

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.

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 300 E Replacement Well, 700 E Replacement well, Davis Replacement Well, and we also purchase water from Salt Lake City Water System and Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District.



- 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.



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

"Watershed Protection Research", 2016. Retrieved from <https://www.epa.gov/water-research/watershed-protection-research>

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Jason Taylor at 801-412-3202**. 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 PM at 220 East Morris AVE on the second floor in the 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@ssl.com



"We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state requirements."



SOUTH SALT LAKE
PUBLIC
WORKS

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 2016



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.

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Test Results

South Salt Lake routinely monitors for contaminants 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, 2016. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date	Likely Source of Contamination
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Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2016	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	N	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	2016	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.19-2.7	NTU	0	0.3	2016	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N		NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2016	

Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic	N	0-3.9	ppb	0	10	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	.014-.172	ppm	2	2	2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)	N	0-6	ppb	NA	TT	2016	Naturally present in the environment
Copper a.90% results b.# of sites that exceed the AL	N	a.0.707 b.1	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	0-3	ppb	200	200	2016	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Chromium	N	0-6	ppb	100	100	2016	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0-0.7	ppm	4	4	2016	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. 3.5 b.0	ppb	0	AL=15	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0-5	ppm	10	10	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0.6-5.8	ppb	50	50	2016	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	6-84.1	ppm	500	None	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	10-278	ppm	1000	1000	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	132-732	ppm	2000	2000	2016	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-products

TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	0-113	ppb	0	80	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	0-71.6	ppb	0	60	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters	N	0-14	pCi/1	0	15	2016	Erosion of man-made & natural deposits
Combined Uranium	N	0-1.44	pCi/1	0	5	2016	
Radium 226	N	0-.99	pCi/1	0	5	2016	
Radium 228	N	0-4.4	pCi/1	0	5	2016	

Volatile Organic

Tetrachloroethylene	N	0-0.5	ppb	0	5	2016	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
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Table 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 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem outdated.

SSL Public Works Meets Requirements

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.

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.

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.

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 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 home. 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. 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.

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. South Salt Lake 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>.

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. In November 2016 we failed to test for coliform bacteria. Water quality may change without any visible indication due to unanticipated environmental factors. For this reason, we are required to sample for coliform bacteria on a monthly basis. This violation does not necessarily pose a health risk. We have reviewed why we failed to take our routine coliform bacteria tests and have taken steps to ensure that it will not happen again.

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. In July of 2016 we failed to perform all the required tests for coliform bacteria. Water quality may change without any visible indication due to unanticipated environmental factors. For this reason, we are required to sample for coliform bacteria on a monthly basis. This violation does not necessarily pose a health risk. We have reviewed why we failed to take our routine coliform bacteria tests and have taken steps to ensure that it will not happen again.

We periodically monitor for Nitrate in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. In 2016 we failed to take the required samples. Testing for Nitrate is used to ensure that the public is provided with safe drinking water. This violation does not necessarily pose a health risk. We have reviewed why we failed to take the required samples and will take steps to ensure that it will not happen again.