Statistical Information

Herriman City 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 1st to December 31st, 2019. 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	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2019	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	2019	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0-7	NTU	N/A	5	2016	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	ND-8	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2017	Soil Runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	3-Jan	ppb	0	10	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	.021-.242	ppb	2000	2000	2019	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. 511 b. 0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	ND-1	ppm	4	4	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 **AL**	N	a. 4 b. 0	ppb	0	AL=15	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	ND-3	ppm	10	10	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	8-Jan	ppb	50	50	2019	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	7-103	ppm	500	None set by EPA	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	29-160	ppm	1000	1000	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	132-1076	ppm	2000	2000	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	0.2-9.4	pCi/1	0	15	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined	N	1-2.6	pCi/1	0	5	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	.3-1	pCi/1	0	5	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0.3-1	pCi/1	0	5	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids	N	Mar-39	Ppb	60	60	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	N	16-67	Ppb	0	80	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	500	ppb	4000	4000	2018	Water additive used to control microbes
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	N	ND-1	ppb	50	50	2017	Residue of banned herbicide
2,4-D	N	ND-1	ppb	70	70	2017	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Carbofuran	N	ND-1	ppb	40	40	2017	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Dalapon	N	ND-2	ppb	200	200	2017	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dinoseb	N	ND-1	ppb	7	7	2017	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Oxamyl [Vydate]	N	ND-1	ppb	200	200	2017	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Pentachlorophenol	N	ND-1	ppb	1	1	2017	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram	N	ND-1	ppb	500	500	2017	Herbicide runoff

Table definitions

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.

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 require ments which a water system must follow.

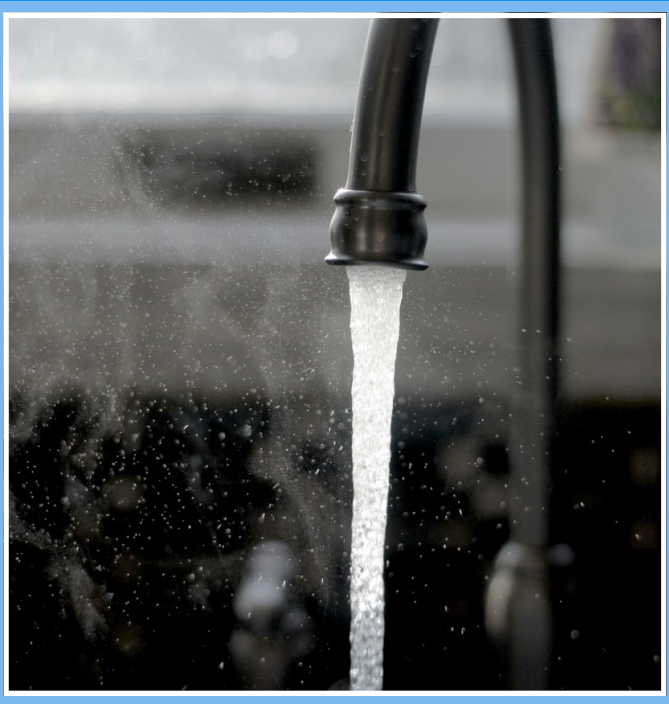
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

Health information about your water

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. Herriman is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

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 at ***epa.gov/safewater/lead***. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. If you are concerned about your risk, call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



Water Hardness

What is water hardness?

Water hardness is one of the most common water quality concerns by consumers. Water considered to be "hard" is high in dissolved minerals—specifically calcium and magnesium.

Herriman City Hardness Test

Well Site	Grains per gallon	Milligrams per liter
Hamilton Well	50-55	684.7 - 770.3
Well #1	35-40	513.5 - 599.1
Well #3	25-30	342.3 427.9
Well #4	25-30	342.3 - 427.9
Jordan Valley Water	10-15	171.1 - 256.7
Arnold Hollow Springs	15-20	171.1 - 256.7
Stillman Well	50-55	684.7 - 770.3

Is hard water safe to drink?

Yes, hard water is safe to drink and to use for cooking and cleaning and is not a health risk. In fact, hard water contains some minerals which make it healthier to drink. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency doesn't consider hard water a health risk, and there are no actual testing standards or limits set for hardness.

Is there anything I can do to remove hardness?

If you remove calcium and magnesium from water, it generally makes the water softer. The two most common processes to remove calcium and magnesium from the water are 1) reverse osmosis filtration, or 2) ion exchange (standard water softener). Reverse osmosis filtration units can handle only small volumes of water and are usually installed at the kitchen sink. Ion exchange units can treat large volumes of water.
You can also use liquid and powdered softeners added to dishwashing machines or laundry machines on a single load basis.

Herriman City
5355 W Herriman Main Street
Herriman, Utah 84096

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

Questions or concerns

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Luke Sieverts at (801)446-5323. 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 every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 7:30 p.m.

Herriman Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report 2019

Water Pollutant Protection

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 the availability and quality of the water. A cross-connection may let polluted water or even chemicals mingle into the water supply system when not adequately protected. This not only compromises the water quality but can also affect your health. So, what can we 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. It will affect you and your family first when the cross-connection is allowed to exist at your home. If you'd like to learn more about helping to protect our water quality, call us for further information about ways you can help.

Herriman City is committed to providing quality water!

We're pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. It is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want to help 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 resources are the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, five wells, and one spring.

Drinking Water Source Protection Plan

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Herriman City is available, upon request, for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources, and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Potential contamination sources common in our protection areas are residential. Our sources have a low susceptibility to potential contamination. We have also developed management strategies to further protect those sources from contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

Herriman City's Public Water Sytem ID # 18157

These results are a combination of Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District and Herriman City Municipal Water sampling.

Localscapes®

What is a Localscape?
The Localscape approach is a series of landscaping **patterns and practices** that take into account Utah's unique climate. It's good landscape design, simplified. Now you can have a landscape that works for where you live.

There are classes available to introduce you to Localscapes for your own yard, including:

- *Introduction to Localscapes*
- *Localscapes University*
- *Creating Waterwise Park Strips*

To learn more, visit ***jvwcd.org/public/conservation***.

Emergency Preparedness

Long Term Water Storage

Herriman City water is treated with chlorine. However, we still recommend adding a minuscule amount of unscented bleach to the water to kill any possible contaminants. The recommended amount is 1/8 of a teaspoon for every gallon.

We recommend rotating home-stored water annually. Store it in food-grade containers away from light and heat, and not directly on concrete. At a **minimum**, store a two-week supply (14 gallons for each person) for you and your family. Look for the "HDPE" and "2" label on containers for safe, long-term storage.

Alternate Water Sources

Your water heater can be a critical water source in an emergency, but only if it's standing. Go to your home improvement store of choice and purchase a kit to secure the water heater to nearby studs. A falling water heater can break gas lines, water lines, and spill your precious water. Ice cubes, water pipes, and toilet water tanks are other sources of water in your home you can use if you run out of water storage.

Emergency Preparedness Resources

Be Ready Utah
www.beready.utah.gov/beready/family/water.html

FEMA
www.ready.gov/water

Salt Lake Valley Health
www.slcohealth.org/programs/emergency preparedness/index.html

Herriman City
www.herriman.org/be-ready-herriman

Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District
https://jvwcd.org/water/emergency