



2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT

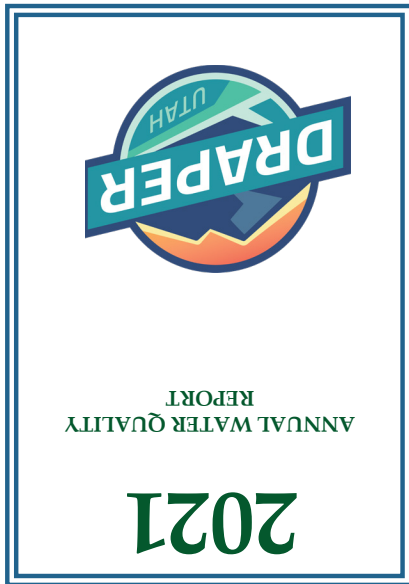
Draper City

What's Inside?

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Water Quality

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.



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Draper City 2021 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

CUSTOMER SERVICE

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 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.

JOIN US

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 first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM.

CONTACT

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Water Manager
(801) 576-6385



Your Drinking Water

Our water source has been determined to be from groundwater and surface water sources. We purchase water from Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (#18027).

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements. We at Draper City Water System 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.

Source Protection

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Draper City Water System 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. Please contact Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District if you have questions or concerns about their source protection plan.

Cross Connection

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.

Potential Health Risks Related to Drinking Water

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.

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).

SAMPLE TABLE

Draper City Water System 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 1st to December 31st, 2021. 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.

This report shows our water quality and what it means to you, our customer.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/High-Low	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2021	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	N	ND	N/A	0	5	2021	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.01-0.793	NTU	N/A	5	2019, 2021	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.01-0.793	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0.	2019, 2021	Soil runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony	N	ND-0.7	ppb	6	6	2021	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	ND-3.3	ppb	0	10	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	ND-84.5	ppb	2000	2000	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	N	ND-0.5	ppb	4	4	2021	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	ND-12.6	ppb	100	100	2021	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 0.043 b. 0	ppm	1.3	AL= 1.3	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	ND-3	ppb	200	200	2021	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	ND-0.9	ppm	4	4	2020, 2021	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 AL	N	a. 0 b. 0	ppb	0	AL=15	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	N	ND-6	ppb	100	100	2020, 2021	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.09-2.74	ppm	10	10	2020, 2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	N	ND-8.1	ppb	50	50	2020, 2021	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	8-103	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2020, 2021	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	ND-120	ppm	1000	1000	2020, 2021	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	ND-652	ppm	2000	2000	2020, 2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	N	ND-1.1	ppb	0.5	2	2020, 2021	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Inorganic Contaminants							
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	2.26-61.2	ppb	0	80	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	ND-32	ppb	0	60	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters	N	ND-6.1	pCi/L	0	15	2020, 2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined	N	ND-2.6	pCi/L	0	5	2019, 2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	ND-1.3	pCi/L	0	5	2019, 2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	-0.3-1.3	pCi/L	0	5	2020, 2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross-Alpha	N	-0.7-3.1	pCi/L	0	15	2021	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Beta	N	1.2-11	pCi/L	0	50	2021	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Uranium	N	1.5-10.7	ppb	0	30	2017, 2019	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs)							
Chloroform	N	ND-28	ppb	UR	NE	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	N	ND-2.9	ppb	UR	NE	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	N	ND-7.9	ppb	UR	NE	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Organic Material							
Total Organic Carbon	N	0.52-2.6	ppm	0	4	2021	Naturally occurring
Dissolved Organic Carbon	N	1.7-2.2	ppm	NE	TT	2021	Naturally occurring
UV-254	N	0.041-0.044	1/cm	NE	UR	2021	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds; naturally occurring
Secondary Inorganics							
Aluminum	N	ND-17.7	ppb	NE	SS=50-200	2021	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and treatment residuals
Chloride	N	19.5-161	mg/L	NE	SS=250	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Color	N	0.26-10	CU	NE	SS=15	2021	Decaying naturally occurring organic material and suspended solids
Iron	N	ND-188	ppb	NE	SS=300	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	N	ND-34.0	ppb	NE	SS=50	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	N	7.0-8.3		NE	SS=6.5-8.4	2021	Naturally occurring and affected by chemical treatment.
Zinc	N	ND-1.2	ppb	NE	SS=5000	2021	Erosion of natural deposits

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. Draper City Water System 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>.

Table Results

Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

MCLs

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.

TABLE CONTINUED...

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/High-Low	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Unregulated Contaminants							
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	N	37-225	mg/L	NE	UR	2021	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, CO ₂	N	28-132	mg/L	NE	UR	2021	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, Total (CaCO ₃)	N	22-225	mg/L	NE	UR	2021	Naturally occurring
Ammonia	N	0.3	mg/L	NE	UR	2021	Runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring
Bromide	N	ND-9.6	ug/L	NE	UR	2021	Naturally occurring
Boron	N	39	ug/L	NE	UR	2021	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Calcium	N	33-137	mg/L	NE	UR	2021	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Conductance	N	47-1100	Umhos/cm	NE	UR	2021	Naturally Occurring
Cyanide, Total	N	ND-4	ug/L	NE	UR	2021	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic fertilizer factories
Geosmin	N	ND-7.9	ng/L	NE	UR	2021	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor
Hardness, Calcium	N	14-178	mg/L	NE	UR	2021	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Hardness, Total	N	16-357	mg/L	NE	UR	2021	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Magnesium	N	ND-41.3	mg/L	NE	UR	2021	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Molybdenum	N	ND-3	ug/L	NE	UR	2021	By-product of copper and tungsten mining
Potassium	N	ND-2.4	mg/L	NE	UR	2021	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Turbidity (Distribution System)	N	0.05-7	NTU	NE	UR	2021	Suspended material from soil runoff
Vanadium	N	ND-3.6	ug/L	NE	UR	2021	Naturally occurring
Protozoa (sampled at source water)							
Giardia	N	ND-7	cysts/1L	0	TT	2021	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.
Microbiological							
HPC	N	0.2-27.6	MPN/mL	0	500	2021	Used to measure the overall bacteriological quality of drinking water

TABLE DEFINITIONS

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:

- Action Level (AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- CU** - Color unit
- Cysts/1L** - Cysts per 1 liter
- Date** - Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem outdated.
- 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.
- Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)** - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- Millirems per year (mrem/yr)** - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- MPN/mL** - most probable number per millileter
- 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.
- NE** - Not Established
- 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.
- Non-Detects (ND)** - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- 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 (ng/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 (pg/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.
- Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- SS** - Secondary Standard
- Umhos/cm** - micro ohms per centimeter
- UR** - Unregulated
- 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.
- 1/cm** - 1 per centimeter

Water samples taken in July and August 2021 confirmed the presence of total coliform bacteria. Total coliforms are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of these bacteria is usually a result of a problem with water treatment or the pipes which distribute the water and indicates that the water may have been contaminated with organisms that can cause disease. Symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea, and possible jaundice, and any associated headaches and fatigue. When the monthly samples confirmed the presence of total coliform bacteria we took steps to identify and correct the problem. In both instances, we took repeat samples which all came back absent for total coliform. Subsequent monthly sampling has confirmed the absence of total coliforms in the water system.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

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.