KEEP IT PURE™

From your Mountains to your Tap

Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities

Water Quality Report 2022

PWSID# UTAH 18026

Matthew Henridrix at Mary's Lake

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

OUR GOAL at Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities (SLC Public Utilities) is to always deliver the best drinking water possible. This means water that meets and exceeds all state and federal regulations. Federal law requires regular updates of these rules. SLC Public Utilities will continue to support and contribute to ongoing research efforts with federal, state and local agencies, and research institutions. Our community's health and safety are our top priorities. The COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact our lives. We want to assure you the COVID-19 pandemic has not impacted our water supplies, water quality, or dedication to customer service. If you have any questions or concerns about your drinking water, we invite you to contact our office

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is a snapshot of water quality data for calendar year 2021. This report is produced annually and includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set forth in federal and state regulations, implemented by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State of Utah Division of Drinking Water (Utah DDW). SLC Public Utilities is committed to accuracy and transparency in providing this information.

OUR SERVICE AREA AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

SLC Public Utilities' service area includes Salt Lake City and portions of Millcreek, Holladay, Cottonwood Heights, and other communities. A map of our service area can be found at www.slc.gov/utilities.

We are committed to building trust with our community. We invite you to engage with us on our social media sites: facebook.com/slcpu, instagram.com/slcpu, and twitter.com/slcpu. You may also contact Holly Mullen, Communications and Engagement Manager, for information on how to participate in planning and projects at holly.mullen@slcgov.com.

We encourage your participation in decisions that affect our community's drinking water.

The SLC Public Utilities Advisory Committee (PUAC) meets on the fourth Thursday of each month. We welcome you to these open meetings. Please note, the PUAC generally does not meet during the summer months. For more information, please visit www.slc.gov/boards/boards-commissions/public-utilities-advisory-committee or contact us at 801.483.6770.

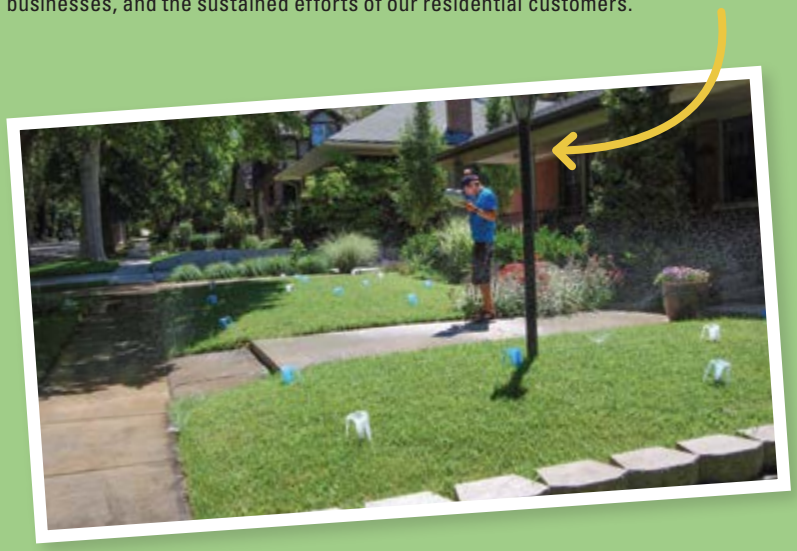
WATER BILL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

We recognize paying utility bills may be an economic hardship for some customers or at certain times. SLC Public Utilities, in partnership with the Salt Lake City Chapter of the Salvation Army (which administers the program), offers Project Water Assist for Salt Lake City customers who qualify for financial aid to pay their utility bills. For assistance, a customer must qualify at 150 percent of the poverty level and/or have a family member who meets one or more of the following criteria: age 60 or older; has a disability; or who qualifies for the Salt Lake County Tax Abatement Program. To learn more about the program, please visit www.slc.gov/utilities/pay-my-bill/water-bill-assistance or www.saltlakecity.salvationarmy.org.

Workforce Services Housing and Community Development HEAT Program can help with heating and cooling as well as water assistance to eligible households on a limited basis. You may qualify for HEAT if your household is at or below 150% of the Federal Poverty level, you are responsible for paying home energy costs, and the house contains at least one U.W. citizen or qualified non-citizen. For more information call 1-866-205-4357 or apply at www.jobs.utah.gov/heat. If you would like to donate to Project Water Assist, you can check the box that appears on your utility bill or your online account.

