2026 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

EMIGRATION IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (Reporting Year 2025)

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

WATER SOURCES

Emigration Improvement District's (EID) water source is from four wells. Freeze Creek well is an 8" diameter deep well that produces up to 90 gallons per minute. Well #2, is an 8" diameter deep well that produces up to 250 gallons per minute, however no water from this source was pumped into EID's distribution system during 2025. Brigham Fork well is an 8" diameter deep well that historically produces up to 300 gallons per minute, but due to mechanical issues is currently offline. This source is currently rated as "inactive" and no water from this source was pumped into EID's distribution system during 2025. Upper Freeze Creek is a deep well that produces about 250 gallons per minute. The district has two water storage tanks totaling about one million three hundred thousand gallons (1,300,000 gallons) of capacity.

SOURCE PROTECTION

EID has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan that is available for review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources, and management strategies to protect our drinking water. The wells have been determined to have **a low susceptibility level** to potential contamination events. The potential contamination sources that could affect the production wells include roads and residential areas. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. If you have any questions or concerns regarding source protection, please contact the District Manager Mr. Eric Hawkes at 801-243-5741, or Larry Hall SR with Aqua Environmental Services at 801-209-6382.

QUESTIONS

The District is operated by a three-member board of trustees and a manager. The water system operations are contracted to Aqua Environmental Services Inc. If you have any questions regarding this report or concerns with the water, please contact Mr. Eric Hawkes, District Manager at 801- 243-5741, or Larry Hall SR of Aqua Environmental Services Inc at 801-209- 6382**.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. The EID has a web site at www.ECID.org there you will find the most up-to-date information and most recent District activities. The public is encouraged to attend the Trustee Meetings which are generally held on the second Thursday of each month, 7:00 PM at the fire station (5025 E Emigration Canyon Rd).

DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

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:

(ND) Non-Detects - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

ND/Low - High – The lowest and highest values detected in multiple sources.

Parts per – This notation is used to describes how many “parts” of a contaminant exist per the number of “parts” of water, like a ratio. Mostly used in the units million, billion, and trillion. Example - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

(ppm) or (mg/l) - Parts per million or Milligrams per liter

(ppb) or (ug/l) - Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter

(ppt) or (nanograms/l) - Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter

(ppq) or (picograms/l) - Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter

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

(mrem/yr) Millirems per year - A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

(MFL) Million Fibers per Liter - A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

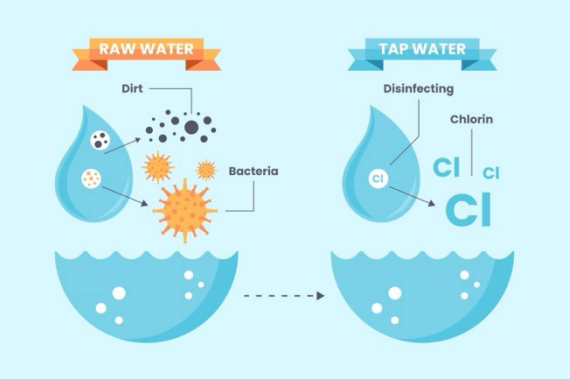
(NTU) Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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

(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.

(W) 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.



Test Results

AES routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and State laws. Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years, 6 years, ETC,. some of the data in the table is prior to the 2025 calendar year.
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.

The following table shows the results of our monitoring through December 31st, 2025.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2025	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E. coli	N	0	N/A	0	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	2025	Human and animal fecal waste
Disinfection By-products							

TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	12.5	ppb	80	80	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halo acetic Acids	N	3.44	ppb	60	60	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	100-2000	ppb	4000	4000	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha	N	0.48-2.13	pCi/1	0	15	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0.00-0.47	pCi/l	0	5	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony	N	ND	ppb	6	6	2025	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	ND-800	ppt	N/A	10000	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos	N	W	MFL	7	7	Waiver Sampling not required	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	N	51-61	ppb	2000	2000	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	ND	ppb	4	4	2025	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	N	ND	ppb	5	5	2025	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	ND	ppb	100	100	2025	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper A. 90% Results B. # Of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 269 b. 0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Cyanide	N	5-8	ppb	200	200	2025	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	ND-175	ppb	4000	4000	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead A. 90% Results B. # Of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 11.2 b. 0	ppb	0	AL=15	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	ND	ppb	2	2	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel	N	ND	ppb	100	100	2025	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	ND-130	ppb	10000	10000	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	ND-850	ppt	50000	50000	2025	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	17.6-113	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	72.1-117	ppm	1000*	1000*	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Thallium	N	ND	ppb	1	2	2025	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Turbidity*** For Ground Water	Y	ND-27	NTU	N/A	5	2025	Soil Runoff

