Current Events

July 2021

WaterPro, Inc.
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WaterPro's office is now open during regular business hours.

In accordance with CDC guidelines, face masks are NOT required to visit our office.

Office Closures:

The office will be closed all day on the following days:

- Monday, July 5 in observance of Independence Day
- Friday, July 23 in observance of Pioneer Day

In This Issue:

Assistant General Manager David Gardner to Retire after 44 years at DIC/WaterPro

When David Gardner started his career at Draper Irrigation Company in 1977, he was the company's second full-time employee. There were approximately 750 water connections. Customers paid their bills at the Mickelson Hardware Store on Fort Street, and informal "office hours" for customers were held in a local coffee shop.

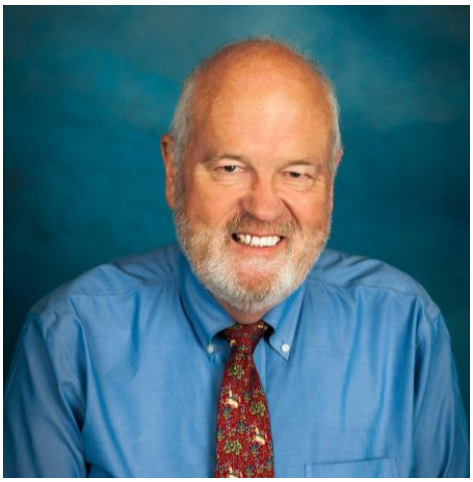
Now the company has more than ten times as many employees and over 8,000 water connections. Like the community of Draper itself, WaterPro/Draper Irrigation has grown and changed almost beyond recognition. And Dave has been an integral part of that growth.

Canals to state-of-the-art systems

Dave literally started "in the trenches," installing and repairing water mains and other infrastructure. For years even after he moved into the office, crew members would turn to him for his encyclopedic knowledge of just about every valve and meter in the system.

In the early days, Dave served as watermaster for the canal system, assigning and overseeing irrigation turns. He was glad to be part of the transition to the Pressure Irrigation system in 1995, which simplified irrigation for everyone.

Dave oversaw the upgrade to the water treatment plant in 2004, which replaced the system installed in 1971 with a state-of-the-art microfiltration system. He was also instrumental in installing the hydroelectric turbine that generates power for the



treatment plant, an idea that was first suggested at the Company around 1917!

One of his most visible projects was building two four-million-gallon tanks in Corner Canyon. In addition, he has worked on most of the company infrastructure, including wells, intake structures, water mains, pump stations, and other items too numerous to list.

Deep roots in Draper

Although Dave has never lived in Draper, he has been active in the city for years. He served as a volunteer EMT for the community for 15 years. He was also active in campaigning for the city to incorporate in 1978.

Serving the water community

Dave has worked extensively with other organizations and the State legislature on water rights and other issues.

One notable achievement was helping to create and pass a bill that gave private not-for-profit water providers such as

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Now accepting nominations for our Board of Directors

WaterPro's annual stockholders' meeting, which was delayed from March due to the pandemic, will be held on **Wednesday, September 15 at 7:00 p.m. in the Draper City Building, 1020 East Pioneer Road.**

We are now accepting nominations for our Board of Directors. If you would like to run or nominate someone else, please follow the directions on our website, www.waterpro.net. In order to be on our board, a person must either be a Class A stockholder or represent an organization that holds Class A stock.

Nominations must be submitted by July 29th at 4 p.m.

We strongly encourage all our customers to attend the stockholders' meeting. If you are unable to attend, please **submit your ballot before the meeting so your vote can be counted.** Ballots will be distributed to stockholders once all nominations are in.

If you have any questions, please contact Diana Hope at hope@waterpro.net or call 801-571-2232.

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WaterPro similar standing with municipal water providers.

He has represented DIC/WaterPro on numerous boards. He recently concluded a term as the President of the Rural Water Association of Utah.

Planning for the future

Although Dave is retiring from his full-time position as Assistant General Manager at the end of 2021, he will continue as a consultant to finish his work on the project to reuse treated effluent water in the pressure irrigation system. This complicated project, involving many entities, has been ongoing for 12 years.

Dave has enjoyed his many years with DIC/WaterPro and wishes to thank Darrin Jensen-Peterson and many others too numerous to mention for their support over the years.

Your Chance to Vote on Fluoride

Here's a good reason to attend our stockholders' meeting on September 15: to discuss and vote on whether WaterPro should discontinue adding fluoride to our drinking water.

Although fluoridation of water is common in the United States, evidence shows that this is not the best method for improving dental health. In addition, there are many drawbacks to water fluoridation:

- Fluoride is a toxic chemical that is dangerous for water treatment personnel to handle.
- By adding fluoride to the water, everyone who drinks the water is being medicated without their consent.
- There is no way to control the dosage of fluoride in water. If someone needs fluoride for their dental health, there are much more effective ways to deliver it.

