

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2020 Highland Water Company

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 sources. Our water sources are Gordon Creek Spring 2, Gordon Creek Spring 7 and Highlands Well #1.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Highland Water Company 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. 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 would 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 or want to learn more, please contact Nate Hadley at 801-458-0175.

Highland Water Company 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, 2020. 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.

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	Violati on Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low High	Unit Measurement	MCLG MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1 N/A 0 Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2020	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	N	0 N/A No goals None	2020	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	4.82 NTU 0 5	2019	Soil runoff

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium	N	0.047 ppm 2 2	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	Y	a.0.892 ppm 1.3 AL=1.3 b.4	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 1.5 ppb 0 AL=15 b.0	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.537 ppm 10 10	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2.228 ppm 500 None	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	2.831 ppm 1000 1000	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	84 ppm 2000 2000	2019	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-products

TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	11.6 ppb 0 80			2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	15.7 ppb 0 60			2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminants						
Alpha emitters	N	1.7 pCi/1	0	15	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0.07 pCi/1	0	5	2019	Erosion of natural deposits

Low levels of copper can be found naturally in all water sources. However, drinking water that has been left standing in household copper pipes for long periods of time is usually the main cause of higher levels of copper. The major source of copper in drinking water is corrosion of household plumbing, faucets, and water fixtures. Water absorbs copper as it leaches from plumbing materials such as pipes, fittings, and brass faucets. The amount of copper in drinking water depends on the types and amounts of minerals in the water, how long water stays in the pipes, the water temperature, and acidity. In the correct amounts, copper is an essential nutrient for humans and plants. Although copper is an important mineral, too much copper can cause health problems.

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. Highlands Water Co. is responsible for providing 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 the 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>.

We are currently taking flow tests from every spring as weather and accessibility permit, preferably at least once a month. Also the well and well house have been completed. The chlorination system for the well will be completed and ready for the state to inspect within the first few weeks of April 2021. Once the chlorination system for the well is approved, our operating permit for the well will be made permanent. Along with the well a booster pump and pump house are currently under construction. Together the well and booster pump will pump water from highland well #1 to the storage tanks at the top of the system.

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 adverse health effects.

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 Highland Water Company work around the clock to provide 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.