  
| Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District | Saratoga Springs  
| Rocky Mountain Power



# Your Water from Source to Tap



# Partnership for Safe Water

The DACRWTP is regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Utah Division of Drinking Water. Together, these agencies have established limits on the contaminants that may be present in drinking water. Here at the DACRWTP, we take these rules and regulations very seriously. We routinely monitor for regulated as well as unregulated contaminants beyond requirement to ensure that we are delivering the safest drinking water possible. Additionally, we diligently monitor water quality in the watershed and are continually conducting our own research and development to ensure that our processes are optimized.

Because of our passion for water quality, we have joined with other like-minded water utilities, both locally and nationally, to hold ourselves to a higher standard. Together, we set goals that are stricter than regulations and collaborate to achieve these goals.

On February 12, 1997, the DACRWTP joined The Partnership for Safe Water, an alliance comprised of more than six drinking water organizations such as the AWWA and the USEPA and over 200 utilities. The goal of the Partnership for Safe Water is to implement voluntary programs of excellence and preserve public health by setting standards where regulation may not exist.

There are four phases in the Partnership for each member utility. Phases I-III are membership requirements and include maintaining compliance with all regulations, continual data collection to guide process optimization efforts, and a self-assessment of performance.

In 2003, the Don A. Christiansen Regional Water Treatment Plant became the second plant in the nation to receive the rarely achieved and voluntary Phase IV “Excellence in Water Treatment” award from the Partnership. The final phase was a demonstration to the other Partnership peers and organizing bodies that the DACRWTP meets all the stringent goals through plant optimization and performance. To date, there are only 17 plants in the nation that have achieved phase IV status.



# Watershed Protection

Watersheds are defined as geographical divisions which collect a unifying flow of both surface and groundwater into one basin, river, reservoir etc. The Provo River watershed is just one of the thousands of watersheds in North America but is the primary source for drinking water for the majority of Utahns.

We are working closely with the Utah Division of Water Quality, other conservancy districts, municipalities, and other members of private and public organizations to protect our watershed. Through alliances such as the Provo River Watershed Council we collect and share data to continue to protect our resources. As part of the Provo River Watershed Council we promote and support watershed best management practices through partnerships and collaboration, education, and water quality monitoring. These efforts help ensure high quality source water for the DACRWTP.



Through these collaborative efforts, we have established a source water protection plan that can be viewed on our website: <https://cuwcd.com/resources.html>

For any questions about the plan, please contact our Water Quality Manager:

**Mike Rau**

(801)-226-7113

[miker@cuwcd.com](mailto:miker@cuwcd.com)

## **Provo River Watershed Council**

If you would like to learn more about watershed protection visit our website:

[ProvoRiverWatershed.org](http://ProvoRiverWatershed.org)



# Our CWP Team

The Central Utah Water Development Project, or CWP, was created to provide water to communities in north Utah County and Salt Lake County. In 2005, Central Utah Water Conservancy District purchased 42,400 acre feet of water rights and other water assets from Geneva Steel. From these acquisitions, 15 well sites have been planned while 5 have been fully drilled and developed. Additionally 23 miles of pipeline, 10 million gallons of storage, a pump station and chlorination facilities are able to provide cities such as Saratoga Springs, Eagle Mountain, Lehi, Vineyard, and even Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District with 53,312 acre feet of water annually. The other wells will be developed as the need for water in the communities served by CWP increases.



Our CWP wells are some of the deepest in Utah at approximately 1500 feet deep! Water from this deep ground aquifer is of incredibly high quality (see pages 11– 13) and has won several awards for best tasting groundwater at the AWWA Intermountain Section Conference.



