The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Herriman City is available 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 areas. Our sources have a low susceptibility to potential contamination. 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.

THE CITY OF HERRIMAN WORKS HARD TO PROVIDE QUALITY WATER!

We’re 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 are Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, five wells and one spring.

SAFE DRINKING WATER

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2016

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SAFETY PREPAREDNESS

CROSS CONNECTIONS AT THE FAUCET

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

Questions or concerns
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WATER CONSERVATION:

- Water between 6 p.m. and 10 a.m.
- Adjust watering frequency according to the weather and season
- Check and repair leaking pipes, hoses, sprinklers and toilets
- Install water saving shower heads and toilets
- Do not use toilets as a wastebasket
- Use a broom to clean driveways and sidewalks

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DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PLAN
Herriman City
13011 S Pioneer Street
Herriman, Utah 84096

Water Emergency Preparedness:
Water will keep you alive. If you have enough water, you can live on half of your normal food intake. Make sure to store at least one gallon of water per person per day. Store enough water to last two weeks. People in hot environments, children, nursing mothers and people who are ill should store more water. Rotate your water supply every six months.

Preservation at Home in an Earthquake:
Your water heater can be a critical source of water 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.

Other Sources of Water in Your Home:
Ice Cubes, Water Pipes and Water Tank from your toilets.

WATER CONSERVATION:
Water Conservation has become a new way of life. Water Conservation habits that are developed when there is ample snowpack will help sustain the water supply through growth and dry years. Herriman City Municipal Water suggests the continuation of the following water conservation habits:

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CROSS CONNECTIONS AND YOU!
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 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. 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.

SAFE DRINKING WATER

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/emergencypreparedness/index.html
Herriman City
www.herriman.org/be-ready-herriman
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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

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/emergencypreparedness/index.html

Herriman City
www.herriman.org/Be-Ready-Herriman

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Website: www.herriman.org/be-ready-herriman

Herriman City routinely monitors for contaminants 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, 2016.

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.

### WATER HARDNESS

**What is water hardness?**

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

Many appliances such as dishwashers and washing machines have a setting to adjust for the hardness of water, usually the hardness setting for these appliances are generally measured in grains per gallon.

In grams per gallon, water hardness is classified as follows:

- Less than 4 grains per gallon is considered to be Soft.
- 4-7 grains per gallon is considered to be Moderately Hard.
- 7-10 grains per gallon is Hard.
- Greater than 10 grains per gallon is Very Hard.

**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. Actually hard water contains some minerals which make it healthier to drink. Some people say it tastes better than softened water. The US Environmental Protection Agency doesn’t consider hard water a health risk and there are no testing standards or limits for hard water.

**What are signs of hard water in my home?**

Hard water can be a nuisance in many ways. You may notice an accumulation of white/chalky deposit on items such as plumbing fixtures, tiles, sinks, pots and pans.

Other things you may notice include:

- Increased difficulty in cleaning and laundering tasks.
- Decreased efficiency of water heaters.
- White spots on glassware.
- White spots on your car after washing.
- Soap scum near bathtubs, and shower tiles.
- It is more difficult to remove soap when washing and bathing.

Is there anything I can do to remove hardness?

If Municipal Water has been adding fluoride to your drinking water since 2001, the process of adding the fluoride to the water will naturally remove some of the hardness. It is recommended that you flush your water line for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about the hardness of the water in your home, you may want to have your water tested. Information on how to request testing, locations, and cost can be found at the Utah Water Quality. The fluoride exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**MCLS are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects, contact a healthcare professional.**

### PUBLIC HEALTH INFORMATION

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 water distribution, but homeowners are responsible for the materials in their own service lines and internal plumbing fixtures.

**What is lead?**

Lead is a naturally occurring, silver-white chemical element that is used in plumbing and in some other industrial processes.

**What are the sources of lead in my drinking water?**

Lead in drinking water may come from service lines and home plumbing that contain lead or lead-based solders. Lead can also enter drinking water if service lines and home plumbing, which contain lead or lead-based solders, are connected to lead service lines at a connection point such as a lead service line or lead service line fittings.

**How can I reduce my exposure to lead in drinking water?**

Herriman City Water System uses lead service line connections. Lead service line connections can cause lead to enter your drinking water. To minimize your exposure to lead:

1. Have your water tested for lead.
2. Have the lead service line connections removed.
3. Contact your water supplier if you are concerned about lead in your water.

