HCC UTILITY DEPARTMENT
MAKING CONNECTIONS

Hildale/Colorado City Annual Water Quality Report 2024

Water System Information

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report provides you with details about our water quality and what it means. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Nathan Fischer at the Utility Department located at 320 East Newel Avenue, Hildale, Utah phone number 435-874-1160. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Utility Advisory Board meetings held quarterly. Meeting information can be found online at www.hildalecity.com.

FAQ's	Information
Where does my water come from?	Our water sources have been determined to be from groundwater sources. Our water sources are Jans Canyon Spring, Maxwell Spring, Well #4, Well #8, Well #10, Well #11, Well #19, Well #21, Well #22, Well #4b, Well #24 and Academy Avenue Well. The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Hildale-Colorado City Water Department 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.
What is the treatment process?	Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.
Do I need to take special precautions?	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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

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Water Quality Data Table

We routinely monitor for contaminants in our water according to federal and state laws. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHMs[Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	9.96	9.96	9.96	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6.199	6.199	6.199	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.7	0.6	4.6	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.163	0.065	0.28	2024	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.246	0	0.54	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.648	0	0.648	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	.00223	0	1.5	2024	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	500	None	83.1	1.894	84.356	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	6	0	6	2024	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Sulfate (ppm)	1000	1000	3.5	3.534	400	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	96	1110	96	2000	2000	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching

Coliform Bacteria								
Total Coliform (RTCR)	0	5	NA	NA	NA	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment
Microbiological Contaminants								
E. Coli	No Goals	None	NA	NA	NA	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	9.4	-0.1	9.4	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	8.2	8.2	8.2	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	0	30	2.4	2.4	8.2	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity								
Turbidity (ntu)	0	0.3	0.23	0.23	7.9	2023	No	Soil runoff

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Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water (90%tiles)	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.162	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Detections (UCMR)

The EPA uses a set of rules called the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to check for substances in drinking water that aren't controlled by existing rules. Unregulated contaminates are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UMCR)				
Location Sampled	**PFOS Level Detected**	**PFOA Level Detected**	**Unit of Measure**	**Date Sampled**
Well 4	0.50	0.64	ng/L	2024
Well 24	ND	2.6	ng/L	2024
TP003	2.2	0.77	ng/L	2024
Well 8	25	1.6	ng/L	2024
Well 10	3	2.5	ng/L	2024
Well 11	0.65	3.6	ng/L	2024

Drinking Water Definitions

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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Important Drinking Water Definitions	
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Educational Information

Why does water have contaminants?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the *Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791*). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, 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 contaminants, 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 agriculture, 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. In order 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.

Information for Arsenic

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.

General information on the tested Unregulated Substances

Unregulated contaminants are those which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminants monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and where future regulation is warranted.

PFAS

In early 2023, the EPA proposed Drinking Water regulatory standards for a group of chemicals called per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). At the time of this publication, those standards have not been finalized. PFAS are a large family of synthetic chemicals that have been used in a wide variety of consumer products and industrial processes since the mid-20th century.

Six PFAS are proposed to be regulated:

- Perfluorooctanoic (PFOA)
- Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)
- Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFNA)
- Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA, commonly known as GenX chemicals)
- Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)
- Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)

Evidence shows that continued exposure above specific levels to these PFAS substances may lead to adverse health. The state of Utah's website has additional information on steps you can take to reduce PFAS exposure as pfas.utah.gov.
If you have questions about this information, you can contact Nathan Fischer at nathanf@hildalecity.com or 435-874-1160 from Hildale/Colorado City Utilities Department. You can also contact DDW at 801-536-4200 or ddwpfas@utah.gov.

LEAD REDUCTION PROGRAM

Hildale/Colorado City Water Department has completed an initial lead service line inventory. This inventory includes information on the service line material that connects water mains to buildings/houses. This inventory can be accessed at https://hildale-water-lead-service-inventory-ddwlead-hub.hub.arcgis.com/.

Results of lead and copper samples collected 2023

Twenty (20) lead samples were collected 08/25/2023. Sampling results can be obtained by calling 435-874-1160 or emailing nathanf@hildalecity.com.

- ***The total number of lead and copper samples taken: 20***
- ***The most recent 90th percentile value for lead and copper: Lead (ppm) 0.162, Copper (ppb) 1***
- ***The number of sample sites exceeding the action level: 0***

Information for Lead

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. Hildale/Colorado City Water Department 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 Nathan Fischer at the Utility Department located at 320 East Newel Avenue, Hildale, Utah phone number 435-874-1160. 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.

Hildale/Colorado City Water Department determined that all service lines are non-lead.