

TABLE DEFINITIONS

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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

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

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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

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 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Date - Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem outdated.

Waivers (W)- Because some chemicals are not used or stored in areas around drinking water sources, some water systems have been given waivers that exempt them from having to take certain chemical samples, these waivers are also tied to Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.

WATER QUALITY

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 protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources have been determined to be from groundwater sources. Our water sources are Well No.1, No. 4, No. 3A, Well No. 8, Well No.9, Well No. 10 and Well No. 5A. This report shows our water quality and what it means to you, our customer.

White City Water Improvement District (WCWID) routinely monitors 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, 2024. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least some small amounts of constituents. It’s important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for White City WID 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. 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

Cross Connection

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.

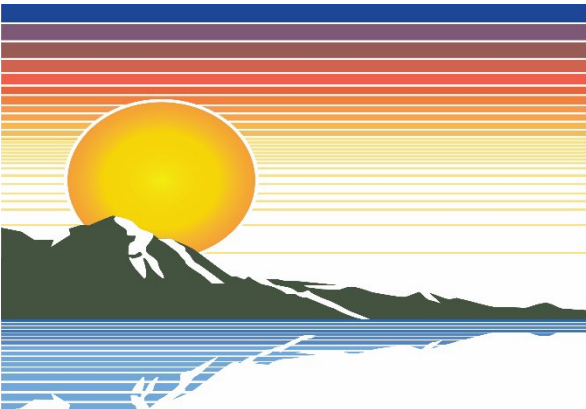
Lead Service Line Inventory

WCWID has completed its initial lead service line inventory it can be viewed by visiting our website: wcwid.utah.gov/lead-service-line-inventory-viewer

JOIN US

If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Wednesday of every month. Our meeting schedule is also available on our website: wcwid.utah.gov/meeting-schedule

2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT



White City Water Improvement District

We’re Pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state regulations. Report available on our website: wcwid.utah.gov

QUESTIONS

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Paul Ashton at (801) 571-3991.

TEST RESULTS

White City Water Improvement District routinely Monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2024. 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.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected-ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Year Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2024	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	0	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	2024	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity	N	0-9.3	NTU	N/A	5	2018-2021	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	0.5	ppb	0	10	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.747	ppm	2	2	2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	0.019-0.27	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
a. 90% results		a. 0.145					
b # of sites that exceed the AL		b. 0					
Fluoride	N	0-0.269	ppm	4	4	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	0-19.1	ppb	0	AL=15	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
		a.5.7					
		b. 0					
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0-3.683	ppm	10	10	2021, 2022, 2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0.6	ppb	50	50	2020	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	62.093	ppm	500	None set by EPA	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	9.389	ppm	1000	1000	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	692	ppm	2000	2000	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	3.3-21.2	pCi/l	0	15	2020, 2022, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined	N	0.736-2	pCi/l	0	5	2020, 2022, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	0.142-0.44	pCi/l	0	5	2020, 2022, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0-1.6	pCi/l	0	5	2020, 2022, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	N	14.2-21.2	ppb	0	30	2023, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER RULE

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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact WCWID 801-571-3991. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

DRINKING WATER HEALTH CONCERNS

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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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).

YOUR DRINKING WATER

Water samples taken in 2024 confirmed the presence of total coliform bacteria. Total coliforms are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of these bacteria is usually a result of a problem with water treatment or the pipes which distribute the water and indicates that the water may have been contaminated with organisms that can cause disease. Symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea, and possible jaundice, and any associated headaches and fatigue. When the monthly samples confirmed the presence of total coliform bacteria, we took steps to identify and correct the problem. Subsequent monthly sampling has confirmed the absence of total coliforms in the water system.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply. We at the White City WID work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources.