



ANNUAL DRINKING WATER

QUALITY REPORT 2020



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Source Protection

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for South Salt Lake is available for your review. It contains information about source protection for your review, if you have any questions, please contact us at 801-483-6045 to protect our drinking water.

Our sources have been determined to have a low level of susceptibility for contamination. 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.

Cross Connection

There are many connections in our water distribution system. When these connections are not properly maintained, they can become a source of contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

Changes or connections can adversely affect not only the availability but also the quality of the water. A cross connection may occur when water from an unapproved source enters the public water 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, business, or other facility. If you have a backflow preventer, 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 can affect the quality of the water. If you have a backflow preventer, it can help to protect the quality of our water. Call us for further information about ways you can help.

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, is subject to potential contamination. 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 found at www.epa.gov/safewater or by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others. Infants and young children are particularly susceptible to contaminants in drinking water because of their developing organs and immune systems. Some elderly and infants can be especially vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. People with certain chronic conditions, 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 vulnerable to contaminants in 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).

Copper

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.



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).

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 much around plants and shrubs
- Water lawn/garden in early morning or evening
- Shut off sprinklers manually or use a rainfall shut off device
- Use water from a bucket to wash cars and save hose for rinsing

MCLs

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, we have provided information on 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 most likely to leach out of older pipes and solder used in the home. Service lines that run from the water main to your home may also have some lead. Lead is found in some lead-based solder used in the City Water System. It is important to know that while lead is found in some of the plumbing components, 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 drinking water, you may wish to purchase certified drinking water filters. For more information on lead in drinking water, you can take the following steps to minimize exposure are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Infants and children who are exposed to lead in drinking water may also experience delays in their physical or mental development. Infants and children who are exposed to lead in drinking water may also experience delays in their physical or mental development. Infants and children who are exposed to lead in drinking water may also experience delays in their physical or mental development.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that infants and young children who are exposed to lead in drinking water may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Infants and young children who are exposed to lead in drinking water may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Infants and young children who are exposed to lead in drinking water may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Infants and young children who are exposed to lead in drinking water may experience delays in their physical or mental development.

Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Total Coliform

The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but high levels can indicate the presence of disease-causing bacteria. If you are concerned about coliform bacteria in your drinking water, you may wish to contact 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.

We continuously monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. In February of 2019 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.

Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Jason Taylor at 801-483-6045**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more about our water, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of every month at 7:00 PM. The meetings are held at