For more information, please see The Facts About Fluoride on our website.

The City Council supports discontinuing adding fluoride to Draper's water. WaterPro's decision will be made by a majority vote of stockholders who attend the meeting, so please plan to attend if you would like your opinion to be counted.

Yearly Water Quality Report

Every July the EPA requires water systems that serve the public to issue a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) showing levels of specified contaminants in that system's drinking water during the past year. As always, WaterPro is happy to report that our drinking water falls well within safe ranges for all contaminants tested.

The EPA requires that the following language verbatim accompanies this report:

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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. Draper Irrigation/WaterPro 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 two 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

WaterPro, Inc.
Water Quality Report 2020

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants detected by WaterPro, Inc. or its suppliers during the calendar year of this report. The presence of these parameters in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of this report. For certain parameters, EPA and/or the State requires monitoring at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently.

Parameter	Units	2020 Avg.	2020 Max.	2020 Min.	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
					MCL	MCLG	Viola-tion		
PRIMARY INORGANICS									
Antimony	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	6.00	6.00	No	2020	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic	ug/L	1.1	2.3	ND	10.0	0.0	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from orchards.
Asbestos	MFL	ND	ND	ND	7.0	7.0	No	2020	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	ug/L	53.0	81.0	ND	2000	2000	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Beryllium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	4	4	No	2020	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories.
Cadmium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	5.00	5.00	No	2020	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ug/L	18.8	125.0	ND	NE	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chromium	ug/L	0.3	7.1	ND	100.0	100.0	No	2020	Discharge from steel/pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide, Free	ug/L	0.5	3.0	ND	200.0	200.0	No	2020	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride	mg/L	0.6	1.1	0.1	4.0	4.0	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and discharges from fertilizers. Fluoride added at source.
Lead	ug/L	0.1	1.4	ND	NE	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Mercury	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	2.00	2.00	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits, runoff from landfills.
Nickel	ug/L	0.3	3.4	ND	NE	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate	mg/L	0.5	2.8	ND	10.0	10.0	No	2020	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Nitrite	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	1.0	1.0	No	2020	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	ug/L	0.3	1.6	ND	50.0	50.0	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium	mg/L	12.9	23.3	10.3	NE	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing.
Sulfate	mg/L	40.0	115.0	5.4	1000	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Thallium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	2.0	0.5	No	2020	Leaching from ore-processing sites and discharges from electronics, glass and drug factories.
TDS	mg/L	209.2	387.0	51.5	2000	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity (groundwater source)	NTU	0.2	0.7	0.0	5.0	NE	No	2020	MCL is 5.0 for groundwater. Suspended material from soil runoff.
Turbidity (surface water sources)	NTU	0.03	0.3	0.02	0.3	TT	No	2020	MCL is 0.3 NTU 95% of the time for surface water. Suspended material from soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly % Meeting TT	%	100% (Treatment Technique requirement applies only to treated surface water sources)							
SECONDARY INORGANICS - Aesthetic Standards									
Aluminum	ug/L	1.0	13.1	0.0	SS = 50-200	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits/treatment residuals.
Chloride	mg/L	23.4	59.4	11.0	SS = 250	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Color	CU	3.0	10.0	0.5	SS = 15	NE	No	2019	Decaying naturally occurring organic mat. & suspended particles.
Iron	ug/L	24.1	225.0	ND	SS = 300	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese	ug/L	3.6	34.0	ND	SS = 50	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Odor	TON	ND	ND	ND	SS = 3	NE	No	2018	Various sources.
pH		7.7	8.2	6.7	SS = 6.5-8.5	NE	No	2020	Naturally occurring and affected by chemical treatment.
Silver	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	SS = 100	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Zinc	ug/L	1.0	10.0	ND	SS = 5000	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS - monitoring not required									
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	mg/L	124.9	182.0	37.0	UR	NE	No	2019	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Carbonate	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2019	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, CO_2	mg/L	96.8	132.0	28.0	UR	NE	No	2016	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Hydroxide	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2019	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Total ($CaCo_3$)	mg/L	102.7	176.0	21.0	UR	NE	No	2020	Naturally occurring.
Ammonia	mg/L	0.3	0.3	0.3	UR	NE	No	2018	Runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring.
Bromide	ug/L	2.0	16.9	0.0	UR	NE	No	2020	Naturally occurring.
Boron	ug/L	39.0	39.0	39.0	UR	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Calcium	mg/L	36.6	51.7	26.1	UR	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2014	Amount of organic compounds in water. Naturally occurring.
Chloropicrin	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2014	Antimicrobial, fungicide chemical compound.
Cobalt	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Conductance	umhos/cm	359.9	495.0	122.0	UR	NE	No	2020	Naturally occurring.
Cyanide, Total	ug/L	0.5	2.0	0.0	UR	NE	No	2020	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Dioxin	pg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2009	Industrial discharge from factories.

