

The Annual Division of Drinking Water Quality Report 2023

Leeds Domestic Water Users Association (LDWA)
System 27010

It is LDWA's mission to consistently provide safe, dependable drinking water, the supply, continually improve water treatment processes, and protect our water resources in compliance with the Division of Drinking Water, Department of Environmental Quality (DDW/DEQ), Division of Water Rights (DWR), ICC Plumbing Codes, and other state & federal regulations.

LDWA sources are from one well and one spring. As of December 31, 2023, LDWA served 386 active water connections within its water distribution system.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan (DWSP) for LDWA is available for your review and posted at www.LDWAcorp.org. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources, management strategies to protect our drinking water, and have been determined to have a low level of susceptibility from potential contamination.

PROTECT YOUR HOME'S WATER QUALITY: PREVENT CROSS CONNECTIONS & BACK FLOW. It is vital to understand that all connections to LDWA culinary water sources must be properly protected in and around your home. Residents and property are responsible for the installation of approved backflow devices to prevent cross connection backflow contamination drinking water at home. Unapproved and/or improper piping changes or connections can adversely affect not only the availability, but also the quality of your water at your home.

A cross connection can result with polluted water or chemicals that will mingle into your water supply system when not properly protected. This not only compromises the water quality but can also affect your health.

WHAT YOU CAN DO. Do not make or allow improper connections at your homes. Even an 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. We urge you to learn more about protecting your family and pets by protecting the quality of our water. Please visit ldwacorp.org/cross-connections-back-flow-prevention.

LDWA routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations and requirements. The following table shows the results for the yearend December 31st, 2023.

Note that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, can be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents, and it is wise to know that presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE LDWA TEST REPORT TABLE

(AL) Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level. 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.

(MCLG), Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. 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.

(mg/l), milligrams per liter. One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

(ND), Non-Detects. 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.

(NUT), Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

(nanograms/l), nanograms per liter. One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

(ppb), parts per billion. One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

(ppm), parts per million. One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

(ppq), parts per quadrillion. One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

(ppt), parts per trillion. One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

(ug/l), micrograms per liter. One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

(picograms/l), picograms per liter. One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in

2,000,000,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

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

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

****DATE:** depending on the element sampled and prior test results, sampling time frames range once each year to once every six (6) years.

Microbiological Contaminants

	Violation	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Year Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	NO	Not Detected	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2023	If existent: Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity for Ground Water	NO	0.05 - 0.55	NTU	N/A	5.00	2011	Soil runoff

Inorganic Contaminants

	Violation	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Year Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	NO	1,400-2,900	ppb	0	10,000	2011	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	NO	10 - 71	ppb	2,000	2,000	2011	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural Deposits.
Copper a. . 90% results b. # of sites exceeding AL	NO	a. 122 b. NONE	ppm	1,300	AL = 1,300	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Fluoride a. Source #1 b. Source #2	NO	a. Not Detected 300	ppb	4,000	4,000	2011	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.285	ppm	10	10	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead a. . 90% results b. # of sites exceeding AL	NO	a. 5 b. NON E	ppb	0	AL = 15	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	NO	ND - 2,300	ppt	50,000	50,000	2011	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from mines.
Sodium	NO	4,600 - 12,600	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2011	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	NO	4 – 57	ppm	1,000	1,000	2011	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No	161-321	ppm	2,000	2,000	2011	Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

	Violat ion	Level Detected	Unit Measur ement	MCLG	MCL	Year Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters	NO	2.1-4.9	pCi/L	0	15	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	NO	-0.28	pCi/L	0	5	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.

The table indicates LDWA’s system had **no violations**, and our drinking water exceeds federal and state regulations. The constituents that are identified are far less than the established EPA limits for safe drinking water.

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.

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.

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. Leeds Domestic Water 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>.

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 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)**.

LDWA staff and volunteer Board members work around the clock to provide safe, quality drinking water to every tap. We ask all shareholders to help protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact, LDWA at LDWAcorp@infowest.com or visit our website at www.LDWAcorp.org.