Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2022 High Valley Water Co.

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual 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. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources have been determined to be from groundwater and surface water sources. Our water sources are High Valley Old Well, Summit Water Distribution UTAH22059, and Mountain Regional SSD UTAH22137.

instead of multiple tables. To accomplish this, the lowest and highest

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 from sources. 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.

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.

This report shows our water quality and what it means to you, our customer.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Karen Sawyer at 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 7:00 pm. We meet at Basin Recreation Field House.

High Valley Water Co. 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, 2022. 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.

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.

you to understand the efforts We make to continually improve the water incutment

it contains information Thout soluce platection zones, noten

sail us for fareign information about wars you can help.

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.

eveloped management strategies to finester protect our sources from contamination. Plea

There are many connections to our ward distribution system. When donnections are proper

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.

i Carossen of bousticla.	2032	21±17.	0	i daa	la 56 l	- A	(Leas)
plambing systems, cossic natural deposits			TEST	RESUL 1	TS .		a. 98% results b. 7 of sites dud exceed
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low- High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological	Contam	inants					
Total Coliform Bacteria	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	0	N/A	O dqq	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2022	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	X022	N/A	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal	2022	Human and animal fecal waste
Discipling from pomolecus	.010s .0003	()?	30	dad	coliform or E. coli positive	И	cameta?
Turbidity	Y	0-2.5	NTU	N/A	0.3	2019,	Soil runoff
for Ground Water	2020,	e set by EPA		eigo	1,3 kg- 38,347	2020, 2021, 2022	Sodems
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0-55.8	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2019, 2020, 2022	Soil Runoff (highest single measuremen & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)

Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic oldinasi as a)	N	0-3.5	ppb J	g wolcr.	idainh 10 bewef	2019,	Erosion of natural deposits;
				vealo	treatment lechi	2020,	runoff from orchards; runoff
					0.1201 3880188002111	2021,	from glass and electronics
						2022	production wastes
Barium	N 9	0.026-	ppm	- (21)) isos) 2 sand tu	2019,	Discharge of drilling wastes;
health, MCLGs	or skin b	0.336	nwomi on si s	hids ther	g water below w	2020,	discharge from metal
			and the department of the con-			2021,	refineries; erosion of natural
					. (131)	2022	deposits
Cadmium	N	0-0.2	ppb	5	5	2019,	Corrosion of galvanized
ni bawolla mai	disinfed	s to level	aorigin ori I - I	MARKE	isinfectant Leve	2020,	pipes; erosion of natural
		disinfects	i i	1		2022	deposits; discharge from
to America	APRI OF PER	MI (VO 1111011)	P CO TOTAL STREET	SEES SUPERIORS			metal refineries; runoff from
- ·	ļ				Gammanis.	uo Isida	waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	0-7.3	ppb	100	100	2019,	Discharge from steel and
	dricking	level of a	RDLG) - The	Cough Ch	isindecumi Leve	2020,	pulp mills; erosion of natural
No.	1.00 miles					2022	deposits
Copper	N	a. 0.279	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2022	Erosion of natural deposits;
a. 90% results		amparits.	microbial con	iomnes e	el disurlectants i		Leaching from wood
b. # of sites that		b. 0	1.				preservatives; Corrosion of
exceed the AL							household plumbing systems
Cyanide	N	0-14.1	ppb	200	200	2019,	Discharge from steel/metal
					.hotobian mi	2020,	factories; discharge from
						2021,	plastic and fertilizer factories
			- 1			2022	E 23/8/2 8 5/8/2
Fluoride	N	0-0.394	ppm	4	randulty 412 delug	2019,	Erosion of natural deposits;
ing to fairc	tan mon	morb ign	ivers that exe	W flevill	stems bave been	2020,	water additive which
otection Plans.	9 conso P	ag Water S	tied to Drinki	0215 518 8	es, these waiver	2021,	promotes strong teeth;
						2022	discharge from fertilizer and
							aluminum factories
Lead	N	a. 5.6	ppb	0	AL=15	2022	Corrosion of household
a. 90% results			RESULTS	TEST			plumbing systems, erosion of
b. # of sites that exceed	tion of the state	b. 1	the right deligner to design and delegate that control to the control of the control of	and the second s	and the state of the sign of the state of the state of the sign of		natural deposits
the AL	Marie	MCL	0.004	Red	l Level l	arteloi /	Contamant
Mercury (inorganic)	N	0-0.82	ppb	2	62 banks	2019,	Erosion of natural deposits;
					dodd 1	2020,	discharge from refineries and
	meteria in constituis met esclusiva	the spirit fields to the same of the second spirit contains	make the control of the same control of the same and the control of the same and the control of	Elifard a respension of the control of the control of	generalis de la comercia de Vintra de comercia de la comercia del la comercia de la comercia del la comercia de la comercia del la comercia de la comercia de la comercia de la comercia de la comercia del la comercia del la comercia	2022	factories; runoff from
					ainsnia		landfills; runoff from
Arthur History viscousti	5203	0.70	63/51 . 0	100	100	2010	cropland
Nickel	N	0-7.2	ppb	100	100	2019,	Runoff from fertilizer use;
		yhitaem to s	P mr			2020,	Leaching from septic tanks,
		· zoli	ume l			2022	sewage; Erosion of natural
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	4.506	A 33 G	10	10	2022	deposits. Runoff from fertilizer use:
Miliate (as Miliogen)	IN	4.306	ppm	10	10	2022	
**		macilino las	3 19 183				leaching from septic tanks,
		ago bar, is o	1309				sewage; erosion of natural
Selenium	λī	0.10.2	me le	50	50	2010	deposits
Seichium	N	0-10.2	ppb	50	50	2019,	Discharge from petroleum
	St. Marry	907	le vg			2020,	and metal refineries; erosion
	2019.	€.0	1.7	13118	1 025	2021,	of natural deposits; discharge
Sodium	N	5.349-		500	None get by EDA	2022	from mines Erosion of natural deposits;
	13021	58.347	ppm	300	None set by EPA	2019,	
	2332	30.34/		Control National Control		2020,	discharge from refineries and
	2019,	and the r	NA 10.5 I	OTM	8-55.5	2021, 2022	factories; runoff from
Sulfate	NI	3.684-	nn-n	1000	1000		landfills.
buildle	N ₀₂₂	3.684- 867.912	ppm	1000	1000	2019,	Erosion of natural deposits;
& the lowest marking		007.912	0,6			2020,	discharge from refineries and
						2021, 2022	factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from
				and the section of the section of the section of		2022	cropland

TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	wal u r, n presenc	184-1516	water mqq cludi some comami	2000	IA 2000 are o	2019, 2020, 2021,	Erosion of natural deposits
information	sk. Mos	a thealth r	to water poses	t tarlt nie	necessanty indic	2022	b ethenimants d
Disinfection By-p	roduct	Silles yo	an he cotained	effects o	irland laimatoq l	ants and	about containin
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	29.7	ppb	0	80	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ab anoil	33.9	ppb bas	o unolerst	rangen:06 vels. T	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Cont	tamina	ntseb edi	nce of having	ario moilin	ave a one-in-a-m	d or em	level for a lifet
Alpha emitters	N viders i	e-0 th care pr	lciage and need in the water	0 rify phys of nime	15 on we always no on normal level	2019, 2020, 2021, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined	N	0.14-0.56	pCi/1	0	5	2019, 2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	bin <mark>N</mark> da i	0.14-0.56	pCi/l	al source	uusion 5 A oue	2019, 2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N han the	0-1.3	pCi/1	. 0	or room s ca. ore vulnerable t	2019, 2020, 2021, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic	Contai	minants	s personis wini in transplants.	ran such a Rohe ofus		REPORTED	
Trichloroethylene	on Nan gablac	5 0-0.9 ₁₁₀	nts ca dqq pari b one provide	ant o nfa heir heah	rs, som <mark>č</mark> elderly ek advice from i	2019, 2020, 2022	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Xylenes ###################################	ey n ye ing Wat	0-0.001	seen ti <mark>mqq</mark> sk of able from the f	ei e io ens: Eiova ens	a appro or tate nu al contapunants	2019, 2020, 2022	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Microbiological Contaminants:

Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

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. High Valley Water Co. 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.

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

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 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.