Lead and Copper Rule

CONSUMER AND PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

SERVICE LINE INVENTORY AND SAMPLING

Highland City Public Works has completed an initial lead service line inventory. This inventory includes information on the service line material that connects water mains to buildings/houses. This inventory can be accessed through our public works office. Thirty lead/copper samples were collected during 2024.

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. Highland City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. ***You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing.*** You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. If your home was built before 1990, before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about the possibility of lead in your drinking water, you can contact Dave Griffin at dgriffin@highlandut.gov. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Highland City found zero lead service lines, zero galvanized lines that require replacement. Highland CIty also has zero unknown service lines that need to be determined.

GROUNDWATER

IT AFFECTS *all of us*

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.

Please help us protect our precious drinking water resources by: Implement Best Management Practices for pollution prevention and for household hazardous waste by following the fact sheets found at Utah DDW - Household Pollution Prevention (pdf). Use pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and Implement Best Management Practices following the fact sheets found at Utah DDW - Fertilizer Pollution Prevention (pdf) and Utah DDW - Pesticide Pollution Prevention (pdf)

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.

2024 WATER USAGE

During 2024, Highland City supplied over 414 million gallons of water through 5,548 culinary water connections to its residents and commercial users. That equates to:

414,914,000
total gallons pumped

1,136,751
gallons per day

47,365
gallons per hour

1 min
789.41
gallons per minute

01 SEC
13.16
gallons per second

Fill a standard swimming pool in
17.1 minutes!

2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER CONSERVATION — BE INVOLVED!

SAFE

HIGHLAND CITY

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.**

We encourage our customers to take an active interest in their water. If you have any questions or concerns about this report or the water we are supplying, please contact the Water Superintendent, Dave Grifffin via email at dgriffin@highlandut.gov. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Please feel free to attend our council 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.

It's easy to get in the habit of just setting the sprinkler clock and walking away, not thinking about it for the remainder of the summer. Residents are encouraged to actively monitor watering and maybe cut out a watering day here or there throughout the summer season as weather and conditions permit. ***Allowing the soil to dry out can actually be beneficial in preventing fungus that infects many yards.***

An excellent resource to help determine how often to water is the Utah Division of Water's Weekly Watering Guide published at conservewater.utah.gov and on Facebook @conserveutahwater. You can also find other resources such as how to do your own water check on your sprinkler system, rebate programs for taking water conservation steps, waterwise landscaping, and how to "flip your strip" from grass to a water-wise strip.

Use it...
DON'T ABUSE IT.

THE WATERING SCHEDULE FOR 2025 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.

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
5400 W Civic Center Dr, Suite 1
801-756-5751
HIGHLANDCITY.ORG

We're **PLEASED** to report our drinking water *Meets or Exceeds* all Federal and State requirements.

TESTING *Results*

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	+ Sample Count	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
TCR TABLES - COLIFORM BACTERIA & MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1	0	5	2024	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli	N	0	0	None	2024	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	4.7 - 5.28	pCi/L	0	15	2022, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	N	0 - 1.48	pCi/L	0	5	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	0.158 - 0.175	pCi/L	0	5	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0.091 - 1.48	pCi/L	0	5	2022, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
TURBIDITY							
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.2 - 2.1	NTU	0	0.30	2022	Soil Runoff
REGULATED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic	N	0 - 0.5	ppb	0	10	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	50 - 176	ppb	2000	2000	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	0 - 16	ppb	200	200	2022	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	N	0 - 216	ppb	4000	4000	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	N	131 - 3787	ppb	10,000	10,000	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0.5 - 2.9	ppb	50	50	2022	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	6.025 - 19.087	ppm	500	none set by EPA	2022	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mine
Sulfate	N	13.7 - 104.466	ppm	1000	1000	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from croplan
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	240 - 348	ppm	2000	2000	2022	Erosion of natural deposit
LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead	N	**90th percentiles: 1.7** 0 - 11.5	ppb	0	AL=15	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
				Number of Sites over Action Level = 0			
Copper	N	**90th percentiles: 119** 4 - 222	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
				Number of Sites over Action Level = 0			

NOT ALL CONTAMINANTS ARE REQUIRED TO BE TESTED YEARLY. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED BY YEAR SAMPLED, TESTING OCCURRED BETWEEN JANUARY - DECEMBER, 2024

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.

In addition to the constituents listed in the table to the above, we also test for over 65 others. ***NONE WERE DETECTED***

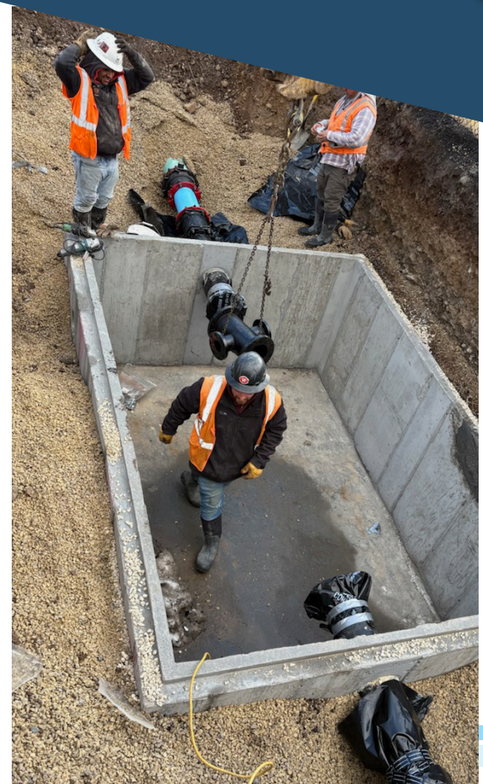
CROSS *Connection*

Our drinking water distribution system has many connections. Concerns for adverse effects to the system are minimal when those connections are properly installed and maintained. The supply and the quality of drinking 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 drinking water supply if the connection is not properly protected. Improper connections not only compromise the drinking 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. Did you know that a garden hose in a watering trough or pool is a cross connection and so is a swimming pool or spa with an autofill line. Both require a certain type of backflow assembly to protect against a potential backflow event. **If you have a swimming pool or hot tub please follow the QR code (below) and fill our the short survey.** 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 drinking water, call us for further information about ways you can help.

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.
90th percentiles - 90 % of the samples were at or below this value. EPA considers the 90th percentile value the same as an "average" value for other contaminants.



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.