



SOUTH SALT LAKE
PUBLIC
WORKS

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 2018



WHAT'S INSIDE:

- Test Results
- What is Cross Connection?
- Source Protection
- How You Can Help

We are 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.

Source Protection

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for South Salt Lake is available for your 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 level of susceptibility from potential contamination sources. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.



Conservation Practices

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but you can also save money by reducing your water bill. Here are a few suggestions:

- Take shorter showers
- Use water-saving nozzles
- Wash full loads of laundry
- Run dishwasher only when full
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses
- Do not use toilet for trash disposal
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs
- Water lawn/garden in early morning or evening
- Shut off sprinklers manually or use a rainfall shutoff device
- Use water from a bucket to wash cars and save hose for rinsing

EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



THIS REPORT EXPLAINS OUR WATER QUALITY AND WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU, OUR CUSTOMER.

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Brandon Bancroft at 801-412-3201. 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. They are held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall, 220 E Morris Ave, 2nd floor, City Council Chambers.

South Salt Lake Public Works

195 W Oakland Avenue
South Salt Lake City, UT 84115

Office Hours

Monday - Friday 7:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Utility Billing Questions

220 E. Morris Ave. #200
South Salt Lake City, UT 84115
P 801.483.6074
utility@sslc.com

SAMPLE RESULTS

The South Salt Lake City Water System routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. 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.

We at South Salt Lake Public Works 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. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources have been determined to be from groundwater and surface water sources. Our water source comes from the 300 E replacement well, 700 E replacement well, and the Davis replacement well. We also purchase water from Salt Lake City Water System (#18026) and Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (#18027).

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1	N/A	0	5	2018	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.Coli	N	0	N/A	No goals	None	2018	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.02-2.7	NTU	0	0.3	2017	Soil Runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.020-0.81	NTU	0	0.3	2018	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony	N	ND	ppb	6	6	2018	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	ND - 2.7	ppb	0	10	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.0163-0.116	ppm	2	2	2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)	N	ND - 3.1	ppm	0	0	2018	Naturally present in the environment
Chromium	N	ND - 15.60	ppb	100	100	2018	Naturally present in the environment
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 0.701b. 1	ppm	1.3	AL-1.3	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	ND - 3	ppb	200	200	2017	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	0.2-1.09	ppm	4	4	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead a. 90% results b. # of site that exceed the AL	N	a. 3.5b. 0	ppb	0	AL=15	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.09-5.27	ppm	10	10	2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	ND - 2.7	ppb	50	50	2017	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	5.75-73.3	ppm	500	None	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills
Sulfate	N	3-260	ppm	1000	1000	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	52-770	ppm	2000	2000	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products							
Haloacetic Acids	N	4.7-33.9	ppb	0	60	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	7.1-39.1	ppb	4000	4000	2018	Water additive used to control microbes
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters	N	ND - 4.5	pCi/L	0	15	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	N	ND - 3.11	pCi/L	NE	5	2018	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Gross-Beta	N	1.1-8.9	pCi/L	NE	50	2018	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Radium 226	N	ND - 1.3	pCi/L	NE	NE	2018	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Radium 228	N	ND - 0.46	pCi/L	0	5	2017	Erosion of natural deposits

Table Definitions

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:

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) - 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.

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 contaminants 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.

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.

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 (ng/l) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

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

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

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

Potential Contamination

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or manmade. 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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).

Cross Connection

There are many connections to our water distribution system. When connections are properly in-stalled 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.

MCLs

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.

Lead

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. The South Salt Lake City Water System 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 2 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Total Coliform

The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.