

We're pleased to report our drinking water
meets or exceeds
all Federal and State requirements.



WATER *Quality* REPORT 2020

We constantly strive to provide our customers with a safe and dependable drinking water supply and would like you to be aware of the process we consistently practice to improve the treatment of our water and the protection of our sources. Our experienced staff is committed to delivering the highest quality water to you possible. You will see in our Test Results table on the next page the quality of water provided to every tap. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. **No water is free of all impurities.** All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents or impurities; their presence does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about water safety and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

HIGHLAND CITY HALL

5400 W Civic Center Dr., Ste 1

Phone: 801-756-5751

highlandcity.org

You can use it LET'S TALK ABOUT WATER CONSERVATION BUT DON'T ABUSE IT.

Did you know that based on a report from the Utah Geological Survey, Utah ranked highest in the most water used per capita from a public supply? *Our usage surpassed our arid neighbors, Nevada, Wyoming, and Idaho.* In an effort to proactively support water conservation, Highland City has recently changed the Development Code related to landscaping of park strips between the curb and sidewalk. This change allows for non-living materials such as rock, and wood chips to be used. For more information, check out the entire code online <http://bit.ly/HC-Landscape>.

City staff have already noted a marked decrease in the volume of water coming from the canyon this spring. This may result in water shortages later on in the summer. *Residents are encouraged to be wise stewards of this vital resource where possible.*

THE WATERING SCHEDULE FOR 2021 IS AS FOLLOWS:

- Even Numbered Street Address: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
- Odd Numbered Street Address: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
- No Sunday Residential Watering, allowing the storage facilities to fill.
- Watering hours shall be from 6:00 p.m. on the assigned day to 10:00 a.m. the following day.



IT'S A

Lifestyle

Customer SERVICE

Highland City public works has the best interest of the community at heart and works continually, night or day, to ensure the highest quality water is provided to every tap.

Water is the most precious resource to our community's current wellbeing and our bright future. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We make every available effort to continually improve the water delivery process and protect our water resources.



HIGHLAND CITY

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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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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. We 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>.

LEAD Awareness

CROSS Connection

The supply and the quality of water may be affected if connections are made to the system that are unapproved or improperly installed; otherwise referred to as a cross connection. Cross connections can allow contaminated water or chemicals to intersperse into the water supply if the connection is not properly protected. Improper connections not only compromise the water quality but can also affect you and your family's health. What can be done by you, our customer, to alleviate this problem? Do not make or allow improper or unapproved connections at your homes. Something as seemingly harmless as an 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. Determine and avoid all possible ways harmful substances could find a route to your drinking water; cross connection allowed at your home 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.

Our water distribution system has many connections. Concerns for adverse effects to the system are minimal when those connections are properly installed and maintained.

DETERMINATION OF CONTAMINANT Levels

The state and federal government imposes the highest level of concern for the quality of drinking water, and has set the MCLs at very strict levels. To illustrate the possible health effects, a person would have to drink over 2 quarts of water with the contaminant at the MCL level every day of their life to have a 0.000001% chance of having the described health effect. 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 impurities do not necessarily pose a health risk. Should there be a concern for your safety, we will contact you and let you know the appropriate action to take to continue to have safe drinking water.

WATER TESTING *Results*

TESTING DATES: JAN - DEC, 2020

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	+ Sample Count		MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1		0	5	2020	Naturally present in the environment
E.coli	N	0		0	0	2020	Human and animal fecal waste
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha Emitters	N	4.1 - 6.4	pCi/L	0	15	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0 - 0.21	pCi/L	0	5	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
TURBIDITY							
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.1 - 2.61	NTU	0	0.30	2017, 2018, 2019	Soil Runoff
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic	N	ND - 0.6	ppb	0	10	2017, 2018, 2019	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	44-206	ppb	2000	2000	2017, 2018, 2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	141 - 285	ppb	4000	4000	2017, 2018, 2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	N	116 - 3,874	ppb	10,000	10,000	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0.7 - 2.7	ppb	50	50	2017, 2018, 2019	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	5.768 - 20.239	ppm	500	none set by EPA	2017, 2019, 2020	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mine
Sulfate	N	30.588 - 82.886	ppm	1000	1000	2017, 2019, 2020	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from croplan
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	240 - 344	ppm	2000	2000	2017, 2019, 2020	Erosion of natural deposit
LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead	N	90% tiles: 2.2 0 - 3.5	ppb	0	AL=15	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
				Number of Sites over Action Level = 0			
Copper	N	90% tiles: 104 19 - 109	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
				Number of Sites over Action Level = 0			

In addition to the constituents listed above, we also test for over 65 others.

NONE were detected

TABLE Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Low Number - High Number – lowest and highest level of contamination measured between all system water sources.

ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l) which ratio is equal to one dollar in \$1,000,000

ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l) which ratio is equal to one dollar in \$1,000,000,000.

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

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.



We encourage our customers to take an active interest in their water. If you have any questions about this report or the water we are supplying, please contact the water division manager, Van Bond, at 801-772-4515. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Additionally, we invite you to attend our public meetings to learn more about our water utility. Those meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 pm at the Highland City Office.

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).

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Highland 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 water sources have been determined to be from ground water, and 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.

2020 **WATER** USAGE

During 2020, Highland City supplied 566 million gallons of water to its residents and commercial users. That equates to:

- 1,551,458 gallons per day
- 64,644 gallons per hour
- 1077 gallons per minute
- 18 gallons per sec

All drinking water provided to Highland City residents comes from groundwater; therefore, it is essential that we protect that vital water source. Groundwater can become contaminated by various activities such as the residential application of fertilizers and pesticides. When applying fertilizers and pesticides, make certain that your spreader is calibrated correctly to avoid applying too much product. Over watering can also cause excess water to move through the soil flushing fertilizer away from the root zone and into the ground water.

WE ALL WANT CLEAN WATER TO DRINK...

GROUNDWATER



AFFECTS
all of us

IT'S
Vital
TO OUR
HEALTH

