



White City Water Improvement District

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OPERATIONS MANAGER'S REPORT AUGUST 2020

SOURCE PROTECTION:

White City Water Improvement District ("WCWID"), with the help of Sunrise Engineering, has updated our Drinking Water Source Protection Plan. It contains pertinent information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources, and WCWID's management strategies to protect your drinking water. All of your drinking water and water used for landscaping or irrigation comes from deep wells that pull from an underground aquifer. Identifying possible contaminants, which can leach into the ground, is WCWID's number one concern.

The plan includes recognizing potential contamination sources common in our service area, and especially our protection areas around wells, which contaminants include: pesticides, fertilizers, household hazardous wastes, roadways, and detention ponds among others. Fact sheets for possible contaminants are available at our office or on our website www.wcwid.org. Due to the depth of our wells and steps we have taken to protect the points of contamination at the wells we have a low to medium susceptibility to potential contamination.

WCWID has developed management strategies to further protect our wells from possible future contamination, including complying with source protection ordinances of Sandy City, White City Metro Township and Salt Lake County, links to these ordinances can also be found on our website. Please contact us at (801) 571-3991, if you have any questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

SUMMER WATERING:

We are experiencing another hot and dry summer. As temperatures continue rise resulting in minimum to no rainfall, it is important to practice wise watering. Watering every other day for 15 minutes at a time may be convenient, but it can be disastrous for your lawn and plants. Frequent shallow watering causes a plant's roots to grow near the soil surface, where they quickly dry out. When you water, give your grass and plants a deep soaking, to a depth of 12 inches. This will encourage roots to penetrate the subsoil, where the moisture level naturally remains more constant. To prevent wilting, either from too much or too little watering, stick to a routine — for example, flower and vegetable gardens should be watered once a week, an hour at a time. The time of day you water is important. Watering in the evening is not good because leaf surfaces usually remain

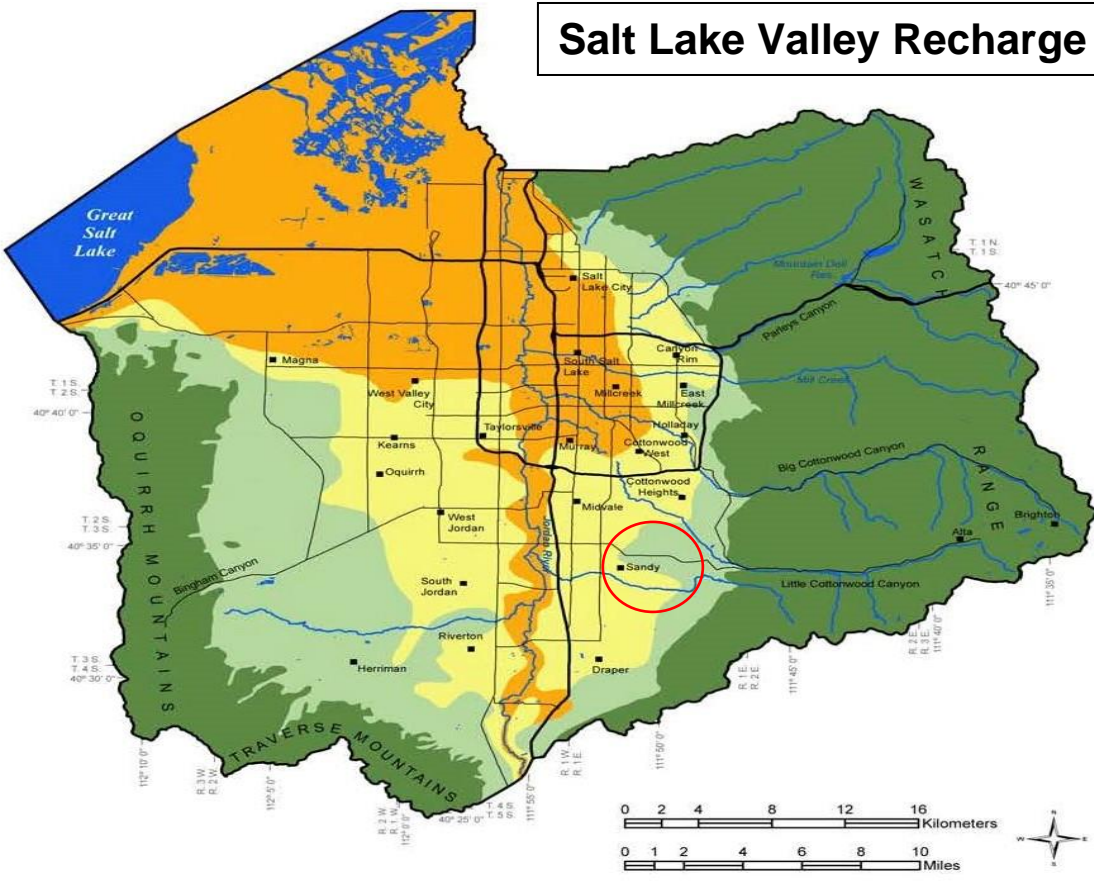
wet overnight — an open invitation for fungal diseases. Midday watering is better for plants, but bad for your water bill because much of the water is lost through evaporation.

Grass lawns need about two inches of water each week. Simply turn on your sprinkler for an hour or two every seven to 10 days, depending on your climate. Remember, sandy soil drains quickly, so it needs to be watered often. Clay soil, on the other hand, holds water for a long time, so you do not need to water as frequently.

If you are watering on a slope or your soil is highly compacted, try watering in stages to achieve the best absorption. Water your lawn until you see runoff, then stop watering, wait until the runoff subsides and begin again.

Ideally, try to water between 5 a.m. and 10 a.m., when the sun is low, winds are calm and temperatures are cool. Under these conditions, less water is wasted through evaporation and leaf surfaces have a chance to dry out during the day, reducing the chance of fungal diseases.

Salt Lake Valley Recharge Zones



As you can see by the map, White City Water is located in the Primary and Secondary Recharge Zones. Being good stewards of our water is extremely Important.

- Explanation**
- Primary recharge; bedrock
 - Primary recharge; unconsolidated basin fill
 - Secondary recharge
 - Discharge
 - Water body
 - Water course
 - Interstate highway
 - State highway
 - Population center

Figure 5. Recharge and discharge areas in Salt Lake Valley, Salt Lake County, Utah (modified from Anderson and others 1994).