# Water Quality Report 2016

## To the Customers of Granger-Hunter Improvement District:


Granger-Hunter Improvement District's mission is to provide high value to our customers through effective, courteous and responsive service in the delivery of high quality drinking water and safe collection of sanitary sewer. Everything we do is in support of this mission and drives the District's strategic plan. The strategic plan is supported by the 10 attributes of an effectively managed utility which include:

- Product quality
- Infrastructure stability
- Customer satisfaction
- Operational optimization
- Financial stability
- Operational resiliency
- Resource adequacy
- Community sustainability
- Employee and leadership development
- Stakeholder understanding and support

Providing this report touches at least three attributes of our strategic plan - product quality, customer satisfaction, and stakeholder understanding and support. Our employees are committed to this plan and work very hard to deliver high quality water and dispose of sanitary sewer 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.
We invite you to review the information presented in this report. If you are curious about anything presented, we hope that you will call us and ask. Just be assured, all of us at GHID will continue to work as a team to earn your confidence in the water supply we provide to your homes and businesses not only today, but for many years to come.

Sincerely,

Clint Jensen
General Manager

GRANGER-HUNTER
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

## Vision:

Improving quality of life today - creating a better tomorrow

## Mission:

Granger-Hunter Improvement District's mission is to provide high value to our customers through effective, courteous and responsive service in the delivery of high quality drinking water, and safe collection of sanitary sewer.

## Values:

• Service - We care about our customers and make every reasonable effort to meet or exceed their expectations. We strive for excellence and are sensitive to the diversity of customers in our service area.

• Integrity - We strive to be ethical and accountable for all our actions.

• Quality - We hold to the highest standards in what we do, and what we deliver.

• Safety - We continually to find ways to minimize risk to ourselves and others.

• Stewardship - We take seriously the charge to manage the water-related services we provide and the impact on the environment.

• Fiscal Responsibility - We exercise responsible financial management to ensure fair cost structures and rates.

• Sustainability - We believe in learning from our past, thriving in the present and preparing for the future to provide high quality drinking water, safe sanitary sewer collection and to be prepared for the unexpected.

•Leadership - We promote a workforce that is well-trained, efficient and accountable. We are a leader in our industry by employing innovative practices and sharing what we learn with others. We respond to employees and others in a respectful, dignified and caring manner thus creating an environment that encourages diversity and values all point of views.

# 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

## Operating Report:

ATENCION! MUY IMPORTANTE!

Esta Reporte de Calidad del Agua Potable contiene valiosa informacion sobre la calidad del aqua que Usted consume. Por favor, haga que alguien de su confianza tradusca el contenido del mismo.

We are proud to present our annual water quality report. GHID is committed to achieving the highest levels of consumer satisfaction by supplying safe water that meets, or is better than, State and Federal standards. The included table lists the most recent test results completed from January through December 2015. As this table indicates, our compliance with all State and Federal water laws remains exemplary. We are committed to delivering you, our customer, the highest quality of drinking water. We remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education.

Should you have any questions concerning this report, please call 801-968-3551. Our normal hours of operation are 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday.

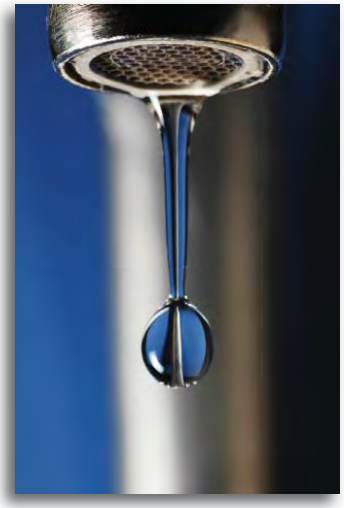
## Where does our water come from?

In 2015, GHID delivered 7.7 billion gallons of water to our customers. 1.5 billion gallons were produced from seven GHID owned deep water wells. The remaining 6.2 billion gallons were purchased from Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD). Further information regarding the quality of JVWCD water may be obtained at GHID offices, or on the web at www.jvwcd.org. GHID and JVWCD water sources include: 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 Field.