Turbidity for Surface Water	N	N/A	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0		Soil Runoff
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	472-636	ppm	1000**	2000**	2025	Erosion of natural deposits

*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.
**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.
***Turbidity results of 27 came from well #2 (Water Source 002). This water source has NOT been used since June of 2021 so NO water from this source was pumped into EID's water system in 2024. The high turbidity readings are believed to be from the well sitting for an extended period and the inability to adequately flush the well, due to mechanical issues, prior to testing. Once the mechanical issues have been resolved, the well will be properly flushed, and the turbidity re-tested prior to pumping any water from this source into the water distribution system. The 2 water sources currently being used had turbidity of Non Detect (WS004-Upper Freeze Creek Well) and 0.86 (WS001-Freeze Creek Well)

Semi-Volatile Compounds, Pesticides, Herbicides, and Carbamates

2,4 - D	N	ND	ppb	70	70	2024-2025	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5 - TP (Silvex)	N	ND	ppb	50	50	2024-2025	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor	N	ND	ppb	0	2	2024-2025	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	N	ND	ppb	3	3	2024-2025	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	N	ND	ppt	0	200	2024-2025	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) Adipate	N	ND	ppb	400	400	2024-2025	Discharge from chemical factories
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	N	ND	ppb	0	6	2024-2025	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Carbofuran	N	ND	ppb	40	40	2024-2025	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice alfalfa
Chlordane	N	ND	ppb	0	2	2024-2025	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	N	ND	ppb	200	200	2024-2025	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dinoseb	N	ND	ppb	7	7	2024-2025	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables

Endrin	N	ND	ppb	2	2	2024-2025	Residue of banned insecticides
Heptachlor	N	ND	ppt	0	400	2024-2025	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	N	ND	ppt	0	200	2024-2025	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	N	ND	ppb	0	1	2024-2025	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo - Pentadiene	N	ND	ppb	50	50	2024-2025	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane	N	ND	ppt	200	200	2024-2025	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle,lumber,gardens
Methoxychlor	N	ND	ppb	40	40	2024-2025	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate]	N	ND	ppb	200	200	2024-2025	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes
PCB - Total	N	ND	ppt	0	500	2024-2025	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol	N	ND	ppb	0	1	2024-2025	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram	N	ND	ppb	500	500	2024-2025	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	N	ND	ppb	4	4	2024-2025	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	N	ND	ppb	0	3	2024-2025	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1 - Dichloroethene	N	ND	ppb	7	7	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1 - Trichloroethane	N	ND	ppb	200	200	2025	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 - Trichloroethane	N	ND	ppb	3	5	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 - Dichlorobenzene	N	ND	ppb	600	600	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 - Dichloroethane	N	ND	ppb	0	5	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 - Di chloropropane	N	ND	ppb	0	5	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

1,2,4 - Trichlorobenzene	N	ND	ppb	70	70	2025	Discharge from textile- finishing factories
1,4 - Dichlorobenzene	N	ND	ppb	75	75	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene	N	ND	ppb	0	5	2025	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride	N	ND	ppb	0	5	2025	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene	N	ND	ppb	100	100	2025	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Cis - 1,2 - Dichloroethane	N	ND	ppb	70	70	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Di bromomethane	N	ND	ppb	0	5	2025	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethyl Benzene	N	ND	ppb	700	700	2025	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Methylene Chloride	N	ND	ppb	5	5	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene	N	ND	ppb	100	100	2025	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethene	N	ND	ppb	0	5	2025	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene	N	ND	ppb	1000	1000	2025	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trans - 1,2 - Dichloroethane	N	ND	ppb	100	100	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethene	N	ND	ppb	0	5	2025	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride	N	ND	ppb	0	2	2025	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	N	ND	ppb	10000	10000	2025	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Unregulated Contaminants

These are contaminants that some systems are required to monitor for, but which EPA has not set MCLs.

