



GRANGER-HUNTER  
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

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# Annual Water Quality Report for 2022

PWS ID: 18007



# About Your Water



## Where Your Drinking Water Comes From

Most drinking water in the United States comes from a river, a lake, or from an underground well. The water we provide to you comes from Granger-Hunter Improvement District (GHID) and Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVCD) sources which include: Upper Provo River Reservoirs, Weber/Provo Rivers Diversion Canal, Jordanelle Reservoir, Deer Creek Reservoir, Southeast Well Field, 1300 East Well Field, and Granger-Hunter Well Field.

## We Protect the Source

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan (DWSP) for Granger-Hunter Improvement District is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contaminant sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. A copy of the DWSP can be viewed at our offices at 2888 South 3600 West in West Valley City. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Please contact us if you have any questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

## What Is in Your Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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.
- 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, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.



### **CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL**

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment or water sources of questionable quality. Contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system fluctuates.

**Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home.**

An unprotected garden hose lying in a puddle is a cross connection. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination. Installing an approved backflow prevention assembly can help protect against cross contamination. For more information on backflow prevention, visit our website at [ghid.org](http://ghid.org).

# Your Role in Water Quality

## Check Your Home or Business' Plumbing for Lead and Copper

We work hard to provide high quality water when it arrives on your property. Once the water we provide passes through the meter on your property however, it is exposed to a whole new environment in your home that we have no control over. But you do.



Some of the things that can change the water quality on your property include your plumbing and pipe material, how long you go without running the water, and whether or how you connect irrigation/sprinkler's to your home's water supply. 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. Granger-Hunter 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. 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>

## Look Out for Special Populations

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

# Your Water Meets All Standards

## Table of Water Data for 2021

The samples were taken in 2021 unless noted otherwise.

### Inorganic Contaminants

	Last Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2021	0	11.5*	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2021	0.018	0.15	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2021	0	3	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2021	0.14	0.8	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Selenium	2021	0	8.1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	2021	8	91.702	500	None	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sulfate	2021	5.4	149.125	1000	1000	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2021	132	652	2000	2000	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity	2021	0.01	0.8	0	0.3	NTU	N	Soil Runoff.

\*11.5 ppb Arsenic is prior to blending from a well that is not currently operating.

## Radioactive Contaminants

	Date Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters	2019	0	3	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2017	0	2.6	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226	2017	0	1.3	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	2019	-0.3	1.3	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

## Total Organic Carbon – Tested at Jordan Valley

	Date Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Percent of Removal Required	2021	0.8	2.6	N	Naturally present in the environment

## TCR Tables

Microbiological Contaminants	Date Sampled	Sample Count	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	2021	1200+	0	5	N	Naturally present in the environment.
E. coli	2021	1200+	No goals	None	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

## Disinfection By-products

	Date Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (THAAs)	2021	0	31.9	0	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	2021	2.93	68.4	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

**Lead and Copper – Tested throughout Granger-Hunter. Testing is done every three years.**

Most recent tests were taken in 2019.

	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90% tiles	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.787	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	0	15	7	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

- Information on lead in drinking water: [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)

## Definitions

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.
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.
(ppm) or (mg/l)	Part Per Million = 1 drop of water in a hot tub. Milligrams per liter
(ppb) or (ug/l)	Part Per Billion = 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool. Micrograms per liter
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	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	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: This is the lowest amount of cleaning chemical drinking water should have, because it is the lowest amount needed to make sure bacteria and viruses can't live.
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.
mg/L	Number of milligrams in one liter of water
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	Not applicable
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Turbidity is measured with an instrument called a nephelometer. Measurements are given in nephelometric turbidity units.

# Stay Informed About Your Water

## Your input is important to us!

You are welcome to attend our Board meetings. Visit [ghid.org](http://ghid.org) website for more details.

## Social Media

One way to stay connected with us is by following us on [Instagram](#) or [Facebook](#). Here you'll find the latest news about big projects we're working on, fun lessons for students, or opportunities to get involved with water in our community. We also offer helpful tips on conservation, landscaping, and how to protect your pipes.

## Additional Resources

- The Safe Drinking Water Act: [www.epa.gov/sdwa](http://www.epa.gov/sdwa)
- CDC Guide to Understanding your CCR:  
[http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/understanding\\_ccr.html](http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/understanding_ccr.html)
- American Water Works Association: <http://www.awwa.org>
- Weekly lawn watering guide: [conservewater.utah.gov/weekly-lawn-watering-guide](http://conservewater.utah.gov/weekly-lawn-watering-guide)

## En español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, contáctenos por correo electrónico a [r.perry@ghid.org](mailto:r.perry@ghid.org) o por teléfono al 801.968.3551.

## Future Water Quality Improvements

Currently, GHID uses six wells to supply approximately 25% of all water delivered, with the rest supplied by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District. In 2018, GHID began a detailed study of our water quality to determine what is causing our aesthetic and taste/odor issues and what we can do to solve them. This study determined that chlorine, added at all our well sites, was causing iron and manganese to oxidize, which can turn the water yellow and/or black. Higher levels of ammonia can also cause chlorine odor issues. The higher levels of iron, manganese and ammonia are found naturally in our groundwater in the Salt Lake Valley. In 2019, GHID's consultant performed testing of iron/manganese removal treatment at these six wells. The tests proved successful. In 2020, GHID's Board of Trustees approved the first consultant contract to design a treatment facility to treat three of the wells at one site. The design of the first facility, the Rushton Groundwater Treatment Plant, will be completed in 2020 with construction to start in 2021. Visit <https://www.ghid.org/future-water-quality-improvements> for more information.

## Is Arsenic a Problem?

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.



## **Turbidity:**

Turbidity is the measure of cloudiness of the water and has no health effects. However, too much turbidity can interfere with the disinfection process, making it easier for bacteria to grow. High turbidity may therefore indicate the presence of bacteria or other disease-causing organisms, such as viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms like nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and headaches.

## **Contact us**

For more information regarding this report, contact:

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