

Water Quality Report

Mutton Hollow Improvement District (MHID)

UTAH060070

CALENDAR YEAR 2023

We're 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 are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water is purchased from Weber Basin Water Conservancy District (WBWCD) UTAH290223. WBWCD treats all water used by Mutton Hollow Improvement District (MHID). MHID only provides storage and distribution of the water provided by WBWCD.

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. You can also find more information our website at [Cross Connection \(muttonhollowwater.com\)](http://CrossConnection(muttonhollowwater.com)).

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

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 Mark Pinnau 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. They are held on the 4th Thursday of February, April, June, August, October and December at 8:00 PM. The meetings are held on line. If you wish to attend a meeting please send a request to MarkPinnau@hotmail.com. A meeting link will be emailed to you that will give you access to the meeting.

Mutton Hollow Improvement District routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of monitoring water for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2023. 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

DRINKING WATER TESTING RELATED DEFINITIONS

Testing Terms and Abbreviations

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:

Date- Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem outdated

Detected Contaminant - Any contaminant detected at or above its method detection limit (MDL)

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.

LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average NA - Not Applicable (there is no Federal or State MCL and/or MCLG)

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							
Mutton Hollow Improvement District							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria (1 sample / month)	N	a. 0 b. 0	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2023	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	N		N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	2023	Human and animal fecal waste
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper a. 90% results # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 0.007 b. 1.112	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead a. 90% results # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 0.00 b. 1.54	ppb	0	15	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-products							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	a. 28.874 b. 28.874	ppb	0	80	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	a. 50.37 b. 50.37	ppb	0	60	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection

WATER QUALITY DATA AND INFORMATION
BELOW PROVIDED BY WEBER BASIN WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

The drinking water treated and provided by Weber Basin Water Conservancy District meets and exceeds all state and federal regulations for water quality

Information on the following page lists all regulated and unregulated drinking water contaminants that we have detected during this year and the recent past. We test 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. The detected contaminants tables have been divided into three groups representing the District’s three culinary distribution systems. These systems are:

- Weber Basin NORTH (covers the area north of Ogden City; Water System # UTAH29109)
- Weber Basin CENTRAL (the area from Ogden City south to Farmington; Water System # UTAH29023)
- Weber Basin SOUTH (the area from Centerville to North Salt Lake; Water System # UTAH06013)

Mutton Hollow Improvement District receives water from the Weber Basin Central water system and the testing reported below is from the Central System.

REGULATED MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Weber Basin CENTRAL - These data are derived from continuous measuring data collected in 2023.

Contaminants	Percent of Time Meeting below the MCL Monthly	Highest Single Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity – Weber South WTP	100%	0.03 NTU	0.3 NTU	0 NTU	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity – Davis North WTP	100%	0.06 NTU	0.3 NTU	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.

MICROBIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Utah DDW regulations require the District to test a minimum of 140 samples 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 2023, 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.

REGULATED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Weber Basin Central – These data are derived from samples collected between 2017 and 2022							
Contaminants (units)	Average	Lowest	Highest	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
Antimony (ppb)	0.440	ND	0.800	6	6	No	Discharge from Petroleum refineries; fire retardants
Arsenic (ppb)	0260	ND	1.30	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Barium (ppm)	0.109	0.0770	0.179	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes
Fluoride ^{3 5} (ppm)	0.658	0.0450	1.409	4	4	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; fluoridation in Davis Co.
Nitrate as N (ppm)	0.600	0.388	1.12	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	0.400	ND	0.700	50	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	38.9	22.5	47.6	NA ¹	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	32.4	7.00	43.7	1,000 ²	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	385	352	444	2,000 ²	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Weber Basin Central – These data are derived from samples collected between 2017 and 2019 (Fluoride and Nitrate data up to 2022)							
Contaminants (units)	Average	Lowest	Highest	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	0.104	0.0660	0.145	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes
Cyanide (ppb)	1.33	ND	4.00	200	200	No	Discharge from steel, metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride ^{3 5} (ppm)	0.689	0.126	1.03	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; fluoridation in Davis Co.
Nitrate as N (ppm)	.715	0.406	1.68	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	1.23	1.10	1.30	50	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	61.6	35.6	92.1	NA ¹	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	37.7	29.0	44.0	1,000 ²	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	738	488	988	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 2022

Contaminants (units)	LRAA	Lowest	Highest	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	31.2	12.5	57.7	80	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	19.9	7.2	33.8	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 2022

Contaminants (units)	Average	Lowest	Highest	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	0.8.14	ND	2.60	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particles (pCi/L)	2.52	0.050	4.40	50	0	No	Decay of natural & man-made deposits
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	0.698	0.060	1.70	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

MAGANESE INCIDENT REPORT (Weber Basin)

The District was made aware of reports from a few of its customer agencies regarding yellow tinted water noticed by their residents beginning the first week of December 2023. The District tested several of these water samples and found the water was safe to drink and met all EPA water quality standards. In a few of the samples, the District found the manganese level to be elevated which resulted in some yellow tinting to the water. Manganese is a mineral that is found naturally in many surface and groundwater sources. Water passing through soil and rock in the watershed can dissolve minerals, such as manganese, and carry them to the water treatment plants.

