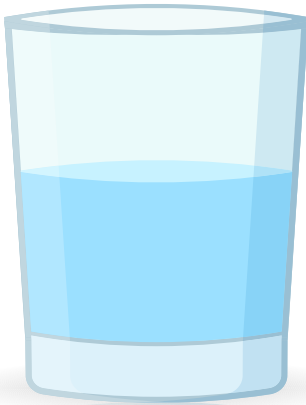


CULINARY WATER



RIDGERUNNER FOCUS - MARCH 2023

GRAB A GLASS OF ICE COLD WATER



When thirsty, you likely fill a glass from the tap and don't think twice about where the water comes from, or its journey to you. In the United States, rivers, lakes, and groundwater provide the source for our drinking water. The water flows from these intake points, to a treatment plant, and then to our homes.

Cities, including Fruit Heights, play a crucial role in bringing safe, drinkable water to our homes. The water that comes out of your taps goes through a complex system of treatments to remove impurities, parasites, and bacteria before it arrives in your home as drinking water.



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WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT FRUIT HEIGHTS DRINKING WATER

WHERE DO WE GET OUR WATER?

Fruit Heights City operates its own culinary water system, serving more than 1,700 residential connections. Water is supplied by City wells and Weber Basin Water Conservancy District.

\$294,271.00

was spent by Fruit Heights to purchase 745 ACRE FEET of treated culinary water from Weber Basin Water Conservancy District last year. (Jan. - Dec. 2022)

\$33.20

is the base fee all residents pay each month for culinary water, plus a cost per gallon charge based on actual usage.

WATER TREATMENT

Water quality is the top priority. Area treatment plants use the most advanced methods for water treatment. Our water continually meets federal and state requirements. The Drinking Water Quality Report can be viewed online.

WATER TANKS

Once treated, culinary water from both Weber Basin and the City wells flows to one of two City water tanks. One tank holds 750,000 gallons of water, and the other holds one million gallons.

PUMP HOUSE

The City's water tanks use a monitoring system that kicks on a pump to bring in more water as levels drop from normal usage.

HAVE YOU CHECKED YOUR PRV RECENTLY?

Why you should know where it is located and how long ago it was installed

People don't often complain about too much water pressure. Most often, people complain the pressure in their home is not as strong as they would like it to be.

However, water pressure that is too high decreases the lifespan of your water system, damaging everything from pipes, to water heaters, to shower heads, and any appliances using water from your home.

A pressure reducing valve, or PRV, normally installed where the water pipe enters your home, reduces the high pressure coming from the public water main, to a level more appropriate for single household use. It also protects your home's plumbing from water surges that can occur in a City's main line.

The PRV should generally be replaced every 5-10 years. Property owners are responsible for installing and maintaining a PRV. Any damages that occur from a failed PRV are the responsibility of the homeowner.



IMPORTANT NOTE: Calls about failed PRVs are one of the most common calls the City receives. Residents may find serious water damage, or no water pressure at all when a PRV has failed. Residents call the City to report a problem, only to learn PRVs are their own responsibility. Save time and money by checking on your PRV.

A failing PRV may cause sustained or initial bursts of unusually high pressure at faucets and shower heads, or no pressure at all. Water may also be discharged from the relief valve on a water heater. For information about replacing a PRV, contact a plumber or hardware store.

WORK ON WATERLINES CAN CAUSE DISCOLORED WATER

When necessary, Public Works employees must work on City waterlines. After work is completed, residents may see brownish water coming from their taps. This is common when there is a sudden change in water flow in a pipeline.

Discolored water comes from sediment getting stirred up. The water may be unappealing, so it is recommended residents wait until the water clears before drinking it.

The water will clear on its own. Let the water sit for an hour without running any taps. Then, try running the cold water for a few minutes to see if it is clear. If not clear, run the cold water for a few minutes.

Avoid running hot water if the cold water is still discolored to minimize intake into hot water tank.

WATER BY THE NUMBERS

Water Hardness in Fruit Heights

Tap water in Fruit Heights is considered "Average Hard" at 280 mg/L or 16 grains/gallon.

Fluoride in Fruit Heights Water

Due to a vote in 2000 and 2002, Weber Basin has been directed by the Davis County Health Department to add fluoride to drinking water supplied to Davis County. The average fluoride range is 0.641 mg/L.

Iron in Fruit Heights Water

The tap water in Fruit Heights contains .04 mg/L (40 parts per billion) of iron. The range may fluctuate between .02 - .06 mg/L.



SCAN TO LEARN MORE, OR VISIT
WWW.FRUITHEIGHTSCITY.COM



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