

The cover features a white background with a large blue triangle in the top-left corner and a dark blue triangle in the bottom-left corner. The SWDC logo is centered in the upper half, and the report title is centered below it. A vertical white line is on the left side.

SWDC

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2023

WHAT'S INSIDE:

- Test Results
- What is Cross Connection?
- Source Protection
- How You Can Help

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 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. Our water sources have been determined to be from groundwater and surface water. Our water sources are Rest Stop Well, Hi-Ute Well, Jeremy Ranch Well #4, White Pine Well, Church Well, Storage Well, Old F-7 Well, U224 Well, Upper Spring Creek Spring, New F-7 Well, and Hi-Ute Well Repl-1. We also purchase water from Mountain Regional SSD (#22137) and Park City Water System (#22011).

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. Summit Water Distribution Company 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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.

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.

TEST RESULTS

Summit Water Distribution Company 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, 2023. 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.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2022	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	N	ND	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	2022	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	1.94	NTU	N/A	5	2022	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.56	NTU	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)
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony	N	ND-4	ppb	6	6	2021	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	3-4	ppb	0	10	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	ND-262	ppb	2000	2000	2022	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.202 b.0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	3-4	ppb	200	200	2022	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Nickel	N	7	Ppb	100	100	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage and erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	N	1	Ppb	2	2	2022	Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from refineries and factories
Fluoride	N	214-394	ppb	4000	4000	2022	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. 4 b.0	ppb	15	AL=15	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	1	Ppm	10	10	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	1-10	ppb	50	50	2022	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	5-58	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	3-868	ppm	1000	1000	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	184-1516	ppm	2000	2000	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	4-10	ppb	0	80	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	5-16	ppb	0	60	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	4	pCi/1	0	15	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	.57	pCi/1	0	5	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Xylenes	N	0.001	Ppm	10	10	2022	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene	N	1	Ppb	5	5	2022	Discharge from metal degreasing sites

Water Conservation:

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but you can also save money by reducing your water bill. Here are a few suggestions:

Conservation in your home:

- Take shorter showers
- Run the dishwasher only when full
- Soak dishes before washing
- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Wash full loads of laundry
- Replace old fixtures
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal
- Install water saving devices

Conserve Outdoors:

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or late evening
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses
- Use water-saving nozzles
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car and save the hose for rinsing

Table Definitions:

In the test results 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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent 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 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.

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 other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

Date - Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem out-dated.

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.

Summit Water Distribution Company