Hyde Park City
113 East Hyde Park Lane
Hyde Park, UT 84318

May 31, 2017

Colt Smith
CCR Manager
Division of Drinking Water
P.O. Box 144830
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830

Dear Mr. Smith

Subject: Consumer Confidence Report for Hyde Park City #03007

Enclosed is a copy of Hyde Park City's Consumer Confidence Report. It contains the water quality information for our water system for the calendar year 2016 or the most recent sample data.

We have delivered this report to our customers putting on our website and informing with our newsletter.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 435-563-6507.

Sincerely,
Mike Grunig
Mike Grunig
Public Works Director
Hyde Park City

2016
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
for
Hyde Park City

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual 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 the Birch Canyon Spring, Well #1, and Well #2.

Hyde Park City has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan that is available for review to our customers at our office. It provides more information such as potential sources of contamination and our source protection areas.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mike Grunig at 757-6250. 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 meetings. They are held on the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m., at the City Hall.

Hyde Park City routinely monitors for 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, 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.

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.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - (mandatory language) 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) - (mandatory language) 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.

Date- Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates "May" seem out of date.

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
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
10. Barium	N		Mg/L	2	2	9/5/2011	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper a. 90% result b. # of sites that exceed AL	N	a. ND b. 0	Ng/L	1.3	AL=1.3	6/2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead a. 90% result b. # of sites that exceed AL	N	a. ND b. 0	Ng/L	0	AL=15	6/2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.2	Mg/L	10	10	8/12/16	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
22. Sodium	N					9/2011	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
23. Sulfate	N				1000	9/2011	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
24. Thallium	N	1	ppb	1	2	9/2011	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics; glass and drug factories
25. TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N				2000	9/2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	N	a. 2 b. 2.5	ppb	0	80	2016	By product of drinking water disinfection

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are 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 the 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 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's 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. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
Please call our office if you have questions.