

Cedar Highlands

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking 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 source is groundwater from local springs.

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

This report shows our water quality and what it means to you our customer.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact George Mason at 435-867-8167. 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. The meetings are held on the third Saturday of each month at a board members residence in Cedar Highlands. Please refer to the HOA web site for times and dates www.cedarhighlands.org

Cedar Highlands 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, 2008. 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.

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

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.

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.

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 out of date.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	ND – 1	NTU	N/A	5	2006	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	ND – 2	ppb	0	10	2006	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	ND – 1781	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	ND – 35	ppb	0	AL=15	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	176 – 363	ppb	10000	10000	2008	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	13 – 20	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2006	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	34 – 38	ppm	500*	500	2006	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	364 – 520	ppm	1000**	1000**	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	ND – 51	ppb	0	100	2008	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halooacetic Acids	N	ND – 46	Ppb	60	n/a	2008	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Microbiological Contaminants:

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).

We at Cedar Highlands 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

Cedar Highlands
P.O. Box 1921
Cedar City, UT 84721

March 4, 2009

Patti Fauver
CCR Compliance
Division of Drinking Water
P.O. Box 144830
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830

Dear Mrs. Fauver:

Subject: Consumer Confidence Report for Cedar Highlands, #11042

Enclosed is a copy of Cedar Highlands' Consumer Confidence Report. It contains the water quality information for our water system for the calendar year 2008 or the most recent sample data.

We have delivered this report to our customers by

If you have any questions, please contact me at 435-867-8167.

Sincerely,

George Mason
Cedar Highlands