# Water Protection

Source water is water which comes from streams, rivers, lakes, or an underground aquifer. Source water may be used to supply public drinking water. A significant amount of the high quality water GHID delivers to you, our customer, is water produced from groundwater aquifers underlying the GHID service area.



GHID is committed to protecting the groundwater aquifer. Your drinking water is susceptible to many different potential sources of contamination, such as: leaking underground storage tanks, commercial and residential herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers, agricultural run-off, recreational activities in the watershed, residential and industrial sewage, and storm water run-off. An important and effective tool used to protect the groundwater aquifer is a Source Water Protection Plan. Keeping contaminants out and controlling the use of potential contaminants within the source water area is the front line of protection. Protecting wells, by eliminating contaminants before they enter the groundwater, equates to potential public savings; there is less source water treatment required when contaminates are eliminated and source water is protected.

What can residents of the community do to help prevent potential contamination and thereby preserve our water supply? There are simple things we can do that will go a long way in contamination prevention, such as: store and handle chemicals used for automobiles, homes, and gardens in accordance with manufacturer's directions; apply chemicals and fertilizers at the recommended application rates; and properly dispose of all chemicals.

Recycling and disposing of unused chemicals can help reduce the chance of contamination. There are several places where you may dispose of such waste. The Salt Lake County Landfill, located at 6030 West 1300 South, has a central waste disposal that accepts chemical waste, used petroleum products, antifreeze, pesticides, fertilizers, paint, and similar materials generated by residents are accepted. All steps, big or small, will help to preserve the groundwater aquifer from contamination. Together, we can make a difference in the quality of water we drink.

A Source Water Protection Plan exists for each of GHID's seven drinking water wells. The Source Water Protection Plan and six year update for each of GHID's wells may be reviewed at our offices during business hours. A copy is also available at the Utah Division of Drinking Water.

# OUR WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK

This table shows that we have no water quality violations and our water quality meets or exceeds, state and federal standards.

## 2015 Water Quality Report Table 1.1

| PARAMETER | UNITS | 2015 Max | 2015 Min | 2015 Average | EPA MCL | MCLG | VIOLATION | LAST SAMPLED | COMMENTS/LIKELY SOURCE(S) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Primary Inorganics | | | | | | | | | Primary Inorganics |
| Antimony | ug/L | 0.9 | ND | 0.1 | 6 | 6 | NO | 2015 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| Arsenic | ug/L | 7.2 | ND | 3.6 | 10 | 0 | NO | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runnoff from orchards |
| Asbestos | MFL | ND | ND | ND | 7 | 7 | NO | 2015 | Decay of asbestos cement in water mains: erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium | ug/L | 172 | ND | 59.3 | 2000 | 2000 | NO | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits |
| Beryllium | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | 4 | 4 | NO | 2015 | Discharge of metal refineries and coal burning factories |
| Cadmium | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | 5 | 5 | NO | 2015 | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | ug/L | 38 | ND | 2 | NE | NE | NO | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occuring deposits |
| Chromium (Total) | ug/L | 0.6 | ND | 0.1 | 100 | 100 | NO | 2015 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills: Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide, Free | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | 200 | 200 | NO | 2015 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizers. Fluoride added at source |
| Fluoride | mg/L | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.72 | 4 | 4 | NO | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and discharge from fertilizers. Fluoride added at source |
| Lead | ug/L | 1 | ND | 0.1 | NE | NE | NO | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits |
| Mercury | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | 2 | 2 | NO | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and discharge from fertilizers. |
| Nickel | ug/L | 4.5 | 0 | 0.6 | NE | NE | NO | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits |
| Nitrate | mg/L | 3.1 | 0 | 0.6 | 10 | 10 | NO | 2015 | Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material |
| Nitrite | mg/L | ND | ND | ND | 1 | 1 | NO | 2015 | Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material |
| Selenium | ug/L | 3.1 | ND | 1.4 | 50 | 50 | NO | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits |
| Sodium | mg/L | 109 | 5.4 | 67.7 | NE | NE | NO | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing |
| Sulfate | mg/L | 125 | 6 | 83.1 | 1000 | NE | NO | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits |
| Thallium | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | 2 | 0.5 | NO | 2015 | Leaching from ore-processing sites and discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories |
| Total Dissolved Solids | mg/L | 688 | 100 | 382.9 | 2000 | NE | NO | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occuring deposits |
| Turbidity | NTU | 0.59 | 0.02 | 0.2 | 5 | NE | NO | 2015 | MCL is 5.0 for groundwater. Suspended material from soil runoff |
| Disinectants/ Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | | Disinfectants/ Disinfection By-Products |
| Sodium Hypochlorite | mg/L | 1.46 | ND | 0.28 | 4 | NE | NO | 2015 | Drinking water disinfectant |
| TTHM's | ug/L | 103 | ND | 50.96 | 80 | NE | NO | 2015 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. High result is not a violation, violation is determined on an anual location average |
| HAA5's | ug/L | 51.3 | ND | 27.08 | 60 | NE | NO | 2015 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA6's | ug/L | 54.3 | 8.2 | 25.3 | UR | NE | NO | 2015 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromate | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | 10 | NE | NO | 2015 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine Dioxide | ug/L | 140 | ND | 6 | 800 | NE | NO | 2015 | Drinking water disinfectant |
| Chlorite | mg/L | 0.45 | 0.24 | 0.31 | 1 | 0.8 | NO | 2015 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Microbiological | | | | | | | | | Microbiological |
| Total Coliform | % Positive per month | 1% | 0% | 0% | Not > 5% | 0% | NO | 2015 | MCL is for monthly compliance. Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment |

