



2024

Gorgoza Mutual Water Company is committed to delivering high-quality, safe, and reliable drinking water to our customers. This annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is intended to keep you informed about where your water comes from, how it's tested, and the steps we take to protect it. Our mission is to maintain the highest standards of service and public health, and transparency is a vital part of that mission.

If you have any questions about the information in this report or about your water utility, please contact us at 435-649-7948. We also encourage public participation in the decisions affecting your water. Our Board of Directors meets quarterly, and we hold an annual shareholder meeting to review operations and financial performance. Management and staff also meet weekly to coordinate water system operations. Please call the number above for meeting schedules and additional information.

We are pleased to report that Gorgoza Mutual Water met or exceeded all state and federal water quality standards in 2024.

We want to continue protecting our water supply and have adopted rules in compliance with the Utah Department of Environmental Quality and Utah Code §19-4-112. These rules are in place to protect our drinking water supply from contamination. To comply with these requirements, all irrigation systems must be equipped with a Reduced Pressure Principal Backflow Assembly (RP), the most effective backflow prevention for irrigation systems.

All Gorgoza Mutual Water connections must come into backflow protection compliance by 12/30/2026.

These regulations are intended to prevent contamination of public drinking water systems by ensuring that irrigation systems have properly installed and tested backflow prevention assemblies. While Gorgoza Mutual Water Company has had a policy in place, enforcement is now required because higher-level government agencies have mandated compliance.

For more details on compliance requirements, visit www.gorgozawater.com/backflow-protection/, refer to the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, or contact our office at 435-649-7948.

Water Sources

Gorgoza Mutual Water obtains its drinking water from groundwater sources, specifically ten deep wells and one natural spring. Groundwater is naturally filtered through soil and rock, which generally provides a high-quality water supply, though we monitor and treat it as necessary to ensure compliance with state and federal standards.

Lead and Copper Monitoring

Lead and copper can enter drinking water primarily through household plumbing materials, especially in older homes. Corrosion of pipes, fittings, and fixtures is the most common source. To assess potential risks, Gorgoza Mutual Water conducts lead and copper testing at 20 representative locations every three years, in accordance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule. This helps determine if water is corrosive and if it is leaching metals from plumbing.

To further identify and reduce risks an initial service line inventory has been completed. This study identifies the materials used to connect our water mains to customer homes and buildings. This inventory is available to the public at: www.gorgozawater.com/water-line-survey/

Drinking Water Source Protection Plan

As required by the State of Utah, we maintain a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan, which identifies:

- Protection zones around our wells and spring
- Potential contamination sources (such as nearby facilities or land uses)
- Management strategies to reduce risk and respond to potential threats

Our assessment has determined that the susceptibility of our sources to contamination is low, and we have implemented safeguards to maintain that rating. The protection plan is available for review upon request. If you have questions, please contact us directly.

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.

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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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Date - Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem outdated.

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							
	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/ Low-high	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely source of contamination
<u>Microbiological Contaminants</u>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2024	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.12-2.08	NTU	0	5	2022, 2024	Soil runoff
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>							
Arsenic	N	0-1.5	ppb	0	10	2022, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	N	0.042-0.433	ppb	2000	2000	2022, 2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceeded the AL	N	a. 0.022 b. 0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	0-5.7	ppb	200	200	2022, 2024	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	0-0.164	ppb	4000	4000	2022, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceeded the AL	N	a. 4.9 b. 0	ppb	0	AL=15	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0-1.282	ppm	10	10	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0-1.2	ppb	50	50	2019, 2021, 2022	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	6.447-131.867	ppm	500	None set by EPA	2019, 2021, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	1.09-361.545	ppm	1000	1000	2022, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
If the sulfate level of a public water system is greater than 500 ppm, the supplier must satisfactorily demonstrate that: a) no better water is available, and b) the water shall not be available for human consumption from commercial establishments. In no case shall water having a level above 1000 ppm be used.							
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	160-1264*	ppm	2000	2000	2019, 2021, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
If TDS is greater than 1000 ppm the supplier shall demonstrate to the Utah Drinking Water Board that no better water is available. The Board shall not allow the use of an inferior source of water if a better source is available.							
<u>Disinfection By-products</u>							
TTTHM [total trihalomethanes]	N	0-1.54	ppb	0	80	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<u>Radioactive Contaminants</u>							
Alpha emitters	N	0.5-7	pCi/L	0	15	2022, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	0.02-0.02	pCi/L	0	5	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	-0.74-1.1	pCi/L	0	5	2022, 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
<u>Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Pesticides and Herbicides</u>							
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	0-1.65	ppb	0	6	2024	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All drinking water—whether from the tap or bottled—may contain small amounts of contaminants. This is normal and doesn't necessarily indicate a health risk. For more information about drinking water contaminants and potential health effects, you can contact the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Where Do Contaminants Come From?

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water moves across land or seeps through the ground, it can naturally absorb minerals and radioactive materials. It can also collect substances resulting from human and animal activity, including:

- Microbial contaminants: Bacteria and viruses from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants: Salts and metals, either naturally occurring or from sources such as industrial runoff, oil and gas production, or mining.
- Pesticides and herbicides: These may enter water sources through agricultural use, urban stormwater runoff, and residential applications.
- Organic chemical contaminants: Synthetic and volatile chemicals that originate from industrial processes, petroleum production, gas stations, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants: These can occur naturally or result from activities like oil and gas production or mining.

To ensure safe drinking water, the EPA sets legal limits on the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public systems. Similarly, the FDA regulates bottled water to ensure it meets public health standards.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead is a serious health concern, particularly for pregnant women and young children. At Gorgoza Mutual Water, we have conducted 20 lead sampling tests over a three-year period. For results, please contact us at 435-649-7948 or email gmwc@gorgozawater.com. You can also visit: gorgozawater.com/serviceline-survey.

Lead typically enters drinking water through plumbing materials, not the water source itself. While we work to deliver clean water to your home, homeowners are responsible for checking plumbing and service lines for lead.

To reduce potential exposure:

- Flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes if water has been sitting unused.
- Consider using a water filter certified to reduce lead.
- Identify and replace lead-containing plumbing in your home.
- Test your water if you have concerns about lead levels.

For more information on lead in drinking water, visit the EPA's website: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Protecting Vulnerable Populations

Some people may be more sensitive to contaminants in drinking water. This includes individuals with weakened immune systems, such as those undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, people with HIV/AIDS, some elderly individuals, and infants. If you or a loved one falls into one of these categories, speak with your healthcare provider for advice.

The EPA and CDC also provide guidance on reducing the risk of infection from microbiological contaminants like cryptosporidium. This information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Committed to Water Quality

At **Gorgoza Mutual Water**, we are committed to delivering high-quality water to every tap, every day. We encourage all residents to help protect our precious water sources—because clean water is essential to our community, our health, and our future.