Conservation, Climate, & Water Supply

In December 2020, the Salt Lake City Council adopted the Salt Lake City Water Conservation Plan 2020. This plan provides information on water supply, historical water demand, and establishes new water conservation goals. It also describes the dozens of water conservation programs and practices that will help us achieve our short and long-term conservation goals. Since the beginning of our Conservation Program in 2001, we have reduced water use by more than 27 percent. In 2021, Stages 1 and 2 of our Water Shortage Contingency Plan were declared. This called for mandatory action by government agencies, and intense volunteer efforts by residents, businesses, and industries to save water. After a long, hot season, our customers collectively saved 2.2 billion gallons more water than the average water use of the past three summers – enough to fill Mountain Dell Reservoir more than twice! This was achieved with the support of Public Lands, Parks, and Golf divisions throughout our service area, numerous businesses, and the sustained efforts of our residential customers.



We are engaged with many stakeholders to understand and prepare for annual variations in climate as well as potential long-term climate change scenarios. Regardless of snow totals, spring runoff, or supply levels, please remember: we are situated in an arid climate and conservation is always the best practice. However, we can all do more to protect and sustain our limited water resources. This year, we distributed 375 rain barrels, bringing our program total to 1,143 rain barrels sold! This is just one way our community helps to support our water conservation efforts. Maybe you want to learn how to use less water outdoors? Or maybe you work at or own a local business and want to help? Visit www.slc.gov/utilities/conservation to learn about water conservation opportunities.

Lead and Copper

Lead and copper in drinking water is a topic of important national discussion. Lead is a naturally occurring soft metal used in a wide range of products and can be found throughout the environment and home. Possible sources of lead include flaking of lead-based paint, gasoline, consumer products, the soil, hobby materials such as solder, and plumbing. Lead and copper in drinking water are primarily caused by leaching (discharging) from plumbing materials containing lead or copper in home plumbing.

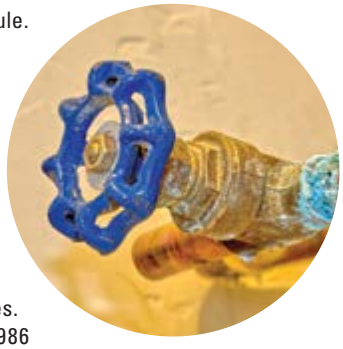
We are fortunate that due to the high-quality drinking water sources, we have not detected lead in the distribution system that feeds drinking water to homes. Furthermore, it has been SLC Public Utilities' policy for many years to remove any lead water main pipes as they are encountered in the distribution system. However, we do not control the materials used in household plumbing components and private service lines.

HEALTH IMPACTS OF LEAD AND COPPER

Identifying and controlling sources of lead and copper in the home and drinking water is important for public health. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

SALT LAKE CITY'S LEAD AND COPPER PROGRAM FOR DRINKING WATER IN HOMES

To control lead and copper in drinking water, in 1991 the EPA established the Lead and Copper Rule. Under the EPA Lead and Copper Rule, public water systems take part in annual to triennial lead and copper sampling and analysis from high-risk homes. These high-risk homes are known to contain lead and/or copper pipes and lead solder, which is more likely to contribute to elevated lead levels. Due to the high quality of our water, SLC Public Utilities is on the triennial (three-year) schedule. This year, 2021, we completed our triennial lead and copper sampling and analysis from high-risk homes. The results detailed below were very similar to our historical levels and in line with those across the state.



In 2021, the EPA revised the lead and copper rule to enhance the original 1991 rule. An additional measure that has been identified to help reduce lead in drinking water is the identification and removal of lead service lines. The use of lead service lines was banned in 1986 and predominately phased out of use much earlier than that. Lead service lines have been determined to have a large impact on lead in drinking water. The majority of service lines are shared between the customer and the City. Where most service lines on the city-owned portion have been identified, there is little known about the customer-owned portion (from the meter to the house). If your residence was built prior to 1986 and you would like to help SLC Public Utilities identify the material of your service line please complete the form at https://www.slc.gov/utilities/leadandcoppersurvey or email inquiries to lead@slcgov.com. For more information including how to reduce exposure to lead and copper in drinking water, visit www.slc.gov/utilities/leadandcopper.

LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING AT HIGH-RISK RESIDENTIAL WATER TAPS[c]

	Action Level[d]	# Samples Before Flushing	90th Percentile Before Line Flushing[e]	90th Percentile After Line Flushing[e]	Source of Contaminate
Lead	15 ppb	113	3.79	1	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1300 ppb	113	293	56	

2022 Water Quality Report (2021 Data)

TREATED SURFACE WATER SOURCES									
	MCL or TT Standards *	Big Cottonwood WTP	City Creek WTP	Parleys WTP	Range on Salt Lake City Wells	MWDSLS Little Cottonwood	MWDSLS Point of the Mountain WTP	Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD)	Source of Contaminate
Primary Inorganics									
	Primary MCL								
Antimony	6 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.1	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Arsenic	10 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.5	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Barium	2000 ppb	39	25	34	ND - 0.112	62.1	65.5	56.6	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Cadmium	5 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.04	Corosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	100 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.5	5.05	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	200 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.4	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4 ppm	0.71	0.72	0.7	ND - 0.6	0.709	0.716	0.6	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Fluoride added at source.
Nickel	100 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.008	1.98	2.07	0.3	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate	10 ppm	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.277	0.232	1	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Selenium	50 ppb	ND	0.7	ND	ND - 0.002	ND	ND	0.5	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Secondary									
	Secondary MCL								
Aluminum	0.05 to 0.2 ppm (mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.1	ND	0.007	2.8	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and treatment residuals.
Chloride	250 ppm	21.8	9.1	28.8	19.4 - 217	29.7	29	32	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Conductance/ Conductivity	umhos/cm	391	421	396	361 - 1380	416	427	406.4	Naturally Occuring
Fluoride	2 ppm	0.71	0.72	0.7	ND - 0.6	0.709	0.716	0.6	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Fluoride added at source.
Iron	300 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND - 70	143	152	27.6	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese	50 ppb	ND	ND	3.1	ND - 2.9	ND	ND	0.2	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
pH	6.5 to 8.5	7.7	7.9	7.94	7.07 - 7.98	7.5	7.75	7.7	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sulfate	250 ppm (mg/L)	43.5	10.7	7.6	8.9 - 283	45.1	44.2	44	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing.
TDS	500 ppm	212	248	228	220 - 808	232	237	236.6	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Zinc	5 ppm	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.2	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Primay Contminant - Lead and Copper									
	Action Level								
Copper	1300 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	10.1	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposit
Lead	15 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.7	ND	ND	0.1	
Unregulated Parameters - Monitoring not required									
	Unregulated								
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	UR-ppm	130	205	153	103-268	112		145.7	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Carbonate	UR-ppm	ND	ND	ND		120		0.4	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, CO2	UR-ppm	-	-	-		-	-	106.0	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Total (CaCo3)	UR-ppm	130	205	153		161	112	125.4	Naturally occurring.
Bromide	UR-ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.08	10.58	ND	5.0	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	UR-ppm	43.3	56.6	57.3	35.7 - 141			57.2	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Conductance	umhos/cm	391	421	396	361 - 1380	416	427	406.4	Naturally occurring.
Cyanide, Total	UR-ppb	-	-	-		-	-	0.6	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Hardness, Calcium	UR-ppm					120		110.5	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Hardness, Total	UR-ppm	171	210	168	136 - 567	161		178.0	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
grains /gallon	Calculated	10	12.3	9.8	7.9 - 33.12				Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Magnesium	UR-ppm	15.4	16.7	6	6-42.8	ND	ND	16.4	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Molybdenum	UR-ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.64	1.12	1.4	By-product of copper and tungsten mining.
Orthophosphates	UR-ppb	ND	0.02	ND	ND - 0.04	ND	ND	1.7	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Potassium	UR-ppm	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.3-3.6			2.1	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium	UR-ppm	13.7	5.3	14.6	ND - 64.7	18.2	11.9	18.9	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity	UR-NTU	0.027	0.02	0.05	0.12-0.81	0.031	0.032	0.5	Suspended material from soil runoff.
Vanadium	UR-ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.01	1.37	1.2	Naturally occurring.
VOC's									
Chloroform	UR-ppb	3.5	1.6	3.2	ND - 2.3			10.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	UR-ppb	ND	ND	0.9	ND - 1.7			0.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	UR-ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND - 2.2			3.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs									
All Parameters		ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Various sources.
RADIOLOGICAL									
Radium 228	NE	-0.15		-0.04	ND to 3.1	0.12	0.55	0.4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Alpha	15.0	2.3		1.9	ND to 5.2	1.5	-0.7	2.3	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
ORGANIC MATERIAL									
Total Organic Carbon	TT	0.669	0.576	1.67		1.7	1.94	1.8	Naturally occurring.
Dissolved Organic Carbon	TT	0.67	0.584	1.67		1.72	195	1.8	Naturally occurring.
UV-254	UR-1/cm	0.011	0.011	0.009		0.02	0.018	0.025	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM COMPLIANCE							
DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	MCL	SLC Range Avg	SLC Range	MWDSLS Little Cottonwood Avg	MWDSLS Point of the Mountain WTP Avg	Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD) Avg	
Chlorine	4 ppm (MRDL)	0.56	0.00 -1.41	0.84	0.84	0.7	Drinking water disinfectant.
TTHMs	80 ppb	36	12.1 - 54.2	18.8	33.1	25.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	60 ppb	31.5	13.3 -61.6	13.9	32.6	17.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6	UR	34.2	17 - 63.25	15.6	36	25.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

