



## How do we protect your water resources?

High quality drinking water depends on clean streams. Poor quality stream water costs more to treat, uses more energy and may impact the public health. Help keep our water supply clean by following all watershed regulations.

### Watershed

A source water assessment for the Salt Lake City watershed identifies a low risk of contamination due to the isolated nature of the watershed. Potential contamination sites are residential and commercial sites above the treatment facilities.

[www.slcgov.com/utilities/Watershed-20Master-20Plan.pdf](http://www.slcgov.com/utilities/Watershed-20Master-20Plan.pdf)

### Health Alert

Some individuals are more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general community. Immuno-compromised individuals, such as people with organ transplants, HIV/AIDS or other immune-compromised disorders, as well as some elderly and infants, can be particularly vulnerable. These people should seek the advise of their health-care providers for special precautions.

EPA/CDC guidelines to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline by calling **800-426-4791** or online at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

### Attention/Atencion!

El informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities is a member of the American Water Works Association, the American Water Works Research Foundation, the Partnership for Safe Water, Utah Water Quality Alliance and the Salt Lake County Groundwater Coalition. Public Utilities participates in the QualServe Program.



**SALT LAKE CITY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES**  
1530 South West Temple  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115  
[www.slcgov.com](http://www.slcgov.com)

The "Keep It Pure" watershed campaign educates our community on watershed issues and watershed protection. Enforcement of watershed regulations supports clean drinking water.

**Invasive Weeds:** Invasive weeds can overtake a plant community. The invaded area is fire prone. and create a dismal landscape with only the invasive weed in it. Our watershed group addresses invasive weeds in our watersheds, through mechanical, biological and chemical treatments. You can help by staying on the established trails and volunteering for weed pulls. Go to: [www.keepitpure.com](http://www.keepitpure.com)



### Ground Water Aquifers

Our ground water is another valuable community asset. The *Source Water Protection Ordinance* strives to protect our underground water resources. You can help by not disposing of any materials on the ground. A permanent household hazardous waste disposal center is located at the Salt Lake Valley Solid Waste Management Facility, 6030 W. California. A neighborhood collection takes place in Sugarhouse Park at the Garden Center (NE corner of the Park) the 4th Thursday of the month from 7 to 10 am., June, July and August only. Our Salt Lake City Police Department will be collecting unwanted or unusable prescription or over the counter drugs for incineration. If you have business

waste, call **801-541-4078** for information.

### What about our water supply and climate change?

We had another good winter and our current water supply is good. It's hard to predict what future water issues we will face, but we do know that water will always be a very precious commodity. As always, we must use water wisely.

To optimize your current irrigation system, call **877-728-3420** and schedule a free water audit. Modifying your landscape features to a less water demanding design will help save additional water. For more ideas visit [http://www.slcgov.com/Utilities/cs\\_water\\_conservation.htm](http://www.slcgov.com/Utilities/cs_water_conservation.htm)

### Pharmaceutical Waste: Disposing of unwanted medications.

Do not flush old or unwanted medications down the toilet! Pharmaceutical drugs are polluting rivers and streams. As these compounds get into the water environment, we are noticing some negative impacts on fish populations. Wastewater facilities are not designed to remove pharmaceutical compounds. It's better to keep out all that we can.

Unwanted or unusable prescription or over-the-counter drugs can be disposed of at drop off boxes located at the Pioneer Police District, 1040 West 700 South, or the Public Safety Complex, 315 East 200 South, Salt Lake City. The collected materials will be incinerated. For additional information on the pharmaceutical drug issue please go to: <http://www.deq.utah.gov/MedicationDisposal/index.htm>



*Serving our community,  
Protecting our environment.*

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**YOUR WATER'S SAFE** | 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

# 2008 SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

## What about fluoride?

We add fluoride to our drinking water to bring the natural level up to 0.8 mg/l. This additional fluoride is meant to help prevent tooth decay in young children. Please check with your doctor for specifics for your infant.

## How can I participate?

We encourage your participation in decisions that affect our communities' drinking water. Regular Public Utilities Advisory Board meetings are held the fourth Thursday of each month at 7 a.m. at 1530 South West Temple. Your attendance is welcome.

## Is home treatment necessary?

Your water meets all the EPA requirements as it comes from the tap. Additional treatment for esthetic qualities is an option not a necessity. If you install treatment devices, you are responsible for their operation and maintenance. You can make your water unsafe by not taking proper care of your at-tap system.

## What is our water hardness?

Our water contains 13 grains of hardness per gallon. During the summer months we may add wells to the system, which by their nature add hardness, if you are living near them, the level during the summer months may be higher. Hard water which is mainly caused by calcium carbonate, causes the spotting on glasses and dishware, and the white flakes seen in boiled water. This scaling may be made worse by setting your water heater above 120 degrees.

## Is the 8th South-5th East well water safe to drink?

While this well meets all EPA requirements and is considered safe to drink, we have detected low levels of perchlorate, a compound that may be naturally occurring or related to explosive manufacturing. The levels detected are well below what EPA considers a concern but the compound is not currently regulated. For more information:

[www.slcgov.com/Utilities/ud\\_8\\_south\\_artesian\\_well.htm](http://www.slcgov.com/Utilities/ud_8_south_artesian_well.htm)

## What is radon?

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas, found in soils and some ground water. Radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer, behind smoking. To order a \$12 test kit for your home call **801-478-7878 ext. 303**, or go to <http://www.utahsafetycouncil.org>

## Is bottled water better?

Drinking water, and purchased bottled water included, may be expected to contain small amounts of contaminants. However, the presence of low-level contaminants does not indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: **800-426-4791**.

