

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
The Water We Drink
Price River Water Improvement District
January 2024 To December 2024

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 ground and surface water sources. Our water sources are LT2 Raw, Price River Intake and Price City system water.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Price River Water 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 medium level of susceptibility from potential contamination from sources such as septic tanks, roads, residential areas, industrial areas. 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.

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.

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

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Troy Mastin at tmastin@prwid.gov. 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 Board meetings, Board meeting schedules can be found online at prwid.gov. you can also Contact Troy Mastin at 435-472-3103 or call our main office at (435) 637-6350 for more information.

Price River Water Improvement District routinely monitors 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, 2024. 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.

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.

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.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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.

Date- Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem out-dated.

Waivers (W)- Because some chemicals are not used or stored in areas around drinking water sources, some water systems have been given waivers that exempt them from having to take certain chemical samples, these waivers are also tied to Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.

TEST RESULTS							
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	ND	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2024	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	N	ND	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	2024	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.0	NTU	N/A	5	2022	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.11	NTU	N/A	0.3 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 1.0	2024	Soil Runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	ND	ppb	0	10	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	.049- .06	ppm	2000	2000	2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)	N	1.9 – 4.15	ppm	NA	TT	2024	Naturally present in the environment
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. .321 b.0	ppb	1.3	AL=1300	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride	N	125	ppb	4000	4000	2020	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. 2 b.0	ppb	0	AL=15	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.0 - .18	ppm	10000	10000	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0.9	ppb	50	50	2020	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	21.8 - 29	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	60	ppm	1000	1000	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	324	ppm	2000	2000	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	N	ND	ppb	1	2	2020	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Disinfection By-products

TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	4 – 70.74	ppb	0	80	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	8.46 - 54	ppb	0	60	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	55	ppb	4000	4000	2023	Water additive used to control microbes

Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters	N	2	pCi/l	0	15	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined	N	ND	pCi/l	0	5	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	ND	pCi/l	0	5	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	ND	pCi/l	0	5	2021	Erosion of natural deposits

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 contaminants 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

Contaminant	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Lithium	21.6	Ppb	2023	Naturally Occurring

Lithium

Lithium is a natural metal that can be found more in certain places, especially in the groundwater of dry areas in the Western U.S. People have been using lithium in medicines for a long time to help with certain health issues. Even though we know a lot about using lithium in medicine, there's not much information about the health risks for people who get small amounts of lithium from drinking water, which is way less than what's used in medicine. Right now, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is not sure about the risks for people who have low levels of lithium in their drinking water. Scientists are still learning about how lithium affects our health and at what levels it might be a concern.

Lead

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. Price River WID 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

As you can see from the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected.

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 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).

We at Price River Water Improvement District work 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.

Corrosion Control information

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, Price River Water Improvement District conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every three years as required by the Division of Drinking water and/or the EPA

Price River Water Improvement District also monitors the PH of the water Daily, and at times, if the PH gets below 7.2 , treats the water using Hydrated Lime to control corrosion in our system.

Lead Service Line Inventory Information

Price River Water Improvement District has completed an initial lead service line inventory Through Sunrise Engineering. This inventory includes information on the service line material that connects water mains to buildings/houses. These inventory reports are publicly available by calling Josh Reidhead at sunrise engineering at (385) 259-3966

Service line inventory:

Non Lead = 1,122

Galvanized requiring replacement = 0

Unknown = 1,726

Lead needing inspection = 1

Total number of service lines = 2,849

(Service line inventory is still being collected by sunrise engineering)

General Information on the Tested Unregulated Substances

Unregulated contaminants 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.

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. They do this check every five years, focusing on substances that might affect our health. In the fifth round, called UCMR5, they are looking for 30 chemicals in samples taken between 2023 and 2025, focusing on how PFAS and lithium affect drinking water. Since there are no rules for PFAS and lithium right now, UCMR5 looks at how often they appear and in what amounts. This helps make rules in the future under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Collecting data, like with UCMR, helps scientists make decisions to understand and solve problems with contaminants in drinking water that might affect communities.

PFAS

PFAS, or per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, are man-made chemicals used in various everyday products and industrial processes. They have been around since the mid-1900s and are known for their water and grease-resistant properties. PFAS can be found in things like non-stick cookware, waterproof clothing, and even in firefighting foams. However, ongoing exposure to high levels of PFAS may pose health risks, impacting things like the immune system and development. It's important to be aware of these chemicals and take steps to reduce exposure for a healthier lifestyle. If you want to learn more about how to lower your exposure to PFAS, you can visit the State of Utah's website at pfas.utah.gov. They have extra information and steps you can take to stay safe.

Lithium

Lithium is a natural metal that can be found more in certain places, especially in the groundwater of dry areas in the Western U.S. People have been using lithium in medicines for a long time to help with certain health issues. Even though we know a lot about using lithium in medicine, there's not much information about the health risks for people who get small amounts of lithium from drinking water, which is way less than what's used in medicine. Right now, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is not sure about the risks for people who have low levels of lithium in their drinking water. Scientists are still learning about how lithium affects our health and at what levels it might be a concern.

If you have questions about this information, you can contact **Troy Mastin** at tmastin@prwid.gov or (435) 472-3103 from Price River Water Imp. Dist.. You can also contact DDW at 801-536-4200 or ddwpfas@utah.gov.

For No Detections - Voluntary Report

Water Quality Data Continued

Unregulated Parameters - Non-Detected

We checked for different substances that are not controlled by regulations in drinking water. In our tests for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium in 2023, we didn't find any of these unregulated substances. If something is unregulated, it means there are no violations for having it. You can learn more about PFAS at pfas.utah.gov.

For Detections of PFAS or Lithium

Water Quality Data Continued

Unregulated Parameters - Detected and Non-Detected

We checked for different substances that are not controlled by regulations in drinking water. We tested for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium in 2023. In our tests in 2023, we found that these things were either within the allowed limits or not found. If something is unregulated, it means there are no violations for having it. You can learn more about PFAS at pfas.utah.gov.

Lithium (ppb)	21.5	21.5	21.5	UR	NE	No	Naturally Occurring
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NE= Not Established; UR= Unregulated; PR = Proposed to be regulated, final rule expected in 2024