



White City Water Improvement District

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We are pleased to provide the 2020 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 2020 (“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).*

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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 2019, 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.

2020 Water Quality Report

WHITE CITY WATER IMPROVEMENT DATA SHEET 2020

	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
Arsenic	mg/l	0.10	0.05	ND-.00012	2018-2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from orchards
Barium	mg/l	2	2	0.106-1.54	2018-2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Chromium	mg/l	0.1	0.1	ND	2018-2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Cyanide	mg/l	0.2	0.2	ND-0.002	2018-2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Fluoride	mg/l	4	4	ND -0.3	2018-2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Mercury	mg/l	0.002	0.002	ND	2018-2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Selenium	mg/l	0.05	0.05	0.0005-0.0025	2018-2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Sodium	mg/l	NE	NE	10.3-371	2018-2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits, road de-icing.
Sulfate	mg/l	1000	1000	9-33	2018-2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/l	2000	NE	220-1650	2018-2020	Soil runoff
Turbidity	NTU	0.3-5.0	TT	ND-9.3	2018-2020	Soil runoff, MCL if 0.5 for surface water and 5.0 for groundwater
Nitrate	mg/l	10	10	0.1-3.8	2020	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	0.0089 - 0.171	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead- (90th percentile for compliance)	mg/l	AL=0.015	<0.001	ND-0.0072	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing system
ORGANIC MATERIAL						
Total Coliform, colonies/100/mL		1	0	0	15 samples monthly	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	3.3- 15.0	2017-2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/l	5	NE	0.06-1.5	2017-2020	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

The first three pages of this report are the 2020 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 water quality problems, if any, 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 and which has resulted in it being consistently selected by water professionals as the among the best tasting water in the State. The District also, at the direction of the Board and water users does not add fluoride chemicals to the water supply.

- **WISE WATER USE**

Outside Water Use:

1. Do not water on hot, sunny, and/or windy days. You may actually end up doing more harm than good to your landscape, as well as wasting a significant amount of water.
2. Sweep sidewalks and driveways instead of using the hose to clean them off
3. Wash your car from a bucket of soapy (biodegradable) water and rinse while parked on or near the grass or landscape so that all the water running off goes to beneficial use instead of running down the gutter to waste.
4. Check for and repair leaks in all pipes, hoses, faucets, couplings, valves, etc. Verify there are no leaks by turning everything off and checking your water meter to see if it is still running. Some underground leaks may not be visible due to draining off into storm drains, ditches, or traveling outside your property.
5. Keep your lawn well trimmed but longer and all other landscaped areas free of weeds to reduce overall water needs of your yard.

Indoor Water Use:

1. About two-thirds of the total water used in a household is used in the bathroom. Concentrate on reducing your bathroom use.
2. Do not use your toilet as a wastebasket. Put all tissues, wrappers, diapers, etc., in the trashcan.
3. Check the toilet for leaks. Is the water level too high? Put a few drops of food coloring in the tank. If the bowl water becomes colored without flushing, there is a leak.
4. Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing your teeth. Fill the sink or a glass instead.
5. When doing laundry, make sure you always wash a full load or adjust the water level appropriately if your machine will do that. Most machines use 40 gallons or more for each load, whether it is two socks or a week's worth of clothes.
6. Repair any leak within the household. Even a minor slow drip can waste up to 15- 20 gallons of water a day.
7. Know where your main shutoff valve is and make sure that it works. Shutting the water off yourself when a pipe breaks or a leak occurs will not only save water, but also eliminate or minimize damage to your personal property.
8. Keep a container of water in the refrigerator for a cold drink instead of running water from the tap until it gets cold. You are putting several glasses of water down the drain for one cold drink.
9. Stopper the sink when rinsing vegetables, dishes, or anything else; use only a sink full of water instead of continually running water down the drain.

The following information on efficient outdoor and indoor water use is available to the customers of WCWID through the main office located at 999 East Galena Drive, Sandy, Utah, and on its website: WCWID.org.