

Conservation

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but you can also save money by reducing your water bill.

Here are a few suggestions:

- Take shorter showers
- Use water-saving nozzles
- Wash full loads of laundry
- Run dishwasher only when full
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses
- Do not use toilet for trash disposal



Monthly Meetings

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 third Thursday each month, beginning at 5:30 p.m., held at the District Office located at 2401 E. 6175 S., Ogden, UT 84403. Please call our office (801) 476-0945 to verify meeting time and location.

Questions

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Matt Sorenson at (801) 476-0945.

We Care About You

Uintah Highlands Improvement District works 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. If you see something suspicious or you have concerns about our drinking water, please give us a call at 801-476-0945.

Uintah Highlands ID
2401 E 6175 S,
Ogden, UT 84403

2024 Consumer Confidence Report



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

POLICY

Regarding Culinary Water

Use of culinary water for irrigation is prohibited. It is unlawful for any person, whether owner or occupant, of any residential or agricultural property, which can be served by secondary water system to use culinary water from the district for the purpose of irrigating any yard, garden or lawn.

Goal

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 our groundwater and surface water sources.

Water Source

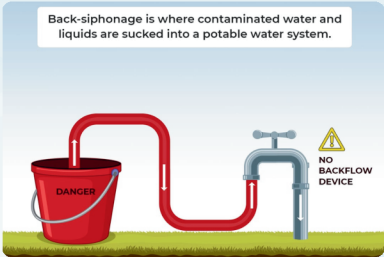
Our water sources include 1 well, 3 springs, and Weber Basin Water. These sources are listed as 2559 S Combe Well, Combe Spring, Dry Canyon Spring, Quaking Aspen Spring, and Weber Basin WCD-Central.

Source Protection

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Uintah Highlands Improvement District 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 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.

Water System Connections

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.



Who is at risk

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least a small amount of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and the potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminates, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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).

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation	Level	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
	Y/N	Detected	Measurement				
		ND/Low-High					
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2024	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.08-0.47	NTU	N/A	5	2022, 2024	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.08-0.47	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2022	Soil Runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony	N	0.6-0.7	ppb	6	6	2022, 2024	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	0-0.7	ppb	0	10	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.028-0.084	ppb	2000	2000	2022, 2024	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.0.253 b.0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	0-3.7	ppb	200	200	2022	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	0-0.192	ppb	4000	4000	2022	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 AL	N	a.6.7 b.1	ppb	0	AL=15	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0-3.05	ppm	10	10	2022, 2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0.5-3.3	ppb	50	50	2022	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	16.04-37.9	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2022, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	4.248-30.464	ppm	1000	1000	2022, 2024	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	184-332	ppm	2000	2000	2022, 2024	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.							
Disinfection By-products							
TTTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	3.33-51.92	ppb	0	80	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	0-50.26	ppb	0	60	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	-0.6 – 9.2	pCi/1	0	15	2022, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	N	0.29	pCi/1	0	5	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	0.13	pCi/1	0	5	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0.06-0.54	pCi/1	0	5	2022, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits

In the table to the left, 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.

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.

Corrosion Control

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, Uintah Highlands Improvement District conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at 10 selected sites every 3 years.

Lead

If present, lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Uintah Highlands Improvement District has conducted 10 lead samples during a 3 year period. Sampling results can be obtained by calling 801-476-0945 or emailing office@uintah-highlands.com.

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.

Uintah Highlands Improvement District 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.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. 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. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

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>.