2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
High Valley Water Co.

High Valley Water Co. is pleased to present you, our customer, with the most current Drinking Water Quality report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Justin Rametta 435-645-8415. 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 fourth Tuesday of each month at the Basin Recreation Fieldhouse at 7:00 PM.

High Valley Water Company Water Sources:High Valley Water Co. provides its consumers with ground/surface water. Our water sources include High Valley Old Well, UTAH22059 Summit Water Distribution, UTAH22137 Mountain Regional SSD.

Source Protection Plan
The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for High Valley Water Co. is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Our sources have been determined to have a low level of susceptibility from potential contamination sources such as septic systems and roads. 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.

Check for Cross Connections
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.

High Valley Water Co. routinely monitors contaminants in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for 2024. It is important to remember that all water sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health.

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.

ND/Low - High - For water systems that have multiple sources of water, the Utah Division of Drinking Water has given water systems the option of listing the test results of the constituents in one table, instead of multiple tables. To accomplish this, the lowest and highest values detected in the multiple sources are recorded in the same space in the report table.

N/A – information not available

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.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

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.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Date- Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem outdated.

Waivers (W)- Because some chemicals are not used or stored in areas around drinking water sources, some water systems have been given waivers that exempt them from having to take certain chemical samples, these waivers are also tied to Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.

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	2024	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	ND-14.6	NTU	N/A	5	2024	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	ND-14.6	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2020, 2022, 2023, 2024	Soil Runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	ND-3.1	ppb	0	10	2020, 2022, 2023, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	ND-2.9	ppb	2000	2000	2020, 2022, 2023, 2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	N	ND-0.2	ppb	5	5	2020, 2022, 2024	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	ND-7.3	ppb	100	100	2020, 2022, 2024	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the **AL**	N	a.0.279 b.0	ppm	N/A	AL=1.3	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	ND-4.3	ppb	200	200	2020, 2022, 2023, 2024	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	ND-0.394	ppm	4	4	2020, 2022, 2023, 2024	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. 5.6 b.1	ppb	0	AL=15	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	ND-.82	ppb	2	2	2020, 2022, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel	N	ND-7.2	ppb	N/A	N/A	2022, 2023, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	ND-1.218	ppm	10	10	2023, 2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	ND-10.2	ppb	50	50	2020, 2022, 2023, 2024	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	5.349-57.836	ppm	N/A	N/A	2020, 2022, 2023, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	3.684-867.912	ppm	N/A	1000	2020, 2022, 2023, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
If the sulfate level of a public water system is greater than 500 ppm, the supplier must satisfactorily demonstrate that: a) no better water is available, and b) the water shall not be available for human consumption from commercial establishments. In no case shall water having a level above 1000 ppm be used.							
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	184-2128	ppm	N/A	2000	2020, 2022, 2023, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
If TDS is greater than 1000 ppm the supplier shall demonstrate to the Utah Drinking Water Board that no better water is available. The Board shall not allow the use of an inferior source of water if a better source is available.							
Disinfection By-products							
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	5.23-34.05	ppb	N/A	80	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	N	ND-18.586	ppb	N/A	60	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminants							

Alpha emitters	N	ND-9	pCi/L	0	15	2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	N	0.5-0.94	pCi/L	0	5	2020, 2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	0.109-0.545	pCi/L	0	5	2020, 2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	ND-0.736	pCi/L	0	5	2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Trichloroethylene	N	ND-0.69	ppb	0	5	2020, 2022, 2024	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least a small amount of some contaminants. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and the potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Information About LeadLead 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. High Valley Water Company 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. 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 lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact High Valley Water Company by calling 435-645-8415 or emailing contact@highvalleywater.com. 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.

High Valley Water Company 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 is publicly available and can be accessed by contacting Justin Rametta at contact@highvalleywater.com High Valley Water Company has determined that all service lines are non-lead.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

High Valley Water Co. has conducted 10 lead samples during a 3 year period. Sampling results can be obtained by calling 435-645-8415 or emailing contact@highvalleywater.com. You can also view the results online at www.highvalleywater.com. We will be conducting this sampling again this summer 2025, please contact us if you'd like to participate.

Attention Immunocompromised Persons

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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 High Valley Water Co. 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.