The table above lists all of the parameters in the drinking water detected by Granger-Hunter Improvement District or its suppliers during the calendar year of this report. The presence of these parameters in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done in the calender year of this report. For certain parameters, EPA and/or the State of Utah requires monitoring at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently.

mg/L: milligrams per liter
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ng/L: nenograms per liter

NTUL Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
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MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
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TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes

HAA5s: Five Haloacetic AcidsVOC's: Volitile Organic Compounds
PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls
SOC's: Synthetic Organic Chemicals

1/cm: one centimeter
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## 2015 Water Quality Report Table 1.1

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pesticides/PCBs/SOCs | | | | | | | | | Pesticides/PCBs/SOCs |
| Various Parameters | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | Various | Various | NO | 2015 | Various Sources |
| Secondary Inorganics - Aesthetic Standards | | | | | | | | | Secondary Inorganics - Aesthetic Standards |
| Aluminum | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | SS = 50 - 200 | NE | NO | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occuring deposits and treatment residuals |
| Chloride | mg/L | 170 | 9 | 38 | SS = 250 | NE | NO | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occuring deposits |
| Iron | ug/L | 90 | ND | 34.3 | SS = 300 | NE | NO | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occuring deposits |
| Manganese | ug/L | 68 | ND | 27.6 | SS = 250 | NE | NO | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occuring deposits |
| pH | | 8.7 | 6.9 | 7.82 | SS = 6-5 - 8.5 | NE | NO | 2015 | Naturally occuring and affected by chemical treatment. High pH was for short duration, so there was no violation |
| Silver | ug/L | 1 | ND | 0.01 | SS = 100 | NE | NO | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occuring deposits |
| Zinc | ug/L | 30 | ND | 2 | SS = 5000 | NE | NO | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occuring deposits |
| VOC's (Volatile Organic Compounds) | | | | | | | | | VOC's (Volatle Organic Compounds) |
| Bromoform | ug/L | 3.5 | ND | 0.5 | UR | NE | NO | 2015 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chloroform | ug/L | 20.2 | ND | 2.9 | UR | NE | NO | 2015 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Dibromochloromethane | ug/L | 3.7 | ND | 0.5 | UR | NE | NO | 2015 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromodichlloromethane | ug/L | 9 | ND | 1.3 | UR | NE | NO | 2015 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| All other parameter | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | Various | Various | NO | 2015 | Various Sources |
| Radiological | | | | | | | | | Radiological |
| Radium 226 | pCi/L | 0.35 | -0.01 | 0.11 | NE | Ne | NO | 2015 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Radium 228 | pCi/L | 3 | 0.13 | 0.6 | NE | NE | NO | 2015 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Radium 226 & 228 | pCi/L | 3.11 | 0.18 | 0.82 | 5 | NE | NO | 2015 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Gross-Alpha | pCi/L | 12 | -1.2 | 2.5 | 15 | NE | No | 2015 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Gross-Beta | pCi/L | 14 | 1.1 | 4.7 | 50 | NE | NO | 2015 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Uranium | ug/L | 118 | ND | 11.8 | 30 | NE | NO | 2015 | The high maximum result is a sample taken from a Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD) source. The high result is not a violation. The high result triggered quarterly monitoring for JVWCD. Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Radon | pCi/L | -1 | -9 | -6 | NE | NE | NO | 2015 | Naturally occurring in soil |
| Organic Material | | | | | | | | | Organic Material |
| Total Organic Carbon | mg/L | 3.6 | ND | 1.4 | TT | NE | NO | 2015 | Naturally occuring |
