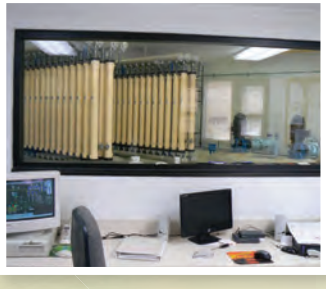
Holliday Water Company

WATER QUALITY REPORT

2019

HOLLIDAY WATER COMPANY
Works Hard to Provide High Quality Water For You!

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 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 are four wells, a series of springs and an agreement with Salt Lake City Public Utilities regarding our water rights in Big Cottonwood Creek.



The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Holliday 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 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.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Darren Shepherd at (801)277-2893 or 1887 East 4500 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84117. 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 third Thursday of each month at 12:00 noon at the Holliday Water Company Board Room at 1887 East 4500 South.

Water Conservation

Due to an increased emphasis on water conservation, you will likely hear many reports through the media that you need to restrict your water usage. Sometimes when there is talk of drought conditions people cease to water their lawns to conserve. Then later in the season when the lawns have turned brown they decide they need to revive their lawns and use more water reviving the brown lawn than would have been used by keeping the lawn reasonably green throughout the season. Holliday Water Company's recommendation is that you do not kill your lawns and gardens but we also recommend that you do not turn them into a wetland by over watering. Use the water you need but don't waste this precious resource.

Health Information About Your Water

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

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 Holliday Water Company 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 drinking 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.

Why Provide A Water Quality Report

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- 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, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2019

PWSID# 18010

Holliday 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 1 to December 31, 2019.

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected ND/Low-High	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2019	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	0	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	2019	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water (NTU)	N	0.03 - 3.4	N/A	5	2019	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water (NTU)	N	0.04	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2019	Soil Runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
Alpha emitters (pCi/1)	N	-0.84 - 3.9	0	15	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	N	0.08 - 0.97	0	5	2019	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Asbestos (MFL)	N	W	7	7	2005	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Copper 90% results # of sites that exceed the AL (ppb)	N	a. 0.432 b.0	1300	AL=1300	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	3	200	200	2019	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppb)	N	300 - 710	4000	4000	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead 90% results of sites that exceed the AL (ppb)	N	a.3.58 b.0	0	AL=15	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppb)	N	100 - 3300	10000	10000	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppb)	N	W	1000	1000	2018	
Sodium (ppm)	N	6 - 62.8	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate (ppm)	N	53 - 288	1000*	1000*	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids) (ppm)	N	192 - 788	2000**	2000**	2019	Erosion of natural deposits

*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.

**If TDS is greater than 1000 ppm the supplier shall deomonstrate to the Utah Drinking Water Board that no better water is available. The Board shall not allow the use of an inferior source of water if a better source is available.

***UNIT DESCRIPTIONS:** **pCi/L** (picoCuries per liter), **ppm** (parts per million), **ppb** (parts per billion), **mg/L** (milligrams per liter)

AL: Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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.

N/A: Not Applicable

NR: Not Regulated by the EPA

ND: Not Detected

W: Waived

Holliday Water Company

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EN ESPAÑOL: Este reportaje contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua proporciando por la ciudad de Hollliday Water Company. Si no puede leer inglés, por favor encuentre a una persona para traducírselo.