LEHI CITY WATER DEPARTMENT

2023 Annual Water Quality Report

Lehi City Water Quality Report 2023

We are 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 include groundwater from five wells and a spring system located in Alpine. Lehi City also purchases drinking water from 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. For more information, please visit http://www.lehi-ut.gov/departments/water/waste-water/.

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 compromises 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, Heather Newall, and Michelle Stallings will be in attendance.

Lehi routinely monitors for contaminants 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, 2023. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

As per Lehi City ordinance culinary water is not to be used for any outside watering.

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:

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.

Test Results

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/ LowHigh	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2023	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	ND	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	2023	Human and animal fecal waste

TURBIDITY

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/ LowHigh	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.17	NTU	N/A	5	2023	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.02	NTU	N/A	0.5	2023	Soil runoff

Test Results

CONTINUED

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

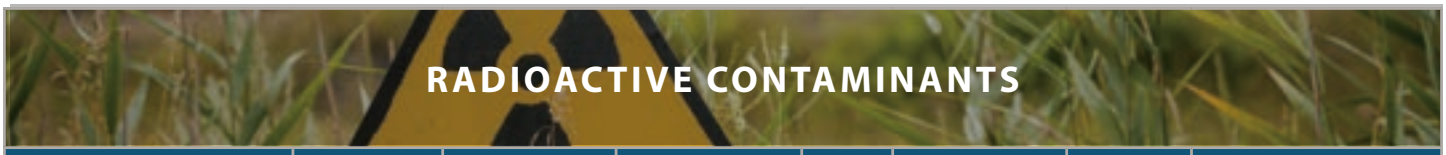
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/ LowHigh	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	N	1-3	ppb	10	10	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	52-238	ppb	2000	2000	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 0138 b. 0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2021	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	15	AL=15	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.2-0.4	ppm	4	4	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	ND-2	ppm	10	10	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	1-7	ppb	50	50	2023	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	5-42	ppm	500	None set by EPA	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills
Sulfate	N	5-54	ppm	1000	1000	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	104-388	ppm	2000	2000	2023	Erosion of natural deposits

Test Results

CONTINUED

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/ LowHigh	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids	N	ND-31	ppb	0	60	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	N	ND-38	ppb	0	80	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	.36	ppm	4	4	2023	Water additive used to control microbes



RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/ LowHigh	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	N	2-5	pCi/l	0	15	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	-0.4-1	pCi/1	0	5	2023	Erosion of natural deposits

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All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring, or manmade. 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.

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).