| Dissolved Organic Carbon | mg/L | 2.5 | 0.8 | 1.9 | TT | NE | NO | 2015 | Naturally occuring |
| UV-254 | 1/cm | 0.051 | 0.01 | 0.02 | UR | NE | NO | 2015 | This is a measure of the concentration of naturally occuring UV-absorbing organic compounds. |
| Lead and Copper | | | | (tested at the consumer's tap) - monitoring required every 3 years | | | | | Lead and Copper |
| Lead | ug/L | 1.2 | ND | 0.71 | AL = 15 | NE | NO | 2013 | Lead violation is determined by the 90th percentile result. Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits |
| Copper | ug/L | 129 | 6.2 | 37.6 | AL = 1300 | NE | NO | 2013 | Copper violation is deteremined by the 90th percentile result. Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits |

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## UCMR3 (Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) Table 2.1

| PARAMETER | UNITS | 2014 Max | 2014 Min | 2014 Average | EPA MCL | MCLG | VIOLATION | LAST SAMPLEd | COMMENTS/LIKELY SOURCE(S) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VOC's (Volatile Organic Compounds) | | | | | | | | | VOC's (Volatile Organic Compounds) |
| Trichloropropane | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Halogenated alkane; used as an ingredient in paint, varnish remover, solvents and degreasing agents |
| Butadiene | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Alkene; used in rubber manufacturing and occurs as a gas |
| Chloromethane | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Halogenated alkane; used as foaming agent, in production of other substances, and by-product that can form when chlorine used to disinfect drinking water |
| Dichloroethane | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Halogenated alkane; used as a solvent |
| Bromomethane | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Halogenated alkane; occurs as a gas, and used as a fumigant on soil before planting, on crops after harvest, on vehicles and buildings, and for other specialized purposes |
| Chloridefluoromethane | ug/L | 1.6 | ND | 0.2 | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Chlorofluorocarbon; occurs as a gas, and used as a refrigerant, as a low-temperature solvent, and in fluorocarbon resins, especially tetrafluoroethylene polymers |
| Bromochloromethane | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Used as a fire-extinguishing fluid, an explosive suppressant, and as a solvent in the manufacturing of pesticides |
| Metals | | | | | | | | | Metals |
| Vanadium | ug/L | 9.1 | ND | 1.64 | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst |
| Molybdenum | ug/L | 7.53 | ND | 3.39 | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent |
| Cobalt | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Associated with effects on blood (increased hemoglobin, polycythemia) and effects of lung function |
| Strontium | ug/L | 1300 | 80.7 | 672.33 | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Alkaline earth metal that is found naturally in the minerals Celestine and Strontianite |
| Chromium (total) | ug/L | 3.24 | ND | 0.43 | 100 | 100 | NO | 2014 | Chromium is the 21st most abundant element in the Earth's crust and can be present in different chemical forms in plants, soil and volcanic dust, water, humans and animals |
| Chromium 6 (Hexavalent Chromium) | ug/L | 4.21 | ND | 0.31 | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Hexavalent chromium is one of the chemical forms of chromium, which can be present in different forms in the environment, changing from one form to another in water and soil. |
| Perfluorinated Compounds | | | | | | | | | Perfluorinated Compounds |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Used in fire-fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, alkaline cleaners, floor polish, and as a pesticide active ingredient for insect bait traps |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon), fire-fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, grease and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films |
| Perfluorononanoic acid | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant |
| Perfluoroheptanoic acid | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant |

