2026 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
OAKLEY TOWN PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM (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

Oakley has four active water sources, Cottonwood Spring, Spring Well, Humbug Well, and our new Cattail Well which came online in 2025. Our water sources have been determined to be from ground water.

SOURCE PROTECTION

Oakley 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. Our sources have been determined to have a low susceptibility level to potential contamination events. 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 Oakley City at 435-783-5734.

QUESTIONS

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Oakley City at 435-783-5734 or Larry Hall of Aqua Environmental Services Inc at 801-209-6382. We want our valued customers informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of Oakley regularly scheduled meetings. For information on upcoming meeting locations, dates, and times please visit www.oakleycity.com

YOU CAN PREVENT BACK-FLOW

There are many connections to our water distribution system. When connections are properly installed and maintained, the risks are 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.

DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you understand these terms better 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.

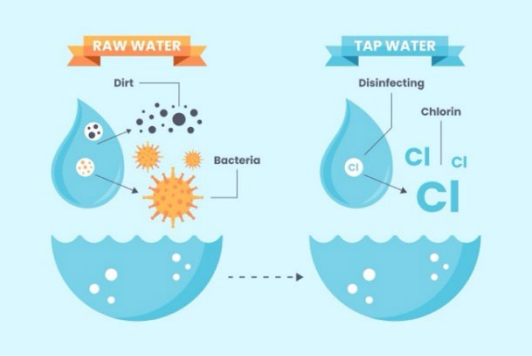
(AL) Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

(TT) Treatment Technique - A Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants 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 some small amounts of constituents. It is 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
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	.06-1.2	NTU	N/A	5	2017 - 2025	Soil runoff
Disinfection By-products							

TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	ND	ppt	80000	80000	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halo acetic Acids	N	ND	ppt	60000	60000	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform	N	ND	ppt	80000	80000	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid	N	ND	ppt	60000	60000	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	400-700	ppb	4000	4000	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha	N	1.6-2.73	pCi/L	0	15	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0.24-0.31	pCi/L	0	5	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	2400-3600	ppt	N/A	10000	2017-2025	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	115-131	ppb	2000	2000	2017-2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper A. 90% Results B. # Of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 8.3 - 226 b. 0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	ND	ppb	200	200	2017-2025	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	ND-994	ppb	4000	4000	2017-2025	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. ND - 3.2 b. 0	ppb	0	15	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	ND-170	ppb	10000	10000	2017-2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	ND-500	ppt	50000	50000	2017-2025	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	1.8-2.6	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2017-2025	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	1.53-15.9	ppm	1000*	1000*	2017-2025	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	116-196	ppm	1000**	2000**	2017-2025	Erosion of natural deposits

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
Alkalinity – Total (as CaCO3)	106	ppm	2024	Magnesium	10.8	ppm	2024
Calcium	24.6	ppm	2024	pH	8.0	ppm	2024
Chloride	2.11	ppm	2024	Potassium	0.5	ppm	2024
Conductivity	225	ppm	2024	Silica (as SiO2)	6.6	ppm	2024

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. Summit Vista 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

Oakley 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 2025. Sampling results can be obtained by calling Larry Hall Sr at 801-209-6382 or emailing larryh@aquaenviron.com

"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. Oakley's public 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.

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