



White City Water Improvement District

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We are pleased to provide the 2015 Annual Water Quality Report. We are, once again, able to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds Federal and Utah State drinking water health standards. White City Water Improvement District ("WCWID") routinely monitors for contaminants in our drinking water in accordance with Federal and Utah State standards. WCWID is dedicated to providing safe drinking water and we depend on you our customers to assist us in protecting the safety of our water resources. The Board and Staff consistently strive to provide you with excellent water and service. Our goal has always been to provide an approved and dependable supply of drinking water.

The District's wells are all located within the District's service area. All water used by the District is obtained from our wells, which draw water from deep aquifers. As a matter of WCWID policy and Utah State Division of Drinking Water ("DDW") requirements, WCWID actively monitors its water for contaminants as set forth in the accompanying WCWID Data Sheet 2015 ("Data Sheet"). The schedule when to monitor for various contaminants is determined by DDW rule. All tests have been taken on a timely basis and we are pleased to report no violation of DDW requirement(s) has occurred.

The Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") prescribes regulations, implemented by DDW, which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. On the Data Sheet, those amounts are shown as the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal ("MCLG") [the amount of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health – the allowed margin of safety] and Maximum Contaminant Level ("MCL") the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water – set close to as feasible to the MCLG using the best available treatment technology. The accompanying WCWID Data Sheet illustrates that its drinking water is well below the MCLG and MCL limits put into place by the EPA and DDW. Although WCWID's Data Sheet does not show contaminants exceeding applicable health standards, DDW Administrative Rule 309-225-6 dictates that the following language be included in all water quality reports:

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 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. 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 (800-426-4791).

2015 Water Quality Report Cont.

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. WCWID 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>.

Although the District has emergency supply contracts for water from Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District ("JVWCD") and Sandy City ("Sandy"), there was no need to use those contracts during 2015, and no water was taken from either JVWCD or Sandy. Consequently, there is no requirement, under applicable DDW rules to provide within this report the data sheets of either JVWCD or Sandy. Copies of those sheets are directly available from JVWCD and Sandy.

If you have any questions about the contents of this report or any concerns regarding the White City Water Improvement District, please contact General Manager, Paul H. Ashton, at the District Office 801-571-3991. If you would like to become more involved in the governance of the District please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Unless otherwise posted, they are held on the third Wednesday of every month at 6:00 PM at the District Office, 999 East Galena Drive (9800 South) Sandy, UT.

2015 Water Quality Report

WHITE CITY WATER IMPROVEMENT DATA SHEET 2015

	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	Results	Sample Period	MOST LIKELY SOURCE
PRIMARY INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS-Testing required by rule at set intervals up to every 9 years						
Asbestos	mfl	7	7	ND	2012	Decay of asbestos cement water mains Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from orchards
Arsenic	mg/l	0.10	0.05	ND-.0008	2009-2015	
Barium	mg/l	2	2	0.107-1.1	2009-2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Chromium	mg/l	0.1	0.1	ND -.0005	2009-2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Cyanide	mg/l	0.2	0.2	ND -0.002	2009-2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Fluoride	mg/l	4	4	ND -0.3	2009-2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Mercury	mg/l	0.002	0.002	ND 0.0002	2009-2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Selenium	mg/l	0.05	0.05	0.0006-0.0014	2009-2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits Erosion of naturally occurring deposits, road de-icing.
Sodium	mg/l	NE	NE	9.9-160	2009-2015	
Sulfate	mg/l	1000	1000	8-31	2009-2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	2000	NE	188-890	2009-2015	Soil runoff
Turbidity	NTU	0.3-5.0	TT	0.11-5.8	2009-2015	Soil runoff, MCL if 0.5 for surface water and 5.0 for groundwater
Nitrate	mg/l	10	10	0.2 -4.0	2015	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, sewage and naturally eroding deposits
Nitrite						
Testing Not Required/Waiver						
LEAD AND COPPER (30 TESTS PERFORMED AT THE CUSTOMER TAP)						
Copper -(90th percentile for compliance)	mg/l	AL=1.3	0.013	0.0064 - 0.234	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead- (90th percentile for compliance)	mg/l	AL=0.015	<0.001	ND-0.0025	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing system
ORGANIC MATERIAL						
Total Coliform, colonies/100/mL		Goal met with zero positive results	0	0	15 samples monthly are required by the State	Naturally present in the environment No violations as all repeats were clean
Fecal Coliform And E. Colit		0	0	0		Human and animal fecal waste
RADIOLOGICAL						
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	15	9-10	3.1- 18.8	2013-2014	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/l	5	NE	0.04-1.2	2013-2014	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
WATER QUALITY KEY						