## How can I get a private well tested?

Private wells are not tested by the City, they are your responsibility. Keep safe, have them tested every three years. A basic test should include bacteriology and nitrates. It is an investment in you and your family. Contact Mark Quiller at **801-538-9905** to preregister for free testing if it becomes available.

Here at Public Utilities we recognize the impact the economy has had on our customers, and like you, we understand the need to watch expenses. Summer irrigation can greatly increase your water bill; check your sprinkler system, repair leaks and regulate water use carefully.

Remember bottled water is much more expensive than tap water, and tap water delivers! If you have any concerns about your drinking water, I'd be glad to help you resolve them. Call me directly at 801-483-6864.



Florence Reynolds

Water Quality and Treatment Administrator  
Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities

## TREATED SURFACE WATER SOURCES

	Drinking Water Standards	TREATED SURFACE WATER SOURCES					Range on SLC Wells	Source of Contaminant
		Parleys	Big Cottonwood	City Creek Canyon	Metropolitan	Jordan Valley		
Antimony	6 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	10 ppb	0.6	ND	0.5	0.6	1.0	ND-27	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2000 ppb	67	42	26	56.6	100.0	17-111	Erosion of natural products
Beryllium	4 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from coal-burning factories
Cadmium	5 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Corrosion of galvanized pipes
Chromium	100 ppb	ND	ND	ND	2.9	1.0	ND	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
Cyanide	200 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	7.0	ND	Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride	4000 ppb	770	738	800	790	900	100-900	Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	2 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.03	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	100 ppb	ND	ND	ND	3.7	0.6	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10 ppm	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.3-4.9	Fertilizer runoff, septic tanks
Nitrite	1 ppm	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.1	ND-0.1	Fertilizer runoff, septic tanks
Selenium	50 ppb	1.2	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.7	1-6	Mine discharge
Thallium	2 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Leaching for ore processing

## TURBIDITY (Clarity) NTUs

Finished Water Yearly Avg. Wells	0.3	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.04	.050		Soil runoff
	5.0						0.2-0.9	Soil runoff

## RADIONUCLIDES ( Picocuries/L)

Gross Alpha	15	<2	<2	<2	ND	1.8	<2	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228		ND	ND	ND	ND		0.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	ur-ppm	73.6	37.9	59	123.0	78.0	35-128	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness as CaCo3	ur-ppm	239	149	217	157	160	133-469	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness grains/gallon	calc.	14.0	8.7	12.7	9.2	9.3	7.7-27	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness Non-Carbonate	calc.	2.0	6.0	-25.0	-24.0	6.0	-15-126	Erosion of natural deposits
Alkalinity as CaCo3	ur-ppm	237	143	242	181	166	148-343	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	ur-ppm	13.3	13.3	17	14.0	10.5	12-41	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium	ur-ppm	1.2	0.9	0.6	ND	2.6	1-3.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ur-ppm	48.9	23.8	8	30.0	11.3	10-64	Road salting, natural deposits
Specific Conductance	-umhos/cm	485	251	245	405	370	266-953	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (in Units)	6.5-8.5**	7.3	7.86	7.9	7.6	7.6	7-8.18	Erosion of natural deposits

## SECONDARY STANDARDS

Aluminum	200 ppb	ND	ND	ND		20.0	ND	Treatment chemicals
Iron	300 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	40.0	20-40	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	50 ppb	15	ND	ND	9	ND	12-41	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	500 ppb	ND	30	ND	ND	ND	ND-100	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	250 ppm	120	44	11	38	18	9-149	Erosion of natural deposits
Phosphate	ur-ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-600	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	ur-ppm	37	40	12	36	28	25-302	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ur-ppm	490	260	242	328	211	203-764	Erosion of natural deposits

## ADDITIONAL DATA

Molybdenum	ur-ppb	ND	ND	ND		1.5	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromide	ur-ppm	ND	ND	ND	9.1	ND	9-149	Erosion of natural deposits
Ammonia-N	ur-ppm	ND	ND	ND			ND	
UV-254	ur-cm1	0.016	0.006	0.003	0.018	0.029	0.001-0.022	Decomposition of organic material
TOC	ur-ppm	1.6	0.6	0.8	1.8	1.8	ND-0.6	Decomposition of organic material
PCE	5ppb						ND-1.6	Dry cleaning solvent

## DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM COMPLIANCE

Microbials	# Samples	% positive	
Total Coliform	< 5%	2429	0.00%
			Feces of humans and animals

## DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	31 ppb		Byproduct of chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids	60 ppb	24 ppb		Byproduct of chlorination

## DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

	# Samples	90% before flushing	90% after flushing	
Lead	15 ppb	50	5.2	0.6
Copper	1300 ppb	50	211	3
				Corrosion of household plumbing
				Corrosion of household plumbing

## HOW TO READ THE CHART

Our water is tested for its safety. The chart lists the most recent test results for the facilities listed and indicates the most likely source of the contaminant. The well data is a

range of lowest and highest levels for all 23 wells. Maximum Contamination Level (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

KEY TO TABLE		NOTES
<b>MCL</b>	Maximum Contaminant Level	Volatile Organics, herbicides and pesticides, are analyzed for but not detected in the finished supply.
<b>NTU</b>	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (turbidity is cloudiness)	Latest analysis is provided.
<b>pci/l</b>	Picocuries per liter (radioactivity unit)	Not all parameters are analyzed every year, some are not required to be analyzed.
<b>ppm</b>	Parts per million (mg/l, 1 penny in \$10,000)	Since 2003, as a result of public vote, flouride has been added to the drinking water .
	<b>ppb</b>	Parts per billion (ug/l, 1 penny in \$10 million)
	<b>TT</b>	Treatment technique, method
	<b>UR</b>	Unregulated, no EPA standard set
	<b>ND</b>	Non detected (less than the method can see)