Parameter	Units	2020 Avg.	2020 Max.	2020 Min.	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
					MCL	MCLG	Viola-tion		
Geosmin	ng/L	1.7	5.9	ND	UR	NE	No	2020	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor.
Hardness, Calcium	mg/L	120.0	160.0	16.0	UR	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Hardness, Total	mg/L	146.3	191.0	43.9	UR	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chromium VI	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2011	Industrial runoff and naturally occurring.
Magnesium	mg/L	11.8	17.0	6.9	UR	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Molybdenum	ug/L	0.7	2.3	ND	UR	NE	No	2020	By-product of copper and tungsten mining.
Oil and grease	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2016	Petroleum hydrocarbons can either occur from natural underground deposits or from man-made lubricants.
Orthophosphates	ug/L	0.002	0.01	ND	UR	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Potassium	mg/L	1.6	2.4	ND	UR	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Silica (Silicon Dioxide)	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TSS (Total Suspended Solids)	mg/L	0.1	0.7	ND	UR	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity (distribution system)	NTU	0.2	0.8	0.1	UR	NE	No	2020	Suspended material from soil runoff.
Vanadium	ug/L	0.0	2.2	ND	UR	NE	No	2020	Naturally occurring.
VOCs									
Chloroform	ug/L	10.4	61.6	ND	UR	NE	No	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	ug/L	0.8	4.4	ND	UR	NE	No	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	ug/L	3.6	14.4	ND	UR	NE	No	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	ug/L	0.0	2.7	ND	UR	NE	No	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
All Other Parameters	ug/L	None Detected			Var	Var	No	2020	Various sources.
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs									
Bis (2ethylhexyl) phthalate	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	6.0	0.0	No	2020	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
All Other Parameters	ug/L	None Detected			Var.	Var.	No	2020	Various sources.
RADIOLOGICAL		-	-	-					
Radium 226	pCi/L	0.5	1.3	0.1	NE	NE	No	2020	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 228	pCi/L	0.4	0.5	0.3	NE	NE	No	2020	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Alpha	pCi/L	2.7	14.0	-0.7	15.0	NE	No	2020	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Beta	pCi/L	6.5	32.0	1.2	50.0	NE	No	2020	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	30.0	NE	No	2020	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radon	pCi/L	-9.0	-9.0	-9.0	NE	NE	No	2013	Naturally occurring in soil.
DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS									
Chlorine	mg/L	0.7	1.3	0.1	4.0	NE	No	2020	Drinking water disinfectant.
TTHMs	ug/L	20.2	67.4	ND	80.0	NE	No	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	ug/L	15.1	50.8	ND	60.0	NE	No	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6	ug/L	45.6	68.4	33.8	UR	NE	No	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Highest Ann. Loc. Wide Avg.	ug/L	TTHM = 54.0 ug/L, HAA5s = 32.2 ug/L							
Bromate	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	10.0	NE	No	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine Dioxide	ug/L	3	70	ND	800	NE	No	2020	Drinking water disinfectant.
Chlorite	mg/L	0.5	0.9	ND	1.00	0.80	No	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
ORGANIC MATERIAL									
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	1.8	3.1	ND	TT	NE	No	2020	Naturally occurring.
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	1.7	2.3	ND	TT	NE	No	2020	Naturally occurring.
UV-254	1/cm	0.222	0.046	0.012	UR	NE	No	2020	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.
PROTOZOA (sampled at source water)									
Cryptosporidium	Oocysts/1L	ND	ND	ND	TT	0.00	No	2017	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.
Giardia	Cysts /1L	1.5	7	ND	TT	0.00	No	2017	Parasite that enters lakes &rivers through sewage and animal waste.
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform	% Pos. per Month	0.0%	0.0%	0.00%	Not >5%	0.00	No	2020	MCL is for monthly compliance. All repeat samples were negative; no violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment.
HPC	MPN/ml.	5.5	10.4	0.0	500.0	0.0	No	2020	Used to measure the overall bacteriological quality of drinking water.

mg/L: milligrams per liter
ug/L: micrograms per liter
pg/L: picograms per liter
ng/L: nanograms per liter
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
CU: Color Unit
TON: Threshold Odor Unit
umhos/cm: micro ohms per centimeter
1/cm: One / centimeter
pCi/L: picocuries per liter

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes
HAA5s: Five Haloacetic Acids
HPC: Heterotrophic Plate Count
VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds
PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls
SOCs: Synthetic Organic Chemicals
MFL: Millions of Fibers per Liter
MPN/mL: most probable number per milliliter

ND: None Detected
NA: Not Applicable
NE: Not Established
UR: Unregulated
TT: Treatment Technique
AL: Action Level
SS: Secondary Standard
Oocysts/1L: Oocysts per 1 liter
Cysts/1L: Cysts per 1 liter