AL: Action Level
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
NE: Not Established
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
PCi/L" picocuries per liter

mg/l: parts per million or milligrams per liter
Ug/L: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
TT: Treatment Technique
UR: Unregulated at this time
N/D: None Detected

General Manager's Report

MAINTAINING A FIRST CLASS WATER SYSTEM

With temperatures climbing into the high 90s and some days exceeding 100 degrees, the demand for water is high and the responsibility of the White City Water Improvement District to provide that water is great. To meet that responsibility, the District constantly seeks to maintain, and, where necessary, upgrade the water distribution system to better serve your needs. For example, since all of the water used by the water users come from deep wells, many extending over 900 feet into the underground aquifer, District water operators daily monitor the wells to ensure electric motors and pumps are performing to engineered specification. Not all wells are needed at the same time and depending on weather and customer need, different wells are run at different times of the year. In addition, the water system is designed with built in redundancy so if one well has mechanical or other problems, another well can be turned on to take up the load. Also, except for the hot months of summer, it is not necessary for the District to run its two largest wells – Well No. 9 and No 10, both of which pump water in excess of 2,000 gallons per minute. This is good as the electrical cost to run the largest wells are fairly high. While, the District encourages all of its users to be wise in their water usage, and to conserve where possible (such as avoiding use of sprinklers between 10:00 am and 6:00 pm), there is plenty of water available in the White City system to maintain lawns and other external landscaping features that make our neighborhoods a welcoming place to live. Further, unlike many other water systems, the elected Board of Trustees of the District have chosen to not arbitrarily raise water rates simply to force people not to use water. Water rates are based instead on the actual costs of the system and the need to maintain and upgrade system to meet the reasonable future needs of the public.

In addition to the wells, another critical part of the water distribution system is over 55 miles of underground pipes that carry the water from the wells to your property. The District has through the years been systematically upgrading and replacing pipelines to ensure their continuing viability to carry water without leaks and breaks. For example this coming month, a new pipeline will be placed in a portion of Zinnia Way and Geranium Street. Extending over 1000 feet, the new pipeline will ensure efficient water service to surrounding properties for decades into the future. Next year the remaining portion of Zinnia Way will also receive a new pipeline. By replacing pipelines in a timely fashion, the District saves future funds that would be otherwise spent in repairing water main breaks that can cause significant damage and disruption.

The third critical part of the District's water distribution system is its water storage facilities located above 1300 East (2,000,000 gallons storage tanks) and 2600 East 9800 South (3,000,000 gallon underground tank). The tanks pressurize the water system and provide needed fire flow requirements. As with the wells and pipelines, the District actively monitors the tanks and maintains them to ensure structural integrity and safety.

Finally, in order to maintain the safety and pristine nature of the District's water supply, the District enforces the State and Federal requirements that any new sprinkler system, or updates to existing sprinkler systems, include backflow prevention devices. The need to protect the system from backflow from sprinklers, homes and other water sources has been the subject of numerous comments in our newsletters and letters to residents of the District. More information about the District's backflow prevention program can be obtained through the District's website at www.wcwid.org

NO PROPERTY TAXES

The District is a local district under the Utah Code governed by an elected five member Board of Trustees, Since its purchase of the old White City Water Company in February 1995, the elected Board has consistently voted to not impose a property tax on the residents. Instead, all of the cost for running the water system, including needed upgrades and infrastructure improvements, are paid for with cost-based rates, including a minimum monthly charge to meet hard costs. The Board reaffirmed that decision at its June 2016 Board Meeting when it voted unanimously to inform Salt Lake County that, once again, the tax rate for White City Water Improvement District is 0.0000.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The first three pages of this report are called the 2015 Annual Water Quality Report, which is sent to every customer of the District to let them know the overall quality of the water system and to notify them of any water quality problems the system may have encountered in the prior year. The report is a requirement of the Safe Drinking Water Act. As noted in the report, the District's water continues to be of such high quality that there is no need to treat it with chemicals, such as chlorine, or to otherwise filter it to ensure its safety. Further, the mineral makeup of the District's deep well water ensures its pure and clear taste that is so envied by other water systems. The District also, at the direction of the Board and water users does not add fluoride chemicals to the water supply.