Consumer Confidence Data Report
2025

MIDWAY CITY WATER SYSTEM UTAH26008

This report provides your water system with the required EPA language, data table, definitions, violation information, and source water descriptions that are required in your annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). In order to meet all of the requirements of the CCR, you must include the following additional information if it pertains to your water system:

- *The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report.*
- *In communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents, as determined by the Primacy Agency, the report must contain information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report or contain a telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain a translated copy of the report and/or assistance in the appropriate language.*
- *The report must include information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water (e.g., time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings).*
- *If your water system purchases water from another source, you are required to include the current CCR year's Regulated Contaminants Detected table from your source water supply.*
- *If your water system had any violations during the current CCR Calendar year, you are required to include an explanation of the corrective action taken by the water system.*
- *If your water system is going to use the CCR to deliver a Public Notification, you must include the full public notice and return a copy of the CCR and Public Notice with the Public Notice Certification Form. This is in addition to the copy and certification form required by the CCR Rule.*
- *The requirements on how to make this report available to your customers are in R309-225-7 at http://rules.utah.gov, or you may contact the Division of Drinking Water at (801) 536-4200.*
- *If you have questions about this report and the CCR requirements please contact the CCR manager, Colt Smith, at (801) 536-4155 or acsmith@utah.gov.*
- *In addition to the information provided below you must also include in your CCR a list of current significant deficiencies, the date you plan to have them corrected, the date they were identified, and how you plan to fix them.*
- *If your system has 5%-10% or greater than 1,000 consumers who are non-English speakers then this report must be provided in that common language.*
- *You may submit a copy of the CCR and the certification letter to ddwreports@utah.gov.*

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Phone: 435-222-8864

Source of Drinking Water

- The sources of drinking water for our system include **(pick the applicable source types for your system: rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells)**. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

- Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

1. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
2. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
3. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
4. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
5. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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. We 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.

CONSTITUENT TABLE DEFINITIONS

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

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-dated.

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.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type Of Water	Source ID
GERBER SPRING	GW	WS001
MAHOGONY SPRING	GW	WS003
ALPENHOF WELL	GW	WS005
ALPENHOF-WEBER WELL	GW	WS007

TCR Tables

Coliform Bacteria	Year Sampled	+ Sample Count	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	2025	1	0	5	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Microbiological Contaminants	Year Sampled	+ Sample Count	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
E. coli	2025	0	No goals	None	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Lead And Copper

	Year Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90% tiles	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.096	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2025	0	15	1.6	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes	2025	1.09	1.09	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2025	1.9	3.2	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2025	0.016	0.078	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoride	2025	0.182	0.256	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	2025	0.157	0.404	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2025	0.8	3.4	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	2025	7.124	20.589	500	None	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sulfate	2025	29.288	266.724	1000	1000	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2025	340	796	2000	2000	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	**Year Sampled**	**Lowest Level**	**Highest Level**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	2025	0.01	0.135	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2025	0	2.9	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	**Year Sampled**	**Lowest Level**	**Highest Level**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Alpha emitters	2024	1.39	2.25	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	2024	0	0.492	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity	**Year Sampled**	**Lowest Level**	**Highest Level**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Turbidity	2025	0.14	1.11	0	0.3	NTU	N	Soil runoff.