Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Mutton Hollow Improvement District 2025

The Mutton Hollow Improvement District is pleased to present to 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 Mark Pinnau at markpinnau@hotmail.com or cell phone at (385) 424-7646. 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. The meeting schedule and contact information can be found on our website at www.muttonhollowwater.com .

The Mutton Hollow Improvement District provides its consumers with ground and surface water. Our water source is Weber Basin Water Conservancy District (Central). Weber Basin's drinking water supply comes from the Weber River and several tributaries along the Wasatch Front. Groundwater primarily from the Delta Aquifer is used to supplement surface water sources for drinking and irrigation.

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, Mutton Hollow Improvement District conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every three years.

Mutton Hollow Improvement District has completed an initial lead service line inventory. This inventory includes information on the service line material that connects water mains to buildings/houses. These inventory reports are publicly available and can be obtained by contacting Mutton Hollow Improvement District or Mark Pinnau at markpinnau@hotmail.com.

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.

Mutton Hollow Improvement District 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 2025. 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.

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.

MUTTON HOLLOW IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT 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	Dec 2025	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and *E.coli*	N	0	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	Dec 2025	Human and animal fecal waste
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the **AL**	N	a. 0.509 b. 0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	7/30/2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the **AL**	N	a. 0.00414 b. 0	ppb	0	AL=15	7/30/2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products							
TTHM Total trihalomethanes	N	63.1	ppb	0	80	8/24/2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	37.5	ppb	0	60	8/25/2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Utah Division of Drinking Water regulations require the District to test a minimum of 1 sample per month for total coliform and E. coli. If more than 5% of monthly samples collected are positive for total coliform, a violation of the

MCL has occurred. In 2024, the District did not exceed the monthly MCL for total coliform bacteria; in fact, this has never occurred in our water since this rule was established.

Weber Basin Water Conservancy District tests for over 130 contaminants with almost all being non-detectable. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether these contaminants need to be regulated. Some of our data, though representative, are less recent because the contaminant levels are stable and require less frequent monitoring. It is important to know that the presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Weber Basin Conservancy District maintains three culinary distribution systems. The Weber Basin CENTRAL (the area from Ogden City south to Farmington; Water System # UTAH29023) culinary distribution system serves Mutton Hollow Improvement District. For a full Consumer Confidence Report from Weber Basin Water go to www.weberbasin.gov under the Customer Service tab select Culinary Water. The following test results are for the Weber Basin Conservancy District's Central District.

REGULATED MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS
Weber Basin Central
These data are derived from continuous measuring data collected in 2025.

Contaminant	Percent of time meeting below the MCL Monthly	Highest Single Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity – Weber South WTP	100%	0.07 NTU	0.3 NTU	0.0 NTU	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity – Davis North WTP	100%	0.09 NTU	0.3 NTU	0.0 NTU	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity- Davis South	100%	0.08 NTU	0.3 NTU	0.0 NTU	No	Soil runoff

Note: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

REGULATED INORGANIC CONTAMINMENTS
Weber Basin Central
(the area from Ogden City south to Farmington; Water System # UTAH29023)
These data are derived from samples collected between 2017 and 2025 (Fluoride & Nitrate from only 2025).

Contaminant	Average	Lowest	Highest	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
Antimony (ppb)	0.514	ND	0.800	6	6	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants
Arsenic (ppb)	0.257	ND	1.30	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Barium (ppm)	0.103	0.0770	0.179	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes
Fluoride[4,5] (ppm)	0.100	ND	0.200	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; fluoridation in Davis Co.
Cyanide (ppb)	1.00	ND	5.00	200	200	No	Discharge from steel, metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)	0.677	0.237	1.79	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	0.374	ND	0.700	50	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	37.1	22.5	47.6	NA[1]	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

Sulfate (ppm)	11.9	5.00	25.0	1,000[2]	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant	**LRAA**	**Lowest**	**Highest**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
Sulfate (ppm)	32.9	7.00	43.7	1,000[2]	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	377	324	444	2,000[2]	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits

1) The State of Utah Requires monitoring for sodium even though no MCL has been established.
2) The MCL for sulfate and total dissolved solids is established by the State of Utah.
3) This value represents naturally occurring fluoride concentrations.
4) Fluoride levels in Davis County have been adjusted to an optimal level of 0.7 ppm. These results are tabulated from weekly routine fluoride sampling.
5) The District does not add fluoride to water delivered to Weber County.

REGULATED VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS
Weber Basin CENTRAL – These data are derived from samples collected in 2025.

Contaminant	LRAA	Lowest	Highest	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	37.1	18.8	78.5	80	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	21.7	13.6	35.2	60	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

REGULATED RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS
Weber Basin CENTRAL - These data are derived from samples collected between 2016 and 2025.

Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	0.894	ND	2.60	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particles (pCi/L)	2.30	0.050	4.40	50	0	No	Decay of natural & man-made deposits
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	0.613	0.060	1.70	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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 contaminates. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminates 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: microbial contaminates, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order 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.

If present, lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Mutton Hollow Improvement District has conducted 10 lead samples during summer of 2024. Sampling results can be obtained by calling (385) 424-7646 or emailing markpinnau@hotmail.com . You can also view the results online at www.muttonhollowwater.com under the Water Quality Reports tab.

Mutton Hollow Improvement District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Lead in drinking water is primarily from material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. 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. If 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. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Please contact Mutton Hollow Improvement District at 385-424-7646. 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*.

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 Mutton Hollow Improvement District 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.