



Payson City

2021 Annual Water Quality Report

We at Payson City, with Cameron Phillips as Superintendent, 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.

Is my water hard?

If substantial amounts of Calcium or Magnesium, both nontoxic minerals, are present in drinking water, the water is said to be hard.

Scale (grains per gallon)	
Soft	0-3.5 GPG
Moderate	3.5-7.0 GPG
Very Hard	over 10.5 GPG

Payson City 11.7 GPG

Community Participation

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 City Council meetings. They are held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at 6:00 PM at the City Center, 439 W Utah Avenue.

We're pleased to present to you the 2020 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 dependable supply of quality 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.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Our water sources are the combined flows of nine springs located in Payson Canyon and four underground wells located within Payson City.

Source Protection.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Payson is available 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 septic tanks, roads and residential areas. Additionally, our wells and springs have a low susceptibility to potential contamination. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination.

Payson City routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws.

Constituents.

The table on page 2 shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. We should point out that sampling for some constituents are done at intervals of 3 years, 6 years, and 9 years. The dates provided in the table are the latest sample dates for the constituents listed. In the 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 definitions on page 3.

Contact Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Cameron Phillips, 439 W Utah Avenue, Payson UT 465-5278.

Este documento contiene información acerca de la calidad de agua proveída para los ciudadanos de Payson, por el sistema de agua potable de la municipalidad de Payson. Esta información puede ser traducida y explicada a Usted en Español. Para obtener una traducción de esta información. llame al 465-5278

Test Results

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
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Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters	N	2.2	PCI/l	0	15	7/31/19	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta emitters	N	0.46	PCI/l	0	5	7/31/19	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony	N	ND	ppb	6	6	10/9/14	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	1.3	ppb	n/a	10	10/9/19	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.173	ppb	2	2	10/9/19	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	ND	ppb	4	4	10/9/14	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	ND	ND	ppb	5	5	10/9/14	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	ND	ppb	100	100	10/9/14	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	Lowest Level 0.006 Highest Level 0.34	ppm	1.300	AL= 1.300	9/18/19	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	N	ND	ppb	200	200	10/9/14	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	0.148	ppb	4	4	8/02/19	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	Lowest Level 0.00 Highest Level 18.4	ppb	0	AL=15	9/18/19	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	ND	ppb	2	2	10/9/14	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	Lowest Level 0.427 Highest Level 2.152	ppm	10	10	6/10/2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	1.4	ppb	50	50	8/6/19	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
TTHMS (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	Highest Level 7.2	ppb	N/A	80	8/11/2021	Some people who drink water-containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Table 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) - 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.

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- 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

What Does This Mean

As you can see by the table on page 2, our system had no violations on our routine sampling schedule. We have determined that your water met state and federal requirements during 2021.

Additional Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. 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 two 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. Payson City Corporation 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. Immune-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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments.