

# *Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*

## *Daniel Municipal Water 26005*

### *2020*

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 have been determined to be from groundwater sources. Our water source is from 2 springs and a well

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Daniel Municipal Water 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 septic tanks, roads, residential areas, etc. 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 within our water system. However, unapproved connections and improper plumbing changes can adversely affect the quality of your water. A cross connection can allow polluted water, fertilizer, or other chemicals to contaminate the water supply system when not properly protected. Not only can this affect your health, but it can also damage plumbing and appliances within your property. So, what can you do? Install backflow preventers at all cross connections within the property.

What does a cross connection look like? The most common cross connection is a landscape irrigation system. Mud, fertilizer, and waterborne pathogens can be siphoned backwards into the drinking water if the irrigation system has no backflow preventer. An unprotected garden hose connected to a fertilizer sprayer, or submerged in a pool or puddle, are also considered cross connections. When a cross connection is unprotected at your home, it will affect your family or employees first. If you would like to learn more about preventing backflow at your property, call us for more information.

**I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.**

This report shows our water quality and what it means to you, our customer.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Shelly

Bunker at 435-503-1901. 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 meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 6 PM at 55 South 500 East in Heber City.

Daniel Municipal Water 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020. 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.

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 requirements which a water system must follow.

***Treatment Technique (TT)*** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**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.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	Low	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2020	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	N	0	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	2020	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.5	NTU	N/A	5	2016	Soil runoff
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Antimony	N	ND	Ppb	6	6	2019	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Arsenic	N	ND-1	ppb	0	10	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Asbestos	N	W	MFL	7	7		Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	N	109-118	ppm	2000	2000	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	ND	ppb	4	4		Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	N	ND	ppb	5	5		Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)	N	ND	ppm	NA	TT		Naturally present in the environment
Chromium	N	ND	ppb	100	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the <b>AL</b>	N	a.265 b.0	ppm	1300	AL=1300	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	ND	ppb	200	200		Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	20-311	ppm	4000	4000	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the <b>AL</b>	N	a. 5 b.0	ppb	0	AL=15	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	ND	ppb	2	2		Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel	N	ND	Ppb	10000	10000		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.3	ppm	10000	10000	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	W	ppb	1000	1000		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	1-2	ppb	50	50	2019	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	11-19	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.

Sulfate	N	14-16	ppm	1000	1000	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
If the sulfate level of a public water system is greater than 500 ppm, the supplier must satisfactorily demonstrate that: a) no better water is available, and b) the water shall not be available for human consumption from commercial establishments. In no case shall water having a level above 1000 ppm be used.							
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	236-348	ppm	2000	2000	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
If TDS is greater than 1000 ppm the supplier shall demonstrate to the Utah Drinking Water Board that no better water is available. The Board shall not allow the use of an inferior source of water if a better source is available.							
Thallium	N	ND	ppb	1	2	2020	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
<b>Disinfection By-products</b>							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	9	ppb	0	80	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	3	ppb	0	60	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	ND	ppb	4000	4000		Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha emitters	N	4-5	pCi/l	0	15	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined	N	1	pCi/l	0	5	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	0.5	pCi/l	0	5	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	1	pCi/l	0	5	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides (If Water System has been issued waivers for these samples then this table can be deleted from the report).</b>							
2,4-D	N	ND	ppb	70	70	2019	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	N	ND	ppb	50	50	2019	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide	TT	W	N/A		TT		Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
Alachlor	N	W	ppb	0	2		Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	N	W	ppb	3	3		Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	N	W	ppt	0	200		Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran	N	ND	ppb	40	40	2019	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane	N	W	ppb	0	2		Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	N	ND	ppb	200	200	2019	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	N	W	ppb	400	400		Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	W	ppb	0	6		Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Dibromochloropropane	N	W	ppt	0	200		Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb	N	ND	ppb	7	7	2019	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat	N	W	ppb	20	20		Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	N	W	ppq	0	30		Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall	N	W	ppb	100	100		Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin	N	ND	ppb	2	2	2019	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin	TT	W	N/A	0	TT		Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide	N	W	ppt	0	50		Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate	N	W	ppb	700	700		Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor	N	W	ppt	0	400		Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	N	W	ppt	0	200		Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	N	ND	ppb	0	1	2019	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	N	ND	ppb	50	50	2019	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane	N	W	ppt	200	200		Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor	N	ND	ppb	40	40	2019	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate]	N	ND	ppb	200	200	2019	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	N	ND	ppt	0	500	2019	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol	N	ND	ppb	0	1	2019	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram	N	ND	ppb	500	500	2019	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	N	W	ppb	4	4		Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	N	W	ppb	0	3		Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
Benzene	N	ND	ppb	0	5	2020	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills

Carbon tetrachloride	N	ND	ppb	0	5	2020	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene	N	ND	ppb	100	100	2019	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	N	ND	ppb	600	600	2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	N	ND	ppb	75	75	2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 - Dichloroethane	N	ND	ppb	0	5	2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 - Dichloroethylene	N	ND	ppb	7	7	2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-ichloroethylene	N	ND	ppb	70	70	2020	Discharge from industrial chemical Factories
trans - 1,2 - Dichloroethylene	N	ND	ppb	100	100	2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	N	ND	ppb	0	5	2020	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	N	ND	ppb	0	5	2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	N	ND	ppb	700	700	2020	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene	N	ND	ppb	100	100	2020	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	N	ND	ppb	0	5	2020	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
1,2,4 -Trichlorobenzene	N	ND	ppb	70	70	2020	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 - Trichloroethane	N	ND	ppb	200	200	2020	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 -Trichloroethane	N	ND	ppb	3	5	2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	N	ND	ppb	0	5	2020	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene	N	ND	ppb	1000	1000	2020	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	N	ND	ppb	0	2	2020	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	N	ND	ppb	10000	10000	2020	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

### ***Microbiological Contaminants:***

**Total Coliform.** Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

**Fecal coliform/E.Coli.** Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised

immune systems.

**Turbidity.** Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

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. Daniel Municipal Water 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>.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

### **Non-Acute (Code 22)**

Water samples taken in May and October 2020 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. We determined that it was a sampling error. Subsequent monthly sampling has confirmed the absence of total coliforms in the water system.

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.



**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.

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).

We at Daniel Municipal Water work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Daniel Municipal Water 26005  
1375 S Daniels Rd. Suite #8  
Heber City, UT 84032

June 28, 2021

Brandi Smith  
CCR Compliance  
Division of Drinking Water  
P.O. Box 144830  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830

Dear Ms. Smith:

Subject: Consumer Confidence Report for Daniel Municipal Water 26005

Enclosed is a copy of Daniel Municipal Water's Consumer Confidence Report. It contains the water quality information for our water system for the calendar year 2020 or the most recent sample data.

We have delivered this report to our customers by:

**For systems with population of 500 or smaller (select method below):**

- Posting a notice of the availability of the report in the following locations (*state the specific locations*), then mailing a copy of the report to those who request it.  
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- Putting a notice of the availability of the report on our water bills, then mailing a report to those who request it.
- Making copies of the report available at the Town office

If you have any questions, please contact me at 435-503-4761.

Sincerely,

Amelia Pays  
Daniel Municipal Water 26005