

Water Quality Report - 2017

Fruit Heights City

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is from surface and ground water.

Fruit Heights City has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan that is available for review to our customers at our office. It provides more information such as potential sources of contamination and our source protection areas. Potential sources of contamination for our drinking water include residential application of pesticides and herbicides. It also contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources, and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Potential contamination sources are residential areas. Additionally, our well has a low susceptibility to potential contamination. Please contact us if you would like to review 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, Darren Frandsen, 801-927-7036. 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 7:00 pm at the city offices.

Fruit Heights City routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:
Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one

minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

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

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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) - (mandatory language) 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) - (mandatory language) 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.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2017	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	N	0	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 Surface Water	N	ND-1	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2017	Soil Runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony	N	ND-1	ppb	6	6	2017	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	ND-1	Ppb	10	10	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	91-147	ppb	2000	2000	2017	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	ND-2	ppb	200	200	2017	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Copper a. 90% results b. of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 66 b. 0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	200	ppb	4000	4000	2017	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 b. 0	ppb	0	AL=15	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2	ppb	10	10	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	1-2	ppb	50	50	2017	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	20-45	ppm	500	None set by EPA	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	22-44	ppm	1000	1000	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	346-386	ppm	2000	2000	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	2-6	pCi/L	0	15	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined	N	0.32-1.0	pCi/l	0	5	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	0.32	pCi/l	0	5	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	1	pCi/l	0	5	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products							
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	13-35	ppb	80	80	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	N	6-30	ppb	0	60	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	300	ppb	4000	4000	2015	Water additive used to control microbes

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

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. Fruit Heights 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>.

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 Fruit Heights 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.

Please call our office if you have questions.

