

## 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 people such as those with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available by calling EPA.

## Lead monitoring

Every three years, HWC collects 30 water samples to test for lead. This report shows that we meet the regulatory standards for lead. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.



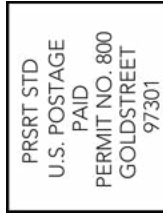
HWC is responsible for providing clean drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.

Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You also can use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

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 by contacting HWC or EPA.

## Service line inventories

Holliday Water Company has completed an initial lead service line inventory. Thanks to the many customers who have responded to our online "lead and copper survey" regarding the type of service line material installed between the meter and the house/building, much progress has been made. Customers interested in the status of the inventory can contact HWC for a progress report.



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

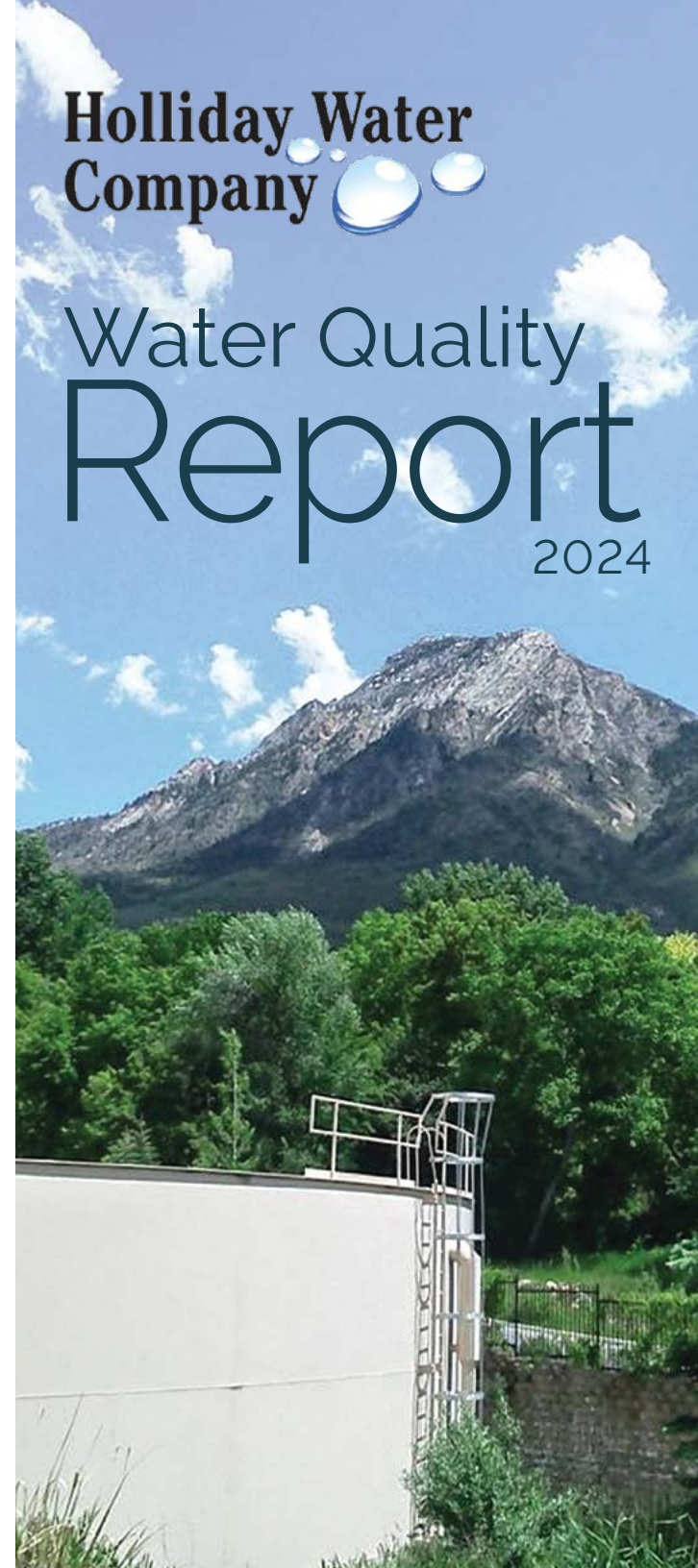
EN ESPAÑOL: Este reportaje contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua proporcionando por la ciudad de Holliday Water Company. Si no puede leer inglés, por favor encuentre a una persona para traducírselo.

© 2025 Goldstreet Design Agency, Inc. All Rights Reserved

# Holliday Water Company

# Water Quality Report

2024



Questions? Contact the following agencies for answers:

- **Holliday Water Company (HWC)**  
Darren Shepherd – 801-277-2893;  
email [management@hollidaywatercompany.com](mailto:management@hollidaywatercompany.com) or visit  
1887 East 4500 South. Shareholders also are welcome to  
attend any of the monthly board meetings.  
Please call for dates and times.
- **EPA – Safe Drinking Water Hotline** at 800-426-4791;  
or visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

### Working hard to provide clean drinking water

We're pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report and inform you the water we deliver meets all EPA and state standards. We also have completed our initial monitoring of PFAS (also known as "forever chemicals") per EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) standards. No contaminants were detected at any of Holliday Water Company's (HWC) sources. Our constant goal is to ensure your care by continually improving the water treatment process and protecting our water resources, which include wells and springs. We also receive water from Salt Lake City Public Utilities. State and federal regulatory agencies require water companies to share the following information:

### We maintain a water source protection plan

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for HWC is available at our office for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination of water sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water.

### How do contaminants get into the water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, springs, ponds, reservoirs 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.

## WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2024

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, 2024.

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	2024	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	2024	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	0.03 - 0.24	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2024	Soil runoff
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	N	-0.84 to 2.3	0	15	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	N	-0.1 to 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. 166 b. 0	1300	AL=1300	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	4	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. 1.9 b. 0	0	AL=15	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppb)	N	100 - 4,970	10000	10000	2024	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	30 - 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 - 804	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