**What are the symptoms of lead poisoning?**

Symptoms of lead poisoning can range from minor to severe. Symptoms of lead poisoning include:

- abdominal pain
- allergic reactions
- anemia
- constipation
- decreased hearing
- decreased learning ability
- dental decay
- dizziness
- diarrhea
- difficulty in learning
- delayed growth
- depression
- diarrhea
- darkening of the skin
- destruction of teeth
- disorientation
- dry skin
- easy bruising
- enlarged spleen
- encephalopathy
- enuresis
- emotional lability
- fatigue
- hemoglobinuria
- hyperactivity
- irritability
- learning disabilities
- loss of appetite
- loss of desire
- loss of speech
- mental retardation
- mood changes
- night blindness
- nervousness
- nausea
- leg cramps
- osteoporosis
- paralysis
- palpitations
- perspiration
- poor sleep
- poor vision
- ringing in the ears
- speech problems
- tremors
- thick tongue
- tinnitus
- vomiting

**What can I do to reduce my exposure to lead in drinking water?**

The following steps can help reduce exposure to lead in drinking water:

1. Have your water tested for lead.
2. Have the lead service line connections removed.
3. Contact your water supplier if you are concerned about lead in your water.

**WATER HARDNESS TEST**

Herriman City is committed to maintaining water hardness levels that are consistent with the standards set by the Utah State Health Department. The following table shows the results of the water hardness test conducted during the months of January to December 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected (ND/Low-High)</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Date Sampled</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardness</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>≤ 7</td>
<td>≤ 7</td>
<td>≤ 7</td>
<td>Norwegian</td>
<td>Drinking water treatment systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCES OF WATER HARDNESS**

- **Fluoridation:**
  - In accordance with the Salt Lake Valley Health Department, Herriman City Municipal Water System will fluoridate water to a level of 1.0 mg/l.
  - The amount added by Herriman City Municipal Water System will not exceed 0.8 mg/l.
  - The addition of fluorine is a proven method for controlling tooth decay.

**Lead:**

- Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.
  - Lead in drinking water comes from service lines and home plumbing.

**Sulfate:**

- Sulfate is a naturally occurring mineral in water.
  - Elevated levels of sulfate can cause health problems, especially for persons with kidney disease.

**Fluoride:**

- Fluoride is added to drinking water to prevent tooth decay.
  - The optimal fluoride level is 1.0 mg/l.

**Bacterial Contaminants:**

- Coliform bacteria are a measure of the purity of water.
  - Elevated levels of coliform bacteria can cause health problems, especially for persons with weakened immune systems.

**Chemical Contaminants:**

- Chemicals are added to drinking water to control pH, taste, and odor.
  - Chemicals are monitored to ensure that they are within acceptable levels.

**Disinfectant Residuals:**

- Disinfectants are added to drinking water to control bacterial growth.
  - Disinfectants are monitored to ensure that they are within acceptable levels.

**Table Definitions:**

**MCL** - The Maximum Contaminant Limit (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to protect the public health. The MCLs are expressed in parts per million (ppm).

**MCLG** - The Maximum Contaminant Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or anticipated risk to health. The MCLGs are non-enforceable goals.

**ND/Low** - For water systems that have multiple sources of water, corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

**NP/Low** - For water systems that do not have multiple sources of water, corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

**ppb** - Parts per billion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Date Sampled</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic (ppb)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Drinking water treatment systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacteriological</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Drinking water treatment systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological Oxidation</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Drinking water treatment systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppb)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Drinking water treatment systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppb)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Drinking water treatment systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Drinking water treatment systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Drinking water treatment systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sulfate (ppm)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
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**Radioactive Contaminants:**

- Radioactive contaminants are monitored to ensure that they are within acceptable levels.

**Disinfection By-Products:**

- Disinfection by-products are monitored to ensure that they are within acceptable levels.

**Microbiological Contaminants:**

- Microbiological contaminants are monitored to ensure that they are within acceptable levels.

**Inorganic Contaminants:**

- Inorganic contaminants are monitored to ensure that they are within acceptable levels.

**Organic Contaminants:**

- Organic contaminants are monitored to ensure that they are within acceptable levels.

**Fluoride:**

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