The District typically runs its ozone system throughout most of the year which oxidizes the manganese and filters it out in the water treatment process. The District shut down its ozone system in October 2023 for necessary repairs since, historically, manganese levels coming from the watershed are low during the winter months. It appears that elevated levels of manganese came through the watershed in the latter part of November or first part of December 2023 which resulted in the yellow-colored water in the city distribution systems. The ozone system was

returned back into operation as quickly as possible after the necessary repairs were made. The District affirms that the water was safe to drink prior to and throughout this incident.

For more information, please contact the District at 801-771-1677. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove manganese from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

OTHER POSSIBLE CONTAMINANTS TO CONSIDER

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium and giardia are microbial pathogens found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium and giardia, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring conducted by the District indicates the presence of cryptosporidium and giardia in our source water. The District uses UV light in our water treatment which inhibits these organisms from reproducing and causing sickness. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. At this time, radon monitoring is not required by the EPA; however, the EPA is considering making radon monitoring a requirement. The proposed MCL for radon is 4,000 pCi/L for systems which have a public education program for radon. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236).

Lead

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. The District 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

PFAS

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of synthetic chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide since 1940s. These chemicals are used to make household and commercial products that resist heat and chemical reactions and repel oil, stains, grease, and water. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluoro octane sulfonic acid (PFOS) are some of the major PFAS. PFAS are found in humans, wildlife, and fish all over the world. Some PFAS do not break down easily and therefore stay in the environment and human body for a very long time. PFAS may affect human hormones and immunity systems. The EPA and Utah Department of Environmental Quality have been evaluating PFAS in drinking water for

many years. For additional information, visit www.epa.gov/pfas or www.deq.utah.gov/pollutants/per-andpolyfluoroakyl-substances-pfas .

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).

You Can Help Prevent Water Pollution

The water you drink comes from rivers, streams, aquifers, reservoirs, and wells. Residents can help prevent water pollution by employing best management practices when storing, using, and discarding fertilizers, pesticides, and other household hazardous wastes. The following best management practices should be used especially when storing and applying fertilizers and pesticides to reduce the risk of surface and groundwater contamination:

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR HOUSEHOLD CHEMICALS	
Never apply fertilizers near wells	Keep fertilizers and pesticides on separate shelves
Do not allow fertilizer and pesticide spills to be washed off into the storm drain system	Pesticides and fertilizers should always be applied in accordance with manufacturer’s directions
Dry pesticide and fertilizer spills should be swept up and later applied at the rate specified on an area where needed	Liquid pesticide and fertilizer spills should be soaked up using absorbent material (such as soil, saw dust, and cat litter) and then taken to a household hazardous waste collection site
Only purchase the amount and kind of fertilizer or pesticide needed and store in locked, dry cabinets	Do not spray or apply pesticides near walks or driveways to prevent pesticides from washing off into the storm drain system

Household hazardous wastes (HHWs) are discarded materials that are ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic, or otherwise listed as hazardous by the EPA. Paint, motor oil, gasoline, antifreeze, or lawn and garden chemicals that you dispose of in the gutter or your backyard can migrate to the rivers or filter down through the ground and pollute aquifers. The following best management practices should be employed when handling HHWs:

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE	
Completely use the product before disposing of the container	Dispose of used or unused household hazardous waste to local collection programs
Do not flush, pour down sink, storm drains, or on the ground	Do not bury in the ground or store in leaking containers

Please do not spoil the water supply for yourself and everyone else! Dispose of paint, used motor oil, and other hazardous chemicals in the proper and safe manner. For more information on the nearest location for hazardous waste disposal and free disposal community events, please contact:

Utah Division of Solid & Hazardous Waste - (801) 536-0200

Utah Division of Drinking Water, Source Protection Program - (801) 536-4200

Utah Department of Environmental Quality Hotline - 1-800-458-0145

If you would like additional information on HHWs and ways to minimize the impact of potential contamination sources on our water resources, please visit the Utah Division of Drinking Water website at: <https://deq.utah.gov/public-interest/household-hazardous-waste-2>.

SPECIAL WATER QUALITY PRECAUTIONS TO CONSIDER

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer treatment, persons who have undergone organ transplant, people with immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

WATER QUALITY INSIDE YOUR HOME

The District delivers water that is cleaner than required by state and federal law. However, once the water passes from our system and through your meter, you become a partner with us in making sure it stays that way. Below are some things to consider for maintaining the quality of water in your home.

Water Heaters

Check the temperature setting for your water heater. Water that is too hot can create a burn hazard, while water that is lukewarm can create a perfect environment for bacteria to grow. You may want to consider installing a pressure regulator to prevent any sudden surges to your water heater.

