



2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Site: Sand Hollow Wells; Utah System #27073
Source: Groundwater
Serves: Sky Ranch and Cliff Dwellers

Executive summary:

The Sand Hollow Wells meet or surpass all federal and state health and safety requirements.

Washington County Water Conservancy District (WCWCD) will continue monitoring the quality, treatment and sustainability of all its water sources to preserve and protect our current and future supply.

About this report:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires the monitoring of more than 80 contaminants. The contaminants listed on the following chart were discovered in this water source.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or man-made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. **All 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1.800.426.4791).

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, persons 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standards 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.

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. The WCWCD 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 epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Retail water line ownership

A retail water line is a pipe that connects a property to a public retail provider's main water line. The Washington County Water Conservancy District owns the segment of each retail water line that connects the main water line to the water meter. After the meter, the customer owns the retail water line. Any repairs to or replacement of water lines after the water meter are the responsibility of the property owner.

Protecting your water source:

A drinking water source protection plan for the Sand Hollow Wells is available at the WCWCD office. The plan includes information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water.

Important tips

1. Properly use and dispose of household chemicals and prescription medications
2. Prevent chemical runoff into storm drains or groundwater
3. Avoid cross connections

A cross connection is a physical connection (piping) between a drinking water system and anything else, including another water supply, that can allow pollutants or contaminants to backflow into the drinking water system. Contamination may occur if a connection to a drinking water system is not protected by a backflow device, and polluted water or chemicals enter the drinking water system. An example of a cross connection can be as simple as using a hose-end sprayer to fertilize or apply pesticides. WCWCD encourages all water users to understand the different ways cross connections can occur, and to not make or allow improper

connections due to potential adverse effects on our water supply, the community and its residents.

Additional information:

Customers desiring to know more about their water utility can contact the WCWCD offices at 435.673.3617 or attend one of our regularly scheduled board meetings. Visit wcwcd.org/about-us/management/board-of-trustees-meeting-schedule/ for the schedule.

Reporting agency contact:

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St. George, UT 84770
435.673.3617

Water Quality Results							
Contaminant	Unit	Your Water	MCL (EPA Limit)	MCLG (EPA Goal)	Year(s) Sampled	Violation	Possible Sources of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	5	15	0	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum	ppm	0.2	NE	NE	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits. By-product of drinking water treatment.
Arsenic	ppb	RAA = 3 Range = 2 - 8	RAA = 10	0	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppm	0.3	2	2	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Emitters	pCi/L	5	50	0	2022	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Copper	ppb	90% of homes less than 76	1300	1300	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing
Cyanide	ppb	7	200	200	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from industrial waste
Fluoride	ppm	0.5	4	4	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Free Chlorine	ppm	1	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead	ppb	90% of homes less than 0.9	15	0	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Manganese	ppb	3	NE	NE	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	ppb	6	NE	NE	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; fertilizer runoff
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	0.5	10	10	2022	No	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	pCi/L	4	5	0	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
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Selenium	ppb	6	50	50	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	56	NE	NE	2022	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	ppm	289	NE*	NE	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	740	NE*	NE	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	5	50	N/A	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity	NTU	4	TT	NE	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment

*Although the EPA has not established an MCL for sulfate or total dissolved solids, the Utah Division of Water Quality requires a sulfate concentration of less than 500 ppm and a total dissolved solids concentration less than 1,000 ppm unless a water system has no other water sources available.

Glossary

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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) – 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.

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.

None Established (NE) – MCL or MCLG has not been established for particular contaminant.

Not Applicable (NA) – Violation is not applicable because the EPA has not established an MCL for particular contaminant.

Parts per million (ppm) – One part per million is a unit that represents 1 part contaminant in 1,000,000 parts water. In water applications, one part per million is also equivalent to 1 milligram per liter (mg/L).

Parts per billion (ppb) – One part per billion is a unit that represents 1 part contaminant in 1,000,000,000 parts water. In water applications, one part per billion is also equivalent to 1 microgram per liter (ug/L).

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

Range – Range of highest and lowest laboratory results.

Running Annual Average (RAA) – Highest running annual average of four consecutive quarters when sampling occurs quarterly.

Treatment Technique (TT) – EPA requires process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Year Sampled – WCWCD is allowed to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some data, though representative, are more than one year old.