

The City of Cedar Hills
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - 2015 Calendar Year

The City is pleased to present to you the 2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to our customers 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 delivery process and our efforts protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the safe delivery of quality water to every customer.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for the City of Cedar Hills is available for your review at <http://www.cedarhills.org>. The report contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Potential contamination sources common in our protection areas are roads, parks, and residential areas. Our source has a low susceptibility to potential contamination. Cedar Hills City has also developed management strategies to further protect our sources including the Harvey and Cottonwood Wells and water purchased from American Fork City from contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

The City water distribution system services 2,463 connections. When connections are properly installed and maintained, system concerns are very minimal. However, unapproved and improper piping changes or connections to the system can adversely affect not only the availability, but also the quality of 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. Please do not make or allow improper connections at your homes. If 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 water delivered to your tap, please call the city office.

The City of Cedar Hills routinely monitors the water system for constituents including potential contaminants in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The included table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or that are manmade. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The presence of constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about drinking water contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 HIV/AIDS or other 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Lead is one potential contaminant monitored through testing. No samples tested in the City system exceed the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for lead. However, if present, elevated levels of lead may 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. If 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>.

Trained professional at the City of Cedar Hills work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our valuable water sources. If you have any questions about this report, or the water utility, please contact the Public Works Department at 801-785-9668. It is important that our valued customers be informed about their water utility. Additionally, you may attend regularly scheduled city council meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Cedar Hills Community Recreation Center, 10640 N Clubhouse Drive, Cedar Hills, Utah.

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:

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - 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 other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 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.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2015	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	N	0	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	2015	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.1	NTU	N/A	5	2011	Soil runoff
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic	N	ND-600	ppt	0	10000	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	52-101	ppb	2000	2000	2013	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a) 90% results b) # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a) 78-124 b) 0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	200-300	ppb	4000	4000	2013	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) 1600-3100 b) 0	ppt	0	AL=15000	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	200-1300	ppb	10000	10000	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	900-2400	ppt	50000	50000	2013	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	6-9	ppm	None set by EPA		2013	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	56-91	ppm	1000	1000	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	276-342	ppm	2000	2000	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine	N	200	ppb	4000	4000	2015	Water additive used to control microbes
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha emitters	N	ND-7	pCi/1	0	15	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined	N	ND-1.3	pCi/l	0	5	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	1	pCi/1	0	5	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	1	pCi/1	0	5	2013	Erosion of natural deposits