# A Message from the EPA

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 which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, 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 may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

*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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).*



[www.water.epa.gov](http://www.water.epa.gov)

Safe Drinking Water Hotline  
(800)-426-4791

# DACRWTP Finished Water

	UNITS	2019 AVERAGE	2019 RANGE	MONITORING CRITERIA		LIKELY SOURCE(S) / COMENTS Unless noted otherwise, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted in 2019
				MCL	MCLG	
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>						
Total Coliform	% positive per month	0	0	5%	0	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment; as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	% positive per month	0	0	TT	TT	Fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.
Turbidity	NTU	0.017	0.014-0.023	95% <0.3	NA	Naturally occurring and soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly % Meeting TT	%	100% (Treatment Technique requirement applies only to treated surface water sources)				
<b>PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs</b>						
All other Parameters	µg/L	ND	ND	Varies	Varies	Various sources
<b>VOC</b>						
Chloroform	µg/L	13.3	2.9-39.8	NE	70	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichlormethane	µg/L	4.9	2.0-9.0	NE	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	1.7	0.6-3.1	NE	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>All other Parameters</b>						
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	2.11	1.68-2.51	TT	NE	Naturally occurring
UV-254	1/cm	0.025	0.01-0.31	UR	NE	Naturally occurring. This is a measure of UV-absorbing organic compounds.

	UNITS	2019 AVERAGE	2019 RANGE	MONITORING CRITERIA		LIKELY SOURCE(S) / COMENTS Unless noted otherwise, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted in 2019
				MCL	MCLG	
<b>DISINFECTANTS/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>						
Chlorine	mg/L	0.8	0.2-1.9	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant.
Total THMs	µg/L	19.9	5.7-49.1	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	µg/L	15.1	4.7-30.6	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromate	mg/L	ND	ND	0.01	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>PRIMARY INORGANICS</b>						
Arsenic	µg/L	ND	ND	10.0	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	µg/L	56	56	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	mg/L	0.2	0.2	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	mg/L	0.3	0.3	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	µg/L	.7	.7	50	50	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
<b>RADIOLOGICAL</b>						
Alpha, gross	pCi/L	0.5	0.5	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.
Radium 228	pCi/L	0.28	0.28	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta, gross	pCi/L	0.9	0.9	50 (4mrem/yr)	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.

	UNITS	2019 AVERAGE	2019 RANGE	MONITORING CRITERIA		LIKELY SOURCE(S) / COMENTS Unless noted otherwise, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted in 2019
				MCL	MCLG	
<b>SECONDARY INORGANICS</b>						
<i>Aesthetic standards</i>						
Color	CU	0.5	ND-16.0	SS=15	NE	Decaying, naturally-occurring organic material and suspended particles.
pH		7.8	7.22-8.14	SS=6.5-8.5	NE	Naturally occurring.
Sulfate	mg/L	58	58	SS=250	NE	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	336	336	SS=500	NE	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>UNREGULATED PARAMETERS</b> (Monitoring not required)						
Alkalinity	mg/L	132	110-166	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	292	236-433	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
Calcium Hardness	mg/L	139	108-184	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
	grains/gallon	8.1	6.3-10.8	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.

# CWP Ground Water

	UNITS	2019 AVERAGE	2019 RANGE	MONITORING CRITERIA		LIKELY SOURCE(S) / COMMENTS Unless noted otherwise, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted in 2019
				MCL	MCLG	
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>						
Total Coliform	% positive per month	0	0	5%	0	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment; as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	% positive per month	0	0	TT	TT	Fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.
Turbidity	NTU	0.05	0.02-0.48	5	NA	Naturally occurring
<b>PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs</b>						
All other Parameters	µg/L	ND	ND	Varies	Varies	Various sources.
<b>VOC</b>						
Chloroform	µg/L	16.0	2.1-44.2	NE	70	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichlormethane	µg/L	5.3	1.7-9.9	NE	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	1.8	0.7-3.7	NE	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
All other Parameters	µg/L	ND	ND	Varies	Varies	Various sources.
<b>DISINFECTANTS/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>						
Chlorine	mg/L	0.79	0.25-2.20	4	NE	Drinking water disinfectant
Total THMs	µg/L	23.1	3.8-53.8	80	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	µg/L	16.9	ND-36.0	60	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

