



White City Water Improvement District

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OPERATIONS MANAGER'S REPORT

Ensuring Water Quality is Always a Top Priority:

White City Water Improvement District ("WCWID") obtains all its water supplies from a deep aquifer that we access through deep wells. The water is so pure that there is no need or legal requirement to add any chemicals or undertake any other disinfecting action prior to delivering the water your homes and businesses.

Our job, as WCWID operations staff, is to ensure the continuing quality of our water

- ✓ By enforcing source protection,
- ✓ Preventing "backflow" from sprinklers and surface water use
- ✓ Constantly monitoring and testing the water as required by regulatory agencies such as the Utah Division of Drinking Water ("DDW") and Federal Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA").

Reminder to Get Your Back Flow Prevention Devices Tested

Every year those properties with back flow prevention devices must have them tested and certified to determine they are still working properly. Letters to those within the water system with such devices are going out and a list of qualified individuals/businesses certified to test the devices are listed on WCWID's website. If you do not receive a letter, it may be that you do not have such a device because your sprinklers were put in before the requirement took effect. On the other hand, if you have a backflow prevention device on your property due to upgrades in your sprinkler system, then please contact the office at 801-571-3991. We are all interested in maintaining the quality of WCWID's water supplies. PLEASE preserve that quality by avoiding backflow and being mindful of water contamination.

Testing Requirements for WCWID

Each year WCWID is required to sample the drinking water system to ensure that it meets the standards set forth by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW). We take a minimum of 15 bacteriological samples a month as well as follow a schedule that determines the required well samples given by the DDW. The well sample schedule is determined by previous sample results and is adjusted accordingly.

The samples collected from the wells are what is known as "regulated contaminants", this does not necessarily determine that they can be potentially hazardous, more that the DDW has placed a limit on what is considered, to be allowable within the drinking water standards.

WCWID is pleased to report that none of the previous year's samples have been above those set limits. A detailed report of our water samples is contained within WCWID's Water Quality Report / Consumer Confidence Report which can be found on WCWID's website. A copy of the report may also be mailed out as part of WCWID's June newsletter.

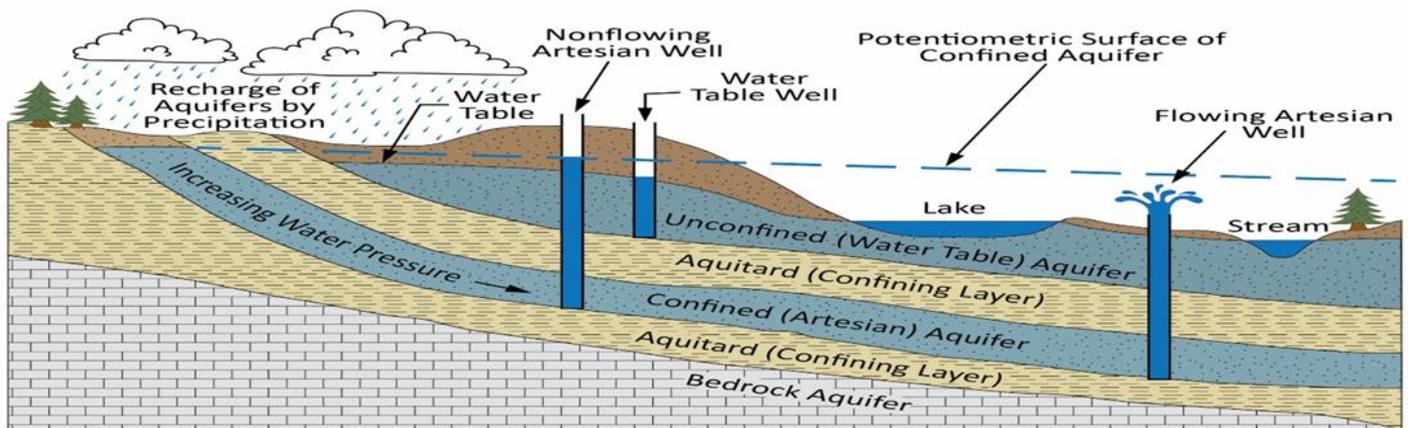
Periodically the EPA releases a list of unregulated contaminants known as UCMR. These are potential contaminants that may occur due to disinfection or treatment byproducts as well as naturally occurring contaminants or man-made contaminants that have found their way into drinking water.

The focus for this round of UCMR samples will be looking into a contaminant known as polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). These substances are found in many known household items, they are also found in fire suppression foams used for wildfires and that's what causing the concern for the drinking water community. Are those chemicals being used to fight forest fires reaching our drinking water through runoff or ground penetration?

The DDW conducted some preliminary samples in 2020 with WCWID at a well site that has potential to be affected by PFAS. Of the 25 separate compounds sampled 24 were below the Method Detection Limit (MDL), The one sample above the MDL had a result below the Method Reporting Limit (MRL) and the concentration is considered an estimate as it is so minimal. This is good news for our system as it appears our groundwater has not been adversely affected by PFAS contamination.

WCWID will be working with the EPA to determine a sampling schedule this year to get all well samples tested for PFAS in the coming years. As we pull all our water from the same aquifer, we expect the same results throughout all well sites.

WCWID Educational Information



Pollution - Point source pollution can be attributed to a single, definable source, while nonpoint source pollution is from multiple dispersed sources.

Point sources - include waste disposal sites, storage tanks, sewage treatment plants, and chemical spills.

Nonpoint sources - are dispersed and indiscreet, where the whole of the contribution of pollutants is harmful, but the individual components do not have harmful concentrations of pollutants.

A good example of nonpoint pollution are residential areas, where lawn fertilizer on one person's yard may not contribute much pollution to the system, but the combined effect of many residents using fertilizer can lead to significant nonpoint pollution. Other significant nonpoint sources of pollution to Utah's aquifers include:

- herbicides and pesticides contributed by agriculture
- nitrate and phosphate contributed by agricultural fertilizer
- nitrate contributed by animal operations, and
- nitrate contributed by septic systems.

Please be careful what you put on our ground over our aquifer