

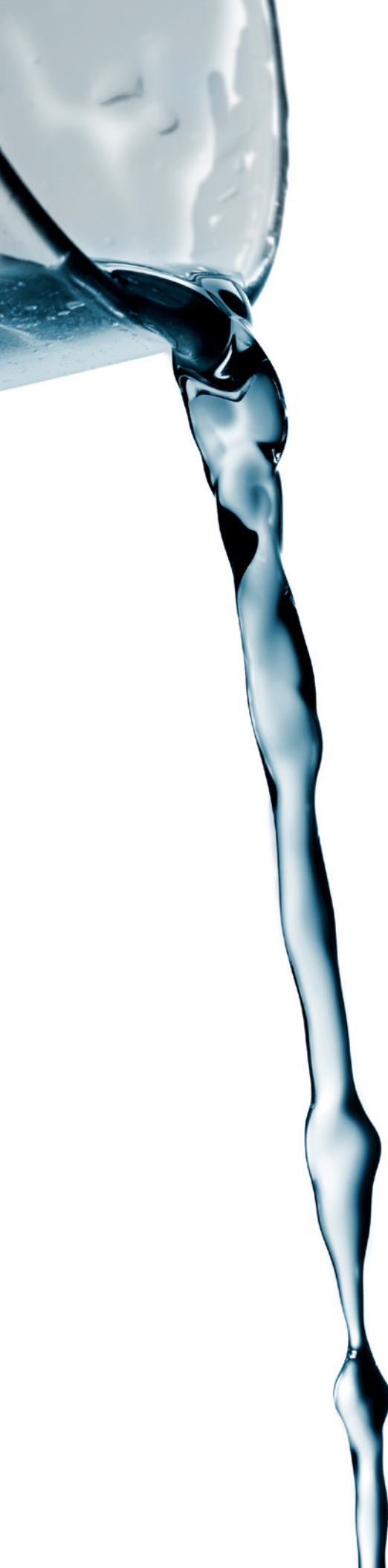


GRANGER-HUNTER

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

2021 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT





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 include both surface and groundwater, including supplies from Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, Upper Provo River Reservoirs, Weber/ Provo Rivers Diversion Canal, Jordanelle Reservoir, Deer Creek Reservoir, Southeast Well Field, 1300 East Well Field, and the Granger-Hunter Well Fields.

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 a 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.

To Learn More: Please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Check our website ghid.org for more details.

GRANGER-HUNTER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS



Debra K. Armstrong | Chair



Corey L. Rushton | Trustee



Roger K. Nordgren | Trustee

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:

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 outdated.

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.

Granger-Hunter Improvement District 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, 2020. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.



GRANGER-HUNTER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

This report contains the water quality information for our water system for the calendar year 2020 or the most recent sample data.

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------------------|------------------|------|--|--------------|---|
| 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 | 1 | N/A | 0 | Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples | 2020 | 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 | 2020 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Turbidity for Ground Water | N | 0.2-0.83 | NTU | N/A | 5 | 2019 | Soil runoff |
| Turbidity for Surface Water | N | 0.3 | NTU | N/A | 0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0 | 2019 | Soil Runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits) |
| INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | |
| Antimony | N | ND | ppb | 6 | 6 | 2019 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| Arsenic | N | ND-3 | ppb | 0 | 10 | 2020 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Asbestos | N | ND | MFL | 7 | 7 | 2019 | Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium | N | 12-111 | ppb | 2000 | 2000 | 2020 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Beryllium | N | ND | ppb | 4 | 4 | 2019 | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| Cadmium | N | ND | ppb | 5 | 5 | 2019 | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium | N | ND-7 | ppb | 100 | 100 | 2019 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL | N | a. 198 b. 0 | ppb | 1300 | AL=1300 | 2019 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected ND/Low-High | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Date Sampled | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|---------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------|-----------------|--------------|---|
| INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | |
| Cyanide | N | ND-3 | ppb | 200 | 200 | 2020 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| Fluoride | N | ND-1 | ppb | 4000 | 4000 | 2020 | 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. 2 b. 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | 2019 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Mercury (inorganic) | N | ND | ppb | 2 | 2 | 2020 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland |
| Nickel | N | ND-10 | Ppb | 10000 | 10000 | 2020 | |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | ND-3 | ppm | 10 | 10 | 2020 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium | N | ND-8 | ppb | 50 | 50 | 2020 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Sodium | N | 6-103 | ppm | 500 | None set by EPA | 2020 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills. |
| Sulfate | N | ND-239 | ppm | 1000 | 1000 | 2020 | 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 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Thallium | N | ND-1 | ppb | 1 | 2 | 2020 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |
| DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS | | | | | | | |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 35-67 | ppb | 0 | 80 | 2020 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids | N | ND-51 | ppb | 0 | 60 | 2020 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine | N | ND-2 | ppb | 4000 | 4000 | 2020 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters | N | 1-6 | pCi/1 | 0 | 15 | 2020 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined | N | ND-3 | pCi/1 | 0 | 5 | 2020 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 226 | N | ND-1 | pCi/1 | 0 | 5 | 2020 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 | N | ND-1 | pCi/1 | 0 | 5 | 2020 | Erosion of natural deposits |



GHID WATER QUALITY

WHAT ABOUT 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. Granger-Hunter Improvement District 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 epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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](tel:1-800-426-4791).

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.

We at Granger-Hunter Improvement District 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.

YELLOWISH OR BROWNISH WATER?

Typically it's Manganese. Manganese is a naturally occurring element that can be found in the air, soil, and water. Manganese is an essential nutrient for humans and animals. Concentrations as low as 0.02 mg/L (or ppm) can form coatings on water pipes that may later slough off as a black precipitate, causing an undesirable discoloration of



the water. When changes are made to our system, such as turning on and off wells, customers may notice yellow or brown water for a short period of time. Usually, if you flush your lines for 15-30 minutes, the water will clear up. GHID also periodically flushes hydrants to try to keep these impacts to a minimum. Please let us know if you notice any change in your water at [801-968-3551](tel:801-968-3551). Visit ghid.org/iron-and-manganese for more information.

CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment or water sources of questionable quality.



Contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system fluctuates. **Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home.** An unprotected garden hose lying in a puddle is a cross connection. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination. Installing an approved backflow prevention assembly can help protect against cross contamination. For more information on backflow prevention, visit our website at ghid.org.

WATER FLUORIDATION

We take fluoride safety extremely serious and have multiple safety measures in place to prevent overdosing. Questions regarding fluoride in drinking water call Salt Lake County Health Department at [385-468-4100](tel:385-468-4100) slco.org/health/water-quality.

HELPFUL LINKS



Weekly lawn watering guide:
conservewater.utah.gov/weekly-lawn-watering-guide



Water use calculator:
home-water-works.org/calculator

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ryan Perry at r.perry@ghid.org or [801-955-2283](tel:801-955-2283).





GRANGER-HUNTER
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