

# *Water Quality Report*

Mutton Hollow Improvement District

UTAH060070

**CALENDAR YEAR 2018**

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.

**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 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday of February, April, June, August, October and December at 8:00 PM. The meetings are held in the home of Chairman Justin Logan, at 203 East 950 North Kaysville Utah.**

**MHID** 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018. 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 out-dated.

**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.

Most of the data provided below has been provided by WBWCD.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N		N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2018	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	2018	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.03 0.07	NTU	N/A	0.3	2018	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.03 0.07	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0  0.3	2018	Soil Runoff  (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Antimony	N	0 0.8	ppb	6	6	2017	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	ND 1.2	ppb	NA	10	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.09 0.27	ppb	2	2	2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the <b>AL</b>	N	a.1.328 b.2	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	0 2	ppb	200	200	2017	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	0.06 1.7	ppb	4	4	2018	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 <b>AL</b>	N	a. 0.448 b.0	ppb	0	AL=15	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.1 1.6	ppb	10	10	2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0.0006 2.1	ppb	50	50	2018	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	19.6 47.1	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	25 42	ppm	1000	NA	2018	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	315 412	ppm	2000	NA	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-products</b>							
Haloacetic Acids	N	2.9-19.9	ppb	0	60	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	0.47	ppm	4	4	2015	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha emitters	N	0.2-2.6	pCi/1	0	15	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0.38-0.43	pCi/1	0	5	2017	Erosion of natural deposits

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. MHID 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.

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 MHID 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:

Justin Logan	Chairman	801-444-1965
David Johnson	Trustee	801-455-2853
Cliff Hokinson	Trustee	801-546-9343
Frank Ferrante	Financial and Administrative Officer	801-589-3292
Linda Heusser	Clerk	801-544-9463
Mark Pinnau	Operator	385-424-7646
Pete Fondario	Associate	801-726-2002

Mutton Hollow Improvement District  
PO Box 577  
Kaysville, Utah 84037

April 23, 2019

Colt Smith  
CCR Compliance  
Division of Drinking Water  
P.O. Box 144830  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830

Dear Mr. Smith:

Subject: Water Quality Report for *Mutton Hollow Improvement District UTAH06007*

Enclosed is a copy of *Mutton Hollow Improvement District Water Quality Report (Revised)*. It contains the water quality information for our water system for the calendar year 2018.

We have posted this report and Weber Basin Water Conservancy Consumer Confidence report for 2018 on our web site, [www.muttonhollowwater.com](http://www.muttonhollowwater.com).

If you have any questions, please contact Frank Ferrante at 801-444-2354

Sincerely,

Frank Ferrante  
Financial and Administrative Officer  
Mutton Hollow Improvement District  
801-444-2354.