Under the 1996 amendments to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A.) is required once ever five years to issue a new list of up to 30 unregulated contaminants for which public water systems must monitor. The intent of this rule is to provide baseline occurrence data that the E.P.A. can combine with the toxicological research to make decisions about potential future drinking water regulations. In 2014 Granger-Hunter Improvement Distric completed the third round of this contaminant testing. Above are the findings based of the monitering performed. For more information regarding UCMR3, please visit www.drinktap.org.

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| UCMR3 (Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) Table 2.2 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PARAMETER | UNITS | 2014 Max | 2014 Min | 2014 Average | EPA MCL | MCLG | VIOLATION | LAST SAMPLEd | COMMENTS/LIKELY SOURCE(S) |
| Hormones | | | | | | | | | Hormones |
| Estradiol | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Estrogenic hormone naturally produced in the human body; and used in pharmaceuticals |
| Ethynylestradiol | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Synthetic steroid; prepared from estrone |
| Hydroxyestradiol | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Estrogenic hormone naturally produced in the human body; and used in veterinary and human pharmaceuticals |
| Equilin | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Estrogenic hormone derived from horses; and used in pharmaceuticals |
| Estrone | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Estrogenic hormone naturally produced in the human body; and used in veterinary and human pharmaceuticals |
| Testosterone | ug/L | ND | ND | NS | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Androgenic steroid naturally produced in the human body; and used in pharmaceuticals |
| 4-Androstene-3,17-dione | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Steroidal hormone naturally produced in the human body; and used in an anabolic steroid and a dietary supplement |
| Oxyhalide Anion | | | | | | | | | Oxyhalide Anion |
| Chlorate | ug/L | 310 | ND | 100.5 | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Chlorate is a known by-product of the drinking water disinfection process, forming when sodium hypochlorite or chlorine dioxide are used in the disinfection process |
| Synthetic Organic Compound | | | | | | | | | Synthetic Organic Compound |
| Dioxane | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos |
| Viruses | | | | | | | | | Viruses |
| Enteroviruses | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Enteroviruses are a genus of positive-sense single-stranded RNA viruses associated with several human and mammalian diseases |
| Noroviruses | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | UR | NE | NO | 2014 | Norovirus, is the most common cause of viral gastroenteritis in humans. It affects people of all ages |

Under the 1996 amendments to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A.) is required once ever five years, to issue a new list of up to 30 unregulated contaminants for which public water systems must monitor. The intent of this rule is to provide baseline occurrence data that the E.P.A. can combine with the toxicological research to make decisions about potential future drinking water regulations. In 2014 Granger-Hunter Improvement Distric completed the third round of this contaminant testing. Above are the findings based of the monitering performed. For more information regarding UCMR3, please visit www.drinktap.org.

