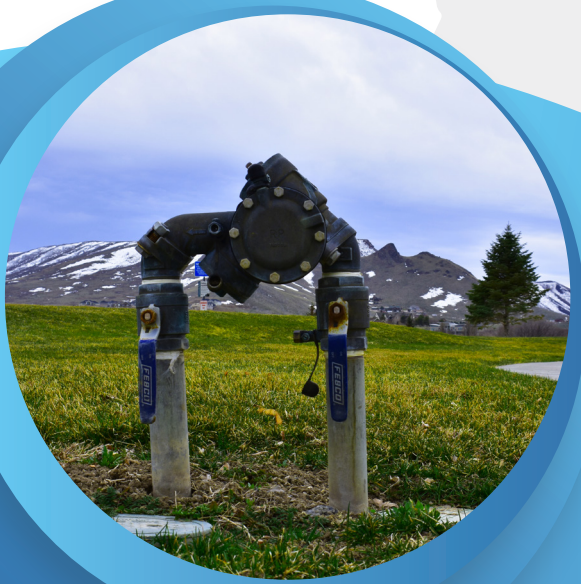
Water Pollutant Protection

Keeping our water supply protected

There are many connections to our water distribution system. When connections are properly installed and maintained, the concerns are very minimal. However, improper piping changes or connections can adversely affect the availability and quality of 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.

We at Herriman City Municipal Water Department 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.



This report presents our water quality, and what it means to you, our customer. We are pleased to announce that our water meets all federal and state requirements.

Questions or concerns

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Herriman City Water Department at 801.446.5323. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please visit our website at www.herriman.org.

Herriman City Water Quality Report

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Herriman City
5355 W Herriman Main Street
Herriman, Utah 84096

What are PFAS

Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances

PFAS, or per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances, are a group of thousands of man-made chemicals created in the 1940s. They are nicknamed “forever chemicals” because they don’t break down easily and can stay in the environment for a very long time. PFAS are used in many everyday items, like non-stick cookware, firefighting foam, and stain repellent. These chemicals have been found in water in some parts of the country and can cause health problems like issues with the immune system, reproductive system, and even some cancers if people are exposed to them for a long time.

Recently, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) made a new rule to protect people from PFAS in drinking water. They created this rule after studying how PFAS affects health and getting feedback from many people and groups.

Herriman City participates in federal testing 2-4 times annually. There has been no detection of the PFAS that are now being regulated (highlighted in blue in the table).

Below is only a visual snapshot of the testing results for 2023. Visit herriman.org/waterquality to see the full table.

UCMR5 2023	Site	JVBCWTP/5-Mil				WS001/1-...			
	Quarter	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Analyte (all results ug/L)									
lithium		0	0	0	0	25	11	0	25
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (4:2FTS)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO DA)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (6:2FTS)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Water Efficiency Standards key elements

1. Central Open Space
2. Gathering Areas
3. Activity Zone
4. Paths
5. Planting Beds

Scan QR for more info
herriman.org/water-efficiency-standards

Drinking Water Source Protection

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 areas. Our sources have a low susceptibility to potential contamination. We have also developed management strategies to further protect those sources from contamination. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

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 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 ground and surface water and come from Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, five wells, and one spring.

Herriman City’s Public Water System ID # 18157

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

Statistical Information

Herriman City routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with federal and Utah state laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2023. 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 post a health risk.

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	2023	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and *E.coli*	N	ND	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E.coli* positive	2023	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.53	NTU	N/A	5	2020	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.15-0.26	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2022	Soil Runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	2-4	ppb	0	10	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	25-214	ppb	2000	2000	2022	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. 331 b. 0	ppm	1300	AL=1300	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	8-277	ppb	4000	4000	2023	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	15	AL=15	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	1-4	ppm	10	10	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	1-8	ppb	50	50	2022	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Nickel	N	ND-7	Ppb	100	100	2023	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	N	ND-1	Ppb	0.5	2	2022	Discharge from electronics or glass
Sodium	N	8-80	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Cyanide	N	ND-3	Ppb	200	200	2023	Discharge from plastic, fertilizer, or steel and metal factories
Sulfate	N	75-385	ppm	1000	1000	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	260-1632	ppm	2000	2000	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	1-10	pCi/l	0	15	2022	Erosion of natural deposits

Drinking Water Table Definitions

Not Detected (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 requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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

MCLs are set a 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.

Radium 228	N	0.36-1	pCi/l	0	5	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	0.05-0.26	pCi/l	0	5	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226-288	N	1	pCi/l	0	5	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products							
Haloacetic Acids	N	2-38	Ppb	60	60	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	N	10-76	Ppb	0	80	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Ethylbenzene	N	ND-22	Ppb	700	700	2023	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Xylenes	N	ND-0.115	Ppm	10	10	2023	Discharge from petroleum refineries

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							
Lithium		15-33	Ppb			2023	Naturally occurring

Lithium

Lithium is a natural metal that can be found 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 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.

Water Health Info

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 table

Water Source	Grains per gallon	Milligrams per liter
Hamilton Well	55	941
Well #1	50	856
Well #3	40	685
Well #4	40	685
Jordan Valley Water	10	171
Arnold Hollow Springs	15	257
Stillman Well	55	941

*Results +/-10%

Why is my water hard?

Water hardness is one of the most common water quality concerns for consumers. Water considered to be "hard" is high in dissolved minerals — specifically calcium and magnesium. Most residences are served by two or more sources blended together.

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.