Contaminant	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Date Sampled	Contaminant	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Date Sampled
1,1 - Dichloroethane	ND	ppb	2025	Carbaryl	ND	ppb	2024-2025

1,1 - Di chloropropene	ND	ppb	2025	Chloroethane	ND	ppb	2025
1,1,1,2 - Tetrachloroethane	ND	ppb	2025	Chloroform	ND	ppb	2025
1,1,2 - Trichloro trifluoroethane	ND	ppb	2025	Chloromethane	ND	ppb	2025
1,1,2,2 - Tetrachloroethane	ND	ppb	2025	Cis - 1,3 - Di chloropropene	ND	ppb	2025
1,2,3 - Trichlorobenzene	ND	ppb	2025	Conductivity	789-1030	ppm	2021
1,2,3 - Trichloro propane	ND	ppb	2025	Dibromochloromethane	ND	ppb	2025
1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene	ND	ppb	2025	Dicamba	ND	ppb	2024-2025
1,3 - Di chloropropane	ND	ppb	2025	Dichlorodifluoromethane	ND	ppb	2025
1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene	ND	ppb	2025	Dieldrin	ND	ppb	2024-2025
2 - Chlorotoluene	ND	ppb	2025	Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	ppb	2025
2,2 - Di chloropropane	ND	ppb	2025	Isopropyl benzene	ND	ppb	2025
3 - Hydroxy carbofuran	ND	ppb	2024-2025	Methomyl	ND	ppb	2024-2025
4 - Chlorotoluene	ND	ppb	2025	Metolachlor	ND	ppb	2024-2025
Aldicarb	ND	ppb	2024-2025	Metribuzin	ND	ppb	2024-2025
Aldicarb sulfone	ND	ppb	2024-2025	Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	ND	ppb	2025
Aldicarb sulfoxide	ND	ppb	2024-2025	N - Butyl Benzene	ND	ppb	2025
Aldrin	ND	ppb	2024-2025	N - Propyl Benzene	ND	ppb	2025
Alkalinity – Total (as CaCO3)	270-312	ppm	2021	Naphthalene	ND	ppb	2025
Bromobenzene	ND	ppb	2025	P - Isopropyl toluene	ND	ppb	2025
Bromochloromethane	ND	ppb	2025	pH	7.3-7.5	ppm	2021
Bromodichloromethane	ND	ppb	2025	Propachlor	ND	ppb	2024-2025
Bromoform	ND	ppb	2025	Sec - Butyl Benzene	ND	ppb	2025
Bromomethane	ND	ppb	2025	Tert - Butylbenzene	ND	ppb	2025
Butachlor	ND	ppb	2024-2025	Trans - 1,3 - Di chloropropene	ND	ppb	2025
Calcium	103-121	ppm	2021	Trichlorofluoromethane	ND	ppb	2025

INFORMATION ON LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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. Emigration Improvement District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Larry Hall Sr. at 801-209-6382 or larryh@aquaenviron.com Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

SERVICE LINE INVENTORIES

Emigration Improvement District has completed an initial lead service line inventory. This inventory includes information on the service line material that connects water mains to buildings/houses. This inventory can be accessed at: https://ddwlead-hub.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/690020443e57445783a050c410affd78

RESULTS OF LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLES COLLECTED

10 lead samples were collected during 2024. Sampling results can be obtained by calling Larry Hall Sr at 801-209-6382 or emailing larryh@aquaenviron.com

CROSS CONNECTIONS

There are many connections to our water distribution system. When connections are properly installed and maintained, the concerns are very minimal. However, unapproved and improper piping changes or connections can adversely affect not only the availability, but also the quality of the water. A cross connection may let polluted water or even chemicals mingle into the water supply system when not properly protected. This not only compromises the water quality but can also affect your health. So, what can you do? Do not make or allow improper connections at your homes. Even that 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. If you'd like to learn more about helping to protect the quality of our water, call us for further information about ways you can help.

"I DRINK BOTTLED WATER BECAUSE IT'S SAFER"

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.

WHAT ABOUT FLUORIDE?

Our water contains very little natural fluoride and there is NO fluoride added to the water.

WHAT ABOUT HOME TREATMENT?

As can be seen from this report, your water meets all current EPA Drinking Water requirements. If you decide to install a treatment device on your service, you must take responsibility for the maintenance of it. It is possible to make your water unsafe by not taking proper care of your personal treatment devices. The district's water is hard, and you may want to install a water softener. Water is usually softened by ion exchange systems. Sodium and potassium exchange systems are the most common methods shown to work effectively. Magnetic systems have not proven to be effective.

SPECIAL HEALTH ALERT

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. Immuno- compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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)

WHAT DETERMINES THE MCL LEVEL?

Maximum Contaminant Levels or 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.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing you with clean quality water. We are pleased to keep you informed and educated on all water matters within our service area. We continue to present you with this report every year. Please contact us if you have any questions or concerns.

Prepared By:

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