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## MANGENESE

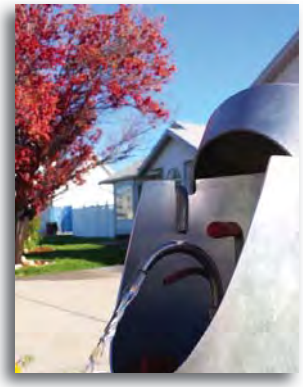
**Public Water Systems** - The term "public water system" means a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves at least twenty-five individuals.n
The federal government has established regulatory limits (standards) on over 100 chemical and microbial contaminants in drinking water. These have their origin in the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), which governs public water systems. Many states have established their own standards, which must be at least as stringent as the federal standards.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets two types of standards:
**Primary standards** are set to provide the maximum feasible protection to public health. They regulate contaminant levels based on toxicity and adverse health effects. The goal of standard setting is to identify Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) which prevent adverse health effects.
**Secondary standards** regulate contaminant levels based on aesthetics such as color and odor, which do not pose a risk to health. These secondary maximum contaminant levels (SMCLs) are guidelines, not enforceable limits. They identify acceptable concentrations of contaminants which cause unpleasant tastes, odors, or colors in the water. SMCLs are for contaminants that will not cause adverse health effects.

Public water suppliers are required to monitor the quality of the water they supply. Consumers must be notified if a primary standard is exceeded.

The high maximum result is not a violation, Manganese is a secondary standard and sampling is not required. Granger-Hunter Improvement District is determined to find the cause of the discolored water, therefore sampling for manganese at our sources was completed in 2015. The high results have triggered us to investigate this matter further and look at ways of improving this issue.

# Lead Levels



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. For more information please contact our office at 801-968-3551.

## Why is my water yellow?

Yellow or discolored water is a potential problem in drinking water that comes from your taps. The most common reason for the discolored water is caused by high concentration of iron and manganese that naturally occur in the drinking water. Granger-Hunter Improvement District has seven deep water wells that we use to service our customers; these wells contain these harmless minerals in small quantities. When changes are made to our system, it has an impact that may result in the customer having yellow water for a short period of time. Some of these impacts are mainline breaks, waterline construction in your area, or the fire department using fire hydrants, to name a few.

**Should you be concerned?**

Should you be concerned for your health if you or your child or pet inadvertently drink discolored water? Not necessarily. If its iron and manganese, which is most commonly mixed in the water, they are harmless to the human body. The human body, in fact, needs these minerals in small quantities to function correctly. This does not mean you should be gulping down this water though. What you should be concerned about, however, is the fact that the iron and manganese will cause difficult-to-remove stains in your cloths and furniture. If your clothes become stained, you will need to clean them with a rust remover. DO NOT use chlorine with this type of water, as it reacts adversely with the iron and manganese minerals.

# Water Conservation


Although we have made great strides in reducing water consumption, we still have a ways to go. We need to make simple water conserving principles our way of life. We need to make every drop count. There are simple actions you can take to help ensure we, and future generations, continue to enjoy the benefits of having a clean, safe and reliable water supply. It's not as hard as you might think.


The average Utah homeowner uses about twice the amount their landscape truly needs.

Conservation Garden Park at Jordan Valley
DEMONSTRATING AND PROMOTING WATER-WISE LANDSCAPING

Contact Us:

Granger-Hunter Improvement District
2888 South 3600 West,
West Valley City, 84119

Phone 801-968-3551
www.ghid.org

# Water Fluoridation

All water delivered to GHID customers is fluoridated. In 2015 fluoridation levels ranged from 0.2 mg/L to 1.3 mg/L. Questions regarding Fluoridation may be addressed by calling the Salt Lake Valley Health Department at 801-313-6602.

## HEALTH ALERT

Special Health Information:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immunocompromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

### Do not dispose of your Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Product (PPCP's) through the toilet, drain, or sink:

Very small concentrations of PPCP's have been detected in public water systems for decades. These constituents are released into the environment through our wastewater treatment systems. Research has focused on detecting and identifying PPCP's, which are not regulated. Even though PPCP's are not regulated, GHID is committed to protecting the water supply from these compounds. As a part of this effort, GHID requests that its customers comply with the Division of Water Quality's Prescription Disposal Program when disposing of PPCP's. Information pertaining to this program is available at www.MedicationDisposal.utah.gov.

# Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency sets legal limits on the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The United States Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land, or through the ground, it can acquire naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

### Substances that may be present in source water 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; Pesticides and Herbicide, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by contacting the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.