

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report -2021-

Heber City Municipal Water System
749 West 300 South
Heber City, Utah 84032

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. Heber City's water supply is extracted and stored exclusively from the northeastern quadrant of the community, which is on the easternmost fringe of the Great Basin Carbonate and Alluvial Aquifer System (GBCAAS). All of the City's culinary water supply is derived from ground water sources at three (3) locations: Broadhead Spring & Well, Hospital Well, and Valley Hills Well Pump Facilities, and from there it is distributed to three (3) individual pressure zones within Heber City.

SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for the Heber City Municipal Water Supply is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources, and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Heber Valley's appeal and popularity, continue to make it one of the fastest growing micropolitan areas in the United States. As the surrounding undeveloped and previously non-sewered agricultural areas rapidly succumb to publicly sewer-served residential development, the potential threat of drinking water source contamination has been significantly reduced. Since Heber City's commercial and industrial growth has been primarily zoned and remotely located down-gradient from the City's water production and storage facilities, Heber City's mandated Wellhead Protection Program has been effectively instituted, thereby reducing the potential threat from commercial and industrial development to the quality of the community's water supply. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Please contact Heber City's Engineering Department (435) 657-7892, located at 75 North Main Street in Heber City, if you have questions, concerns, or wish to obtain a copy of our source protection plan.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

There are many connections to our water distribution system. When connections are properly installed and maintained, the concerns are extremely 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 allow polluted water or chemicals to migrate into the water supply system when not properly protected. This not only compromises the water quality, but it can also affect your health.

So, what can you do? Do not make or allow improper connections between drinking water and non-drinking water supply lines at your home. Even an unprotected garden hose, lying in a puddle next to the driveway, creates a cross connection. An unprotected lawn sprinkler system, after you have fertilized or sprayed, is also a cross connection. When such a 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, please contact Public Works at (435) 654-3275, for further information about different ways you can help protect our water. Heber City's ongoing water service replacement and meter vault upgrade program, funded by monthly water usage fees, is serving to dramatically limit the potential of cross connection contamination with the installation of State of Utah certified backflow prevention hardware.

WATER SYSTEM UPGRADES FOR 2021

All Utah community water production, storage, and distribution facilities are inspected every three (3) years by State authorized and certified inspectors, relative to a number of established health and welfare criteria, contained within what is more commonly referred to as a Sanitary Survey. The specific criteria monitored by Heber City Public Works' accountability for safeguarding the Community's water system from the potential of unauthorized access, or any intentional or inadvertent contamination of the Community's water supply. Any observed shortcomings or compromises within the system are specifically referred to as significant deficiencies within the survey. These deficiencies would then be assigned a point value, based upon the threat that each criteria potentially poses to the consumer, should the integrity of the system remain compromised and unresolved beyond a reasonable timeframe. During 2021, the Public Works water

distribution system administration team have focused their efforts on improving water quality, conservation, and system hydraulics.

As water conservation becomes an ever more important issue, Public Works has adopted an innovative LTE (cellular-read) metering technology to be installed on every new service, or when replacing the existing Orion (radio-read) meter electronics, which may have begun to fail due to age or damage. When installed, the new LTE meter electronics allow homeowners to access their own minute-by-minute water usage data, and to setup personalized email, text message, or mobile alert usage alarms via the “EyeOnWater” mobile app, or the eyeonwater.com website. The complete system conversion will take place over the course of a few years, and we are excited about the benefits of this powerful tool which residents of Heber City may utilize, as it becomes available to them.

Water conservation and distribution system loss auditing protocols continue to be implemented in conjunction with on-going distribution system repairs, replacement, and upgrades. We are pleased to report that our drinking water continues to meet all Federal and State requirements.

QUESTIONS

This report shows our water quality and what it means to you, our customer. If you have any questions about this report or questions concerning your water utility, please contact Heber City Public Works Department at (435) 654-3275, located at 749 West 300 South.

How To Learn More

We welcome and encourage our valued customers to become informed about their water utility! If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Heber City Council meetings. Meetings are typically held at 6:00 PM on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month, upstairs in the Heber City Hall Council Chambers. For an updated schedule, please visit: <https://heberut.gov/>

The Heber City Public Works Department routinely monitors our municipal water supply for contaminants in our drinking water in accordance with all Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021 or the most recent sample data. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

CONTAMINANT TABLE DEFINITIONS

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant 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 contaminants 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 some other form of

removal.

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.

Date- Because of required sampling time frames and frequencies mandated by EPA, DEQ and the Utah Division of Drinking Water, 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.

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. Heber City Public Works Department 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>.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Total Coliform	1 sample every month	0	8/1/2021-8/31/2021	9/13/2021

What Happened? What is being done?

Monitoring Requirements Not Met For (26006). Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations. During the month of August 2021, water system UTAH26006 was required to take a bacteriologic analysis water sample for our temporary operating permit for site Hospital Well Chlorinator (TP005). Unfortunately due to a Covid quarantine situation we were 13 days late on the deadline for the sample which resulted in 5 points being added to our IPS.

Corrective Action

We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The samples showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

For more information, please contact Riley Fairbourn at 801-420-5900 or rfairbourn@heberut.gov.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table above lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

SAFE WATER

As you can see by the table, our system had one violation. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by contaminants that are naturally occurring or are man-made. Those contaminants 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 or Maximum Contaminant Levels as they are known, are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Lead: 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer, persons undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk of 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, giardia, and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)-426-4791.

The Heber City Public Works Department works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are an important part of the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type Of Water	Source ID
BROADHEAD SPRING	GW	WS001
BROADHEAD WELL	GW	WS003

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VALLEY HILLS WELL	GW	WS004
HOSPITAL WELL	GW	WS005

TCR Tables

Coliform Bacteria	Year Sampled	# Sample Count	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	2021	0	0	5	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead And Copper

	Year Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90% tiles	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.91	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2019	0	15	3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes	2021	6.5	7.2	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2020	1.8	2.1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2020	0.256	0.27	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2020	0	0.17	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	2021	0.919	1.987	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2020	7.378	12.573	500	None	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sulfate	2020	10.082	16.008	1000	1000	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland

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Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2020	224	296	2000	2000	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	0.02	1.689	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2019	0	10.8	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters	2020	0	2.3	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	2020	0.12	1.2	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	2020	0.33	3.45	0	0.3	NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Violations Table

E. coli

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Facility
MONITOR GWR ASSESSMENT, MAJOR	2021-08-01	2021-08-31	HOSPITAL WELL (WS005)