

Water Quality Report - 2016

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.

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, 2016. 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	2016	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	2016	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.04-0.08	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2016	Soil Runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	ND-1100	ppt	0	10000	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	60-100	ppb	2000	2000	2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	ND-10	ppt	100000	100000	2015	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
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	500-900	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 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	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	1-3300	ppt	50000	50000	2015	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Sodium	N	13700-80000	ppb	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	30-40	ppm	1000	1000	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	290-432	ppm	2000	2000	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	3.4-13.4	pCi/L	0	15	2015	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	0.41	pCi/l	0	5	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products							
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	11-52	ppb	80	80	2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	N	10-27	ppb	0	60	2016	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.

Fruit Heights City
910 South Mountain Road
Fruit Heights, Utah 83037

May 29, 2019

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

Dear Mr. Smith:

Subject: Consumer Confidence Report for Fruit Heights City (06017)

Enclosed is a copy of Fruit Heights City'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:

Publishing the entire report in the local newspaper and sending a copy to those that request a copy and allowing inspection of the report at the water system office.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 801-927-7036

Sincerely,

Darren Frandsen
Fruit Heights City.

Enclosure