


LEHI CITY WATER DEPARTMENT

2019 Annual Water
Quality Report

Lehi Water



Lehi City Water Quality Report 2019



We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring

the quality of your water. Our water sources have been determined to be from five wells and a spring. They provide groundwater. We also utilize as a source the Central Utah Water Conservancy District.

[The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Lehi City is available for your review.](#)

It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Our sources have been determined to have a low level of susceptibility from potential contamination from sources such as agricultural operations, residential pesticides and herbicides, and residential wastewater disposal systems. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

There are many connections to our water distribution system. When connections are properly installed and maintained, the concerns are very minimal. However, unapproved and improper piping changes or connections can adversely affect not only the availability, but also the quality of the water. A cross connection may let polluted water or even chemicals mingle into the water supply system when not properly protected. This not only com-

promises the water quality but can also affect your health. So, what can you do? Do not make or allow improper connections at your homes. Even that unprotected garden hose lying in the puddle next to the driveway is a cross connection. The unprotected lawn sprinkler system, after you have fertilized or sprayed, is also a cross connection. When the cross connection is allowed to exist at your home, it will affect you and your family first. If you'd like to learn more about helping to protect the quality of our water, call us for further information about ways you can help.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Lehi City Water at 385-201-1700. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 153 North 100 East in the City Administration Building Council Room at 7 p.m. Mayor Mark Johnson and council members Paige Albrecht, Chris Condie, Paul Hancock, Mike Southwick, and Katie Koivisto will be in attendance.

Lehi routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

[As per Lehi City ordinance culinary water is not to be used for any outside watering.](#)

Herbicides and Pesticides

When using herbicides:

- Store in a safe place that children can't get in to.
- Never mix chemicals in the



street, gutter, on a sidewalk or driveway, or any area where rinsing into the storm drains or ditches is a possibility.

- Mix on an impermeable surface so spills can be cleaned up.
- Measure the total square feet to be treated and use only the amount needed.
- Read the label and follow instructions for mixing the proper amount and strength.
- Treat only the area that is needed, there is no need to overuse the chemical.
- Clean up spills and dispose of any extra chemical properly by following the manufacturer instructions.



When using pesticides:

- Be willing to accept a low level of weed, insect, and plant disease infestation.
- Use pesticides only when absolutely necessary.
- Identify pests correctly and then use the proper pesticide.
- Read and follow label directions – the label is the law.
- Calibrate spreader/sprayer to keep from applying too much.
- Don't over water after application.
- Store chemicals in a dry, locked cabinet away from children and pests. Proper storage, mixing, spill cleanup, watering, and disposal procedures are essential in protecting our environment.

You can have a successful vegetable garden with only watering two days a week

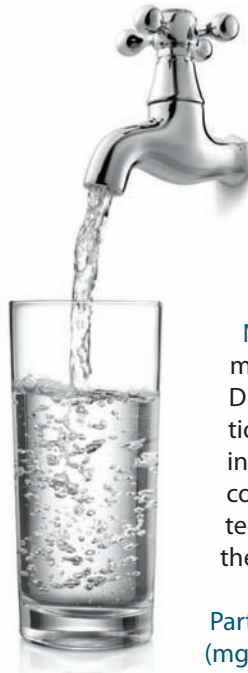
By watering properly and developing strong roots, you can have a great lawn and garden. Check out these tips to ensure smart water consumption and a bountiful harvest.

- Amend your soil. Adding organic matter, particularly compost, will give better root penetration, greater water retention in your soil, as well as many other beneficial effects.
- Focus on spring crops such as carrots, beets, radishes, lettuce, etc. They can be planted very early and take advantage of spring moisture and may not need to be watered much at all.

- Use a 3 to 4-inch layer of mulch around all your plants. This will suppress weeds that compete for moisture and nutrients. It will also keep your soil cool and moist by insulating it from sun and drying winds. You will realize increased soil fertility and better structure as well with using organic mulches. Even moisture conditions provided by mulch will also lessen the likelihood of gardening problems such as cracking or blossom end rot on tomatoes.



- Use drip systems or hand water judiciously. Drippers are extremely efficient, and if utilized with timers, will save you time as well as water.
- Water in the evening or at night. This will minimize evaporation and put the water to work growing your plants.
- Plant in wide rows or blocks. This will minimize open areas between plants, allow plants to shade the soil, and increase the ratio of plants to soil allowing for more efficient utilization of water, and your garden space.
- Pull those weeds! Weeds compete for light, nutrients and especially for water.
- Choose drought resistant plants – squash, potatoes, tomatoes, corn, snap and pole beans, New Zealand spinach, eggplant, chard, etc.
- Plant plants with similar water requirements together. This allows you to water efficiently using driplines that can be configured with different emitters or spacing to put the right amount of water into each hydro zone to ensure neither over or under-watering plants with different water requirements.
- Protect your garden from drying prevailing winds. Our winds come from the West in summer (southwest). Fences, hedges, the leeward side of the house are all good wind-break areas to plant.



In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

ND/Low - High - For water systems that have multiple sources of water, the Utah Division of Drinking Water has given water systems the option of listing the test results of the constituents in one table, instead of multiple tables. To accomplish this, the lowest and highest values detected in the multiple sources are recorded in the same space in the report table.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Date- Because of required sampling time frames i.e.

yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem outdated.

Arsenic. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 the 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 who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated

constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

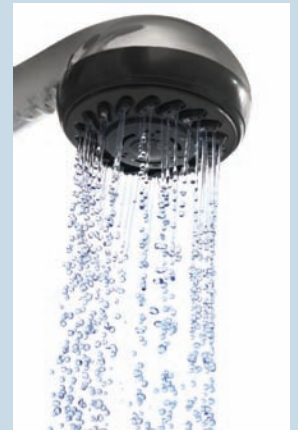
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Lehi is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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>.

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).

Around the House

- Evaluate your water habits and determine ways to cut back on water use.
- Start with your toilet because it's responsible for up to 25% of household use. If it's older it wastes gallons of water with every flush. Upgrading to a low-flow toilet can save up to 75%.
- An average family of 4 uses 881 gallons of water per week just by flushing the toilet.
- 22% of water use comes from doing the laundry. You can save water by making sure to adjust the settings on your machine to the proper load size.
- A leaky faucet can waste 100 gallons of water a day.
- You can refill an 8-oz glass of water approximately 15,000 times for the price of a six-pack of soda.
- Use a dishwasher, if possible. An automatic dishwasher uses 9 to 12 gallons of water while hand washing dishes can use up to 20 gallons.



TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2019	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	2	NTU	N/A	5	2019	Soil runoff
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic	N	0-7.5	ppb	0	10	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.075-0.238	ppm	2	2	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 0.12 b. 0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 2 b. 0	ppb	0	AL=15	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.145-0.4	ppm	4	4	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.193-0.4	ppm	10	10	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0-2.1	ppb	50	50	2019	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	5.062-47.208	ppm	500	None set by EPA	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	5-58	ppm	1000	1000	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	72-336	ppm	2000	2000	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Haloacetic Acids	N	0-33	ppb	0	60	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	N	0-37	ppb	0	80	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	200	ppb	4000	4000	2015	Water additive used to control microbes
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	N	ND-8	pCi/l	0	15	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined	N	ND-0.67	pCi/l	0	5	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	ND-0.1	pCi/l	0	5	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	ND-1.1	pCi/l	0	5	2019	Erosion of natural deposits