Filters and Purifiers

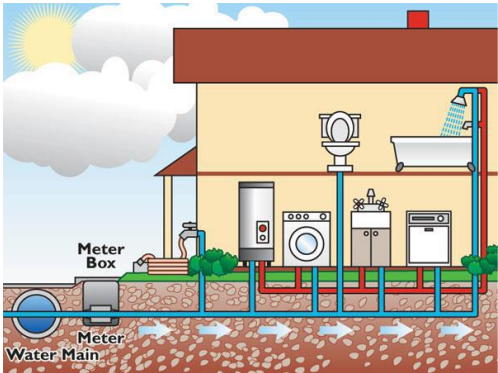
All types of filters and purifiers (point of use devices) need to be properly maintained and monitored. Neglected devices may not work as intended, can become a haven for microbial growth, or shed filter material into your home's tap water. Even the filter in your refrigerator needs to be properly maintained to protect your family.

Backflow Prevention Devices

Once the water passes from the distribution system into your home it is more susceptible to backflow contamination. Hoses, sprinkler systems, shop sinks and other water devices can contaminate the water flowing within your home and pose a health risk to your family. Consider installing backflow prevention devices on any potential hazard.

Water Softeners

Since the hardness of your water can range anywhere from 10 to 18 grains per gallon (or 171 to 308 parts per million), it is important to monitor the settings on your water softener regularly to make sure that you are treating your water properly. Over treating your water is wasted money, while under treating is not effective.



Unused Rooms

If you have a kitchen or bathroom that rarely gets used, you should make a point of running water through the faucets on a frequent basis. Stagnant pipes and fixtures are susceptible to microbial growth. Flushing unused water lines regularly will help prevent this.



WATER CONSERVATION

With increasing growth and the nature of the regional climate, there is no question that we will encounter future drought in the coming years. Future drought cycles will have an even greater effect than in previous years due to increased population and higher demands by private and commercial water users. Applying principles of conservation and improving our water efficiency must become a way of life for everyone. The District is leading the effort to make Utah a leader in water conservation by improving existing infrastructure, adopting new technology, and hosting educational opportunities for the public.



Conservation alone will not meet future water needs. The District will continue to develop water supplies, build new infrastructure, and maintain the current infrastructure. However, future water projects are costly and usually geographically limited. The more each of us can do to be more efficient with our current water supply will help delay and minimize the cost of future projects. If we each save a little, we all save a lot!

WEBER BASIN WATER DISTRICT CONSERVATION PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES

The District offers services and resources for the public to help improve water efficiency, especially with regards to landscape water use. Programs include:

- The Water Conservation Learning Garden
- Free Water Checks
- Free Landscape Classes and Garden Events
- Brochures and Educational Information
- Irrigation Product Rebates
- Participant in Slow the Flow and Statewide Governor's Conservation Team
- Secondary Water Metering



For more information, please visit these web sites:

www.weberbasin.com/Conservation/LearningGarden
www.weberbasin.com/Conservation/ClassCalendar
www.weberbasin.com/Conservation/Rebates
www.slowtheflow.org
www.conservewater.utah.gov
www.conservationgardenpark.org
www.utahwatersavers.com



Drought Contingency Planning

The District worked with stakeholders in the area and the Bureau of Reclamation to prepare a Drought Contingency Plan. The goal of this plan is to prepare for future droughts by better understanding past droughts, improving our ability to monitor current droughts, and implementing mitigation and response actions. If you would like additional information about this plan, please contact Ashley Nay at (801) 771-4380 or anay@weberbasin.gov.

The Utah State Department of Planning and Budget projects that populations in Davis and Weber County will nearly double over the next 40 years. With a doubling population and limited future water development, the existing water supply will not meet the projected demands. Please take some time and learn why water conservation is important for a long-term stable water supply. There are plenty of resources available and information on how to achieve the landscape style you want while reducing the amount of water applied to maintain it. Thank you for your efforts in helping us continue to provide water for all our needs and varied uses.

Get Involved

The District has regularly-scheduled Board of Trustee meetings. These meetings are typically held at the District headquarters in Layton, Utah. If you would like to attend, please call for information about the meeting schedule and location. The District is open each standard working day and welcomes public input. You may call us at (801) 771-1677, write to us at Weber Basin Water Conservancy District, 2837 East Highway 193, Layton, Utah, 84040; or visit our web site at: www.weberbasin.com

Contact Weber Basin Water district

If you have any questions concerning the content of this report, please contact Josh Hogge at (801) 771-1677 or speak to one of our receptionists.

Weber Basin Water web sites:

www.weberbasin.com
www.weberbasin.com/Conservation/about
www.weberbasin.com/NaturalSystems/WaterQualityLab

The state and federal government drinking water web sites:

www.drinkingwater.utah.gov
www.epa.gov/safewater

Contact Mutton Hollow Water Improvement District

We at MHID (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.

If you have any questions concerning this report, or any aspect of the quality of your water, please contact one of the following Board of Trustees members or Officers:

Cliff Hokinson	Chairman	801-546-9343
Justin Logan	Trustee	801-444-1965
David Johnson	Trustee	801-455-2853
Dan Call	Financial Officer	385-439-3981
Linda Heusser	Clerk	801-544-9463
Mark Pinnau	Operator	385-424-7646
Porter Heusser	Associate	801-244-8992
Brett Davis	Associate	801-589-2123
Jeff Perkins	Associate	801-529-6532