	UNITS	2019 AVERAGE	2019 RANGE	MONITORING CRITERIA		LIKELY SOURCE(S) / COMMENTS Unless noted otherwise, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted in 2019
				MCL	MCLG	
<b>RADIOLOGICAL</b>						
Alpha, gross	pCi/L	2.2	0.6-4.3	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.
Radium 228	pCi/L	0.4	0.04-0.73	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta, gross	pCi/L	1.4	0.4-2.7	50 (4 mrem/yr)	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.
<b>PRIMARY INORGANICS</b>						
Arsenic	µg/L	1.8	1.0-3.4	10.0	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	µg/L	81	58-126	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	mg/L	0.0005	ND-0.002	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Nitrate	mg/L	0.2	ND-0.2	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	mg/L	0.0007	ND-0.0012	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

	UNITS	2019 AVERAGE	2019 RANGE	MONITORING CRITERIA		LIKELY SOURCE(S) / COMMENTS Unless noted otherwise, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted in 2019
				MCL	MCLG	
<b>SECONDARY INORGANICS</b>						
<i>Aesthetic standards</i>						
pH		7.73	7.38- 8.12	SS=6.5- 8.5	NE	Naturally occurring.
Sulfate	mg/L	13.5	3-20	SS=250	NE	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	182	166-235	SS=500	NE	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>UNREGULATED PARAMETERS</b> (Monitoring not required)						
Alkalinity	mg/L	114	103-128	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	298	236-473	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
Calcium Hardness	mg/L	98	66-152	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
	grains/ gallon	5.6	3.9-8.9	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.

# Water Quality Data Acronyms

- **1/cm:** Reciprocal centimeters
- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.
- **CFU/100 mL:** Colony-forming units per 100 milliliters.
- **CU:** Color unit
- **EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency
- **FDA:** Food and Drug Administration
- **HAA5s:** Haloacetic acids.
- **MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):**  
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.
- **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.
- **MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The maximum residual allowable for chlorine added to drinking water for disinfection purposes.
- **mg/L:** milligrams per liter, or parts per million (like 1 minute in 2 years)
- **MPN/mL:** Most probable number per milliliter
- **NA:** Not applicable.
- **ND:** None detected.
- **NE:** None established.
- **ng/L:** Nanograms per liter, or parts per trillion (like 1 minute in 2 million years).
- **NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):**  
A measure of water clarity.
- **pCi/L:** Picocuries per liter.
- **Range:** Values shown are a range of measured values. Single values indicate a single measured value.
- **TT (Treatment Technique):** A required treatment process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **TTHMs:** Total trihalomethanes.
- **TDS:** Total dissolved solids.
- **TOC:** Total organic carbon.
- **TON:** Threshold odor number.
- **TSS:** Total suspended solids.
- **µmhos/cm:** Microhms per centimeter.
- **µg/L:** Micrograms per liter, or parts per billion (like 1 minute in 2,000 years).
- **UR:** Unregulated at this time.
- **UV-254:** Ultraviolet light measured at a wavelength of 254 nm.

# An Update from the Water Quality Team

**Monitoring of Harmful Algal Blooms:** Cyanobacteria play a small role in the ecosystem of our watershed. These cyanobacteria can be found transiently in Deer Creek and have been observed to accumulate on shores through wind and wave activity. These short-lived accumulations are sometimes also associated with the presence of cyanotoxins, which, like the organisms they originate from, are also transient. In order to be sure that our drinking water remains free of cyanotoxins we have proactively entered into a collaborative research project with BYU to combine our expertise, sampling efforts and monitoring tools. It is our goal to both better understand these organisms and develop a comprehensive early warning system



to monitor for cyanotoxins. In 2019, we did not observe any toxins present below Deer Creek dam in the Provo River.

**Emergency Response:** The water quality team is prepared to respond to emergencies that may impact the health of the Provo River. On May 28, 2019, a semi tanker carrying butane lost control on the road and crashed into Deer Creek near the Charleston area. Emergency



responders and CUWCD personnel cooperated to deploy protective booms around the partially submerged tanker. The water quality team was able to respond to the scene and sample near the wreck as well as below the dam to ensure that all contamination resulting from the wreck was contained. We continued to monitor daily for the presence of contamination on Deer Creek while coordinating our sampling efforts and results with governing agencies such as the DEQ and the local health department until contamination was no longer

present inside of the booms. While incidents such as this one don't occur very often, we stand at the ready to respond to all types of emergencies to ensure that the drinking water we produce is the highest quality possible.

## For More Information

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## Other Resources



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