220 East Morris Avenue
2nd Floor of the Council Chambers
South Salt Lake City, UT 84115

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

South Salt Lake City Water System 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, 2020. 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
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A	0	5	2020	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.Coli	N	N/A	N/A	No goals	None	2020	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.19-613	NTU	0	5	2020	Soil Runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.01-613	NTU	0	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0.	2020	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony	N	ND	UG/L	6	6	2020	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	ND -2.3	ppb	0	10	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	ND-61.0	ppm	2	2	2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	ND -15.60	ppb	100	100	2020	Naturally present in the environment
Copper	N	a. 0.633 b. 0	ppm	1.3	AL-1.3	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
a 90% results b. 90 states that exceed the AL							
Cyanide	N	ND -7.7	ppb	200	200	2020	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	ND-4.1	ppm	4	4	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	a. 24 b. 1	ppb	0	AL=15	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
a 90% results b. 9 of 68 that exceed the AL							
Nickel	N	ND-6.6	ppb	100	100	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	ND-4-307	ppm	10	10	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	ND -1.7	ppb	50	50	2020	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	5.666-1,818	ppm	500	None	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills
Sulfate	N	5.4-279,004	ppm	1000	1000	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; discharging effrom refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	51.5-604	ppm	2000	2000	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products							
Haloacetic Acids	N	ND-4.8	ppb	0	60	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	N	0.5-10.8	ppb	4000	4000	2019	Water additive used to control microbes
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters	N	ND-14	pCi/L	0	15	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	N	1-2-32	pCi/L	NE	50	2020	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Radium 226	N	ND-1-30	pCi/L	NE	5	2020	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Radium 228	N	ND -6.5	pCi/L	0	5	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & 228	N	ND-2.6	pCi/L	NE	5	2019	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Beta	N	1-2-32	pCi/L	NE	50	2020	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alkalinity Bicarbonate	N	25-182	Mg/L	NE	UR	2020	Naturally Occurring
Alkalinity Carbonate	N	ND	Mg/L	NE	UR	2020	Naturally Occurring
Alkalinity CO2	N	28-132	Mg/L	NE	UR	2016	Naturally Occuring
Ammonia	N	0.3	Mg/L	NE	UR	2018	Runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring
Alkalinity as CaCO3	N	21-176	ppm	NE	UR	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromide	N	ND-16.8	ppm	NE	UR	2020	Naturally Occuring
Calcium	N	26.1-517	ppm	NE	UR	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Boron	N	39	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	Naturally Occurring
Chlorophen	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2014	Measures amount of organic compounds in water. Naturally Occurring
Cyanide Total	N	ND-2.0	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	Discharge from ballminal factories; discharge from pastic and fertilizer factories
Conductance	N	122-495	umhos/cm	NE	UR	2020	Naturally Occuring
Dioxin	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2009	Industrial Discharge from factories
Hardness Calcium	N	16-160	Mg/L	NE	UR	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness Total	N	43.9-191	Mg/L	NE	UR	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Gesash	N	ND-5.9	Ng/L	NE	UR	2020	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor
Chromium VI	N	ND	Mg/L	NE	UR	2011	Industrial runoff and naturally occurring
Graime/Gallions	N/A	7.6-23.9	Calculated	N/A	N/A	2019	
Non-Carbonate	N/A	12-222	Calculated	N/A	N/A	2019	
Magnesium	N	6.9-17	ppm	NE	UR	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Molybdenum	N	ND-2.3	ppb	NE	UR	2020	By-product of copper and tungsten mining
Oil & Grease	N	ND	Mg/L	NE	UR	2016	Petroleum hydrocarbons can either occur from natural underground deposits or from man made lubricants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Orthophosphates	N	ND-0.01	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium	N	ND-24	ppm	NE	UR	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Silica (Silicon Dioxide)	N	ND	Mg/L	NE	UR	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
TSS (Total Suspended Solids)	N	ND-0.7	1/cm	NE	UR	2020	Decomposition of organic material
Vanadium	N	ND-22	UG/L	Ng	UR	2020	Naturally Occurring
Secondary Inorganics							
Aluminum	N	ND-13.1	UG/L	NE	SS-50-200	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and treatment residuals
Chloride	N	11-594	Mg/L	NE	SS-250	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Color	N	3.0-10.0	CU	Ng	SS-15	2019	Decaying naturally occurring organic material and suspended particles
Iron	N	ND-235	UG/L	NE	SS-300	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Manganese	N	ND-34	UG/L	NE	SS-50	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
pH	N/A	6.7-8.2	NA	NE	SS-6.5-8.5	2020	Naturally occurring and affected by chemical treatment
Zinc	N	ND-10	UG/L	NE	SS-5000	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Radioactive Pesticides/PCBs/SCCs							
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	ND	UG/L	0	6.0	2020	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
VOCs							
Bromofom	N	ND-2.7	UG/L	NE	UR	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	N	ND-144	UG/L	NE	UR	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorofom	N	ND-61.6	UG/L	NE	UR	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	N	ND-44	UG/L	NE	UR	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Tetrachloroethylene	N	ND-0.5	ppb	0	5	2020	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Unregulated Parameters							
AlphaBHC	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) is a monitoring program mandated by EPA. It requires public water systems to monitor various sites every three (3) years for different parameters selected by EPA. This rule collects occurrence data on parameters that EPA is considering for regulation. Sometimes EPA includes parameters that already have an MCL but they would like to know the occurrence of it at significantly lower levels than the current analytical method allows. These numbers represent samples taken during the monitoring period which began in 2019
Chlorpyrifos	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
Dinosebipin	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
Ethionop	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
Maprofos-Dione	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
Oxyflurten	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
Permethrin	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
Prifentriols	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
Telbucanazole	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
Butylated Hydroxyanisole	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
Quinoline	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
Citralidline	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
N-Butanol	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
2-Methoxyethanol	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
2-Ethoxy-1-ol (Allyl Alcohol)	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
Germiumum	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
HAAS	N	22-39.6	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
HAABr	N	223.0	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
HAA9	N	41-47.5	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
Total microyallins	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
Microsphin-4A -RR-, -LF-, -YR-, -LR-, -LY	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
Mediam	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
Cyflindropemopsin	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	
Anatons-a	N	ND	UG/L	NE	UR	2020	

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 Allowable" (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 \$10,000,000.

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

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 \$10,000,000,000,000.

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.