

# SOUTH Salt Lake PUBLIC WORKS

# 2014 water quality report



## Questions

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jason Taylor at 801-412-3202.

## Join Us

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any regularly scheduled council 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.

## Your Drinking Water

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. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources are from three city operated wells, and water purchased from Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District.

## 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. We have developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

## 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 we 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.

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



Mc Walker Illustrations

"We at South Salt Lake 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."



# Test Results

South Salt Lake routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. 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.

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	2014	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	0	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	2014	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	.02-2.84	NTU	N/A	5	2014	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	.01-.74	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2014	Soil Runoff highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits

## Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic	N	ND-7300	ppt	0	10000	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	13-172	ppb	2000	2000	2014	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.318 b.0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2012	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	200-1000	ppb	4000	4000	2014	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.2900 b.0	ppt	0	AL=15000	2012	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	ND-200	ppt	2000	2000	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel	N	ND-4500	ppt	10000	10000	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	ND-1300	ppb	10000	10000	2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	ND-7300	ppt	50000	50000	2014	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	5400-79900	ppb	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	14-100	ppm	1000	1000	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	120-688	ppm	2000	2000	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	N	ND-1100	ppt	1000	2000	2014	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

## Disinfection By-products

THM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	5500-39700	ppt	0	80000	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	ND-16200	ppt	0	60000	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	ND-100	ppb	4000	4000	2014	Water additive used to control microbes

## Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters	N	.5	pCi/l	0	15	2014	Erosion of man-made & natural deposits
Beta/Photon emitters	N	1.4	pCi/l	0	4	2014	Erosion of man-made & natural deposits

## Unregulated & Other Contaminants

Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	N	60-288	ppm	UR	NE	2014	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, Carbonate	N	ND-13	ppm	UR	NE	2014	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, CO2	N	45-212	ppm	UR	NE	2014	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, Total	N	15-236	ppm	UR	NE	2014	Naturally occurring
Calcium	N	15-84	ppm	UR	NE	2014	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits
Chemical Oxygen Demand	N	ND-18	ppm	UR	NE	2014	Measures amounts of organic compounds in water, Naturally occurring
Geosmin	NA	ND-20.6	ppt	UR	NE	2014	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor
Hardness, Calcium	NA	16-176	ppm	UR	NE	2014	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits
Hardness, Total	NA	48-402	ppm	UR	NE	2014	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits
Magnesium	NA	2700-47000	ppb	UR	NE	2014	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits
Molybdenum	NA	ND-2713	ppt	UR	NE	2014	By-product of copper and tungsten mining
Oil & Grease	N	ND-19	ppm	UR	NE	2014	Petroleum hydrocarbons can either occur from natural underground deposits or from man made lubricants
Orthophosphate	NA	ND-140	ppb	UR	NE	2014	Erosion of Naturally occurring deposits
Potassium	NA	ND-14	ppm	UR	NE	2014	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits
Chloroform	N	ND-36800	ppb	UR	NE	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromodichloromethane	N	ND-1400	ppt	UR	NE	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	N	ND-5500	ppt	UR	NE	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium-6	N	ND-4212	ppt	UR	NE	2014	Naturally Occurring
Chromium Total	N	ND-6424	ppt	UR	NE	2014	Naturally Occurring
Strontium	N	80700-555104	ppt	UR	NE	2014	Naturally Occurring
Vanadium	N	ND-12357	ppt	UR	NE	2014	Naturally Occurring
Chlorate	N	ND-225200	ppt	UR	NE	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection



## 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:

**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 constituents 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.

**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.

**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.

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

## 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>.



## Information on the Potential for Health Concerns Relating to Drinking Water



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

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 reduce the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

## SLOW THE FLOW



## CONSERVE H<sub>2</sub>O

### Water Conservation Tips:

~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

#### Conservation in your home:

- ~ Take Shorter Showers
- ~ Soak dishes before washing
- ~ Wash full loads of laundry
- ~ Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- ~ Run the dishwasher only when full.
- ~ Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets etc.
- ~ Replace old fixtures that no longer work
- ~ Install water saving devices for faucets and appliances.

#### Conserve outdoors:

- ~ Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- ~ Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- ~ Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- ~ Use water -saving nozzles.
- ~ Use water from a bucket to wash your car and save the hose for rinsing.
- ~ Shutoff your sprinklers manually or use a rainfall shutoff device when it rains.



# SOUTH <sup>Salt Lake</sup> PUBLIC WORKS

#### CONTACT US

195 W Oakland Avenue  
South Salt Lake City, UT 84115

#### Main Office:

O (801) 483-6045 Office Hours:  
F (801) 483-6030 Monday - Friday  
[water@sslcc.com](mailto:water@sslcc.com) 7:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.



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FOLLOW



#### BILLING PROBLEMS

Utility Billing  
220 E Morris Ave.  
South Salt Lake City, UT 84115  
P 801.483.6074  
[utility@sslcc.com](mailto:utility@sslcc.com)