Holliday Water Company

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2022

PRSRT STD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 800
GOLDSTREET
97301

Holliday Water Company
Holliday Water Company
1887 E. 4500 South
Holladay, UT 84117

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

Working Hard to Provide Safe, Clean Drinking Water

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 ensure your safety by continually improving the water treatment process and protecting our water resources. Our water sources include wells, springs and Big Cottonwood Creek.

Source Protection Plan

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Holliday Water Company is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination of water sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. We also have developed management strategies to further protect our water sources from contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

Backflow Prevention

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 also can 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 a puddle, pool or any container of liquid 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 house, it will affect you and your family first.

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact us at (801) 277-2893 or 1887 East 4500 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84117. We want you to be informed about your water utility. You also are welcome to attend any of our monthly board meetings. Please call for dates and times.

Water Conservation

This winter's snowfall was outstanding. With the right temperatures, we expect to see a continuous supply of water into spring and summer. Still we will likely hear many reports through the media that everyone needs to restrict water usage. Such news can cause some people to either reduce or stop watering their lawns. Then later in the season when the lawns have turned brown, these homeowners decide to revive their lawns. Reviving a brown lawn in the summer requires much more water than simply keeping the lawn reasonably green throughout the season. Use the water you need, but don't waste it. You can find more water conservation tips at www.hollidaywatercompany.com.

Health Information About Your Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

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 immune system disorders and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about the best type of drinking water to consume. EPA/ECD guidelines on appropriate means to seek the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

EPA also is requiring all U.S. public water systems to identify the types of service lines that exist on both sides of the meter in an effort to eliminate lead pipes. 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. Holliday Water Company records do not show lead pipes in the system, but the company does not know what plumbing materials customers have installed. As a result, the company will be helping customers identify any lead pipes from the meter to the house. More information is forthcoming. 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 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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in water sources 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 metal, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial and domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining and 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 also can 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.

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 2022

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, 2022.

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	2022	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	2022	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	2022	Soil Runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
Alpha emitters (pCi/1)	N	-0.84 to 2.3	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	2019	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Copper 90% results # of sites that exceed the AL (ppb)	N	a. 142 b. 0	1300	AL=1300	2020	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. 1.2 b. 0	0	AL=15	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppb)	N	100 - 4300	10000	10000	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
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 demonstrate 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