MICROBIOLOGICAL (Distribution System)	Presence/ Absence	# Samples	% positive	Highest Monthly %	
Total Coliform (percent positive)	Not >5%	3,539	0.00%	0.00%	MCL is for monthly compliance. All repeat samples were negative; no violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment.
E.coli (percent positive)	0.00	3534.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

mg/L: milligrams per liter

ug/L: micrograms per liter

pg/L: picograms per liter

ng/L: nanograms per liter

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

umhos/cm: micro ohms per centimeter

1/cm: One / centimeter

pCi/L: picocuries per liter

MFL: Millions of Fibers per Liter

MPN/mL: most probable number per milileter

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

ND: None Detected

NA: Not Applicable

NE: Not Established

UR: Unregulated

TT: Treatment Technique

AL: Action Level

SS: Secondary Standard

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes

HAA5s: Five Haloacetic Acids

HPC: Heterotrophic Plate Count

VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds

PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls

SOCs: Synthetic Organic Chemicals

Cross Connection Control & Backflow Prevention

Our cross-connection control program provides oversight and monitors connections to our system to prevent water back-flowing from residential, commercial, and industrial consumers into our distribution system. Backflow is the unwanted reversal of flow of water created by a hydraulic condition caused by backpressure or back-siphonage. Backflow preventer assemblies, devices, and other methods are installed at cross connections to prevent backflow and protect water quality. A cross-connection is any actual or potential connection between the water you want to drink with any fixture, equipment, apparatus, or non-potable system that may pollute (non-health hazard) or contaminate (health hazard) your drinking water. You can do your part by monitoring your own water use and connections within your home or business. Please be mindful that without proper backflow prevention measures, any connections made to your water system could potentially end up in your drinking water. For more information regarding cross-connection, please visit www.slc.gov/utilities/water-quality/cross-connections

TYPICAL RESIDENTIAL CROSS CONNECTIONS:

Hose Bibs

Toilet Ball-Cocks

Lawn Irrigation

Swimming Pools

Hot Tubs

Drinking Water Contaminants

Drinking water sources include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and can pick up contamination from animal or human activity. Contaminants include microbial contaminants (viruses and bacteria), inorganic contaminants (salts and metals), pesticides and herbicides, organic chemicals (synthetic and volatile organic chemicals), and radioactive contaminants. The EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in public water systems. We support these regulations and work daily to provide you with the best possible drinking water.

Your drinking water is treated and tested for more than 170 individual contaminants to ensure it meets all state and federal standards. Last year we conducted more than 18,000 tests. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less often than annually because their concentrations do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old. The table provides a listing of some compounds we analyze. Potential contaminants not detected are not listed.

EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

We also take part in federal programs aimed to assist with the development and refinement of regulatory levels for possible contaminants. We will be participating in the EPA 5th Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) program, which begins in 2023. The UCMR provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. This national survey is one of the primary sources of information on the occurrence and levels of exposure that EPA uses to develop regulatory decisions for contaminants in the public drinking water supply. Results from this and previous programs have not raised concerns. For more information on UCMR, please visit www.epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.

Health Alert

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain trace amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants in drinking water does not necessarily indicate a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immunocompromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people, and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. If you fall within any of these categories, please seek advice about drinking water from your health care providers.

Fluoridation of Drinking Water

Salt Lake County Health Department Regulation #33 requires public water suppliers, such as SLC Public Utilities, to fluoridate the water delivered to their customers. The purpose of Regulation #33 is to promote public health through the protection and maintenance of dental health. Water picks up a variety of minerals as it flows through the ground and over geologic features; therefore, fluoride is naturally present in our water sources. However, as these levels are below the regulatory mandate, SLC Public Utilities adds additional fluoride to our water supply to meet the Regulation #33 requirement of 0.7 milligrams per liter (mg/L).

For more information, please contact us or Salt Lake County Health Department at 385.468.4100.

Source Protection

Every day, we admire our gorgeous Wasatch Mountains and are thankful for all these mountains have to offer–recreationally, environmentally, spiritually, and emotionally. But how often do we look at our watershed areas and realize they are where our drinking water comes from? The fact is these beautiful and majestic mountains that enrich our lives in so many ways produce naturally pure water and provide more than half of the drinking water that 360,000 people depend on every day. We are serious about protecting our source waters as the first stage of treatment. Clean water at the start means higher quality water from your tap. We regularly monitor our sources of drinking water as well as prepare source water protection plans.

SURFACE WATER SOURCE PROTECTION

Our primary source waters are from mountain streams including City Creek, Parleys Creek, Big Cottonwood Creek, and Little Cottonwood Creek, which are in the protected watersheds located south and east of Salt Lake City in the Wasatch Mountains. Salt Lake City Ordinances 17.04 and 17.08 were adopted to protect these mountain streams from pollution. Furthermore, we have invested in and receive treated water from our wholesale water supplier, Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake & Sandy (MWDSLS). In addition to Little Cottonwood Creek, sources of this water include the Provo, Duchesne, and Weber Rivers, stored in the Jordanelle and Deer Creek reservoirs.

Over the years, we have successfully implemented our Watershed Management Plan (WMP) and collaborated with our many partners and stakeholders to conserve our mountain watersheds. However, conditions in the watershed areas have changed and these areas face tremendous pressures. Therefore, we are in the process to update the WMP to address these changing conditions. For more information to get involved, visit www.slc.gov/utilities/watershed/watershedmanagementplan.

In addition, our "Keep It Pure" campaign has helped to educate the community on the value of protecting our watershed and water resources. Please help us maintain good water quality by protecting your culinary drinking water watershed. To see a map of our protected watershed areas and more information, visit www.slc.gov/utilities/watershed.

GROUNDWATER SOURCE PROTECTION

Just like our mountain streams from the Wasatch Mountains, our groundwater must be protected. SLC Public Utilities' wells and springs are spread across the valley from Cottonwood Heights to the mouth of City Creek Canyon. The quality of our groundwater is affected by what happens on the ground above. Never dispose of chemicals or hazardous materials on the ground. These materials can migrate through the soils and impact groundwater. Properly dispose of waste such as gasoline, oils, pesticides, paints, and antifreeze. Use pesticide and fertilizer sparingly. Always pick up animal waste. Actions taken on the surface can impact the groundwater we drink. Help protect this essential resource!

Salt Lake City Zoning Ordinance 21A.34.060 was adopted to help protect our groundwater resources. In addition, Salt Lake County Ordinance 9.25 helps protect groundwater resources outside of the Salt Lake City boundaries. SLC Public Utilities routinely monitors the quality of the groundwater and remains a concerned and active stakeholder for sites where groundwater contamination has been identified. As such, we work with the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, the EPA, and others to protect our residents and their interests. For more information on protecting groundwater sources, please visit www.slc.gov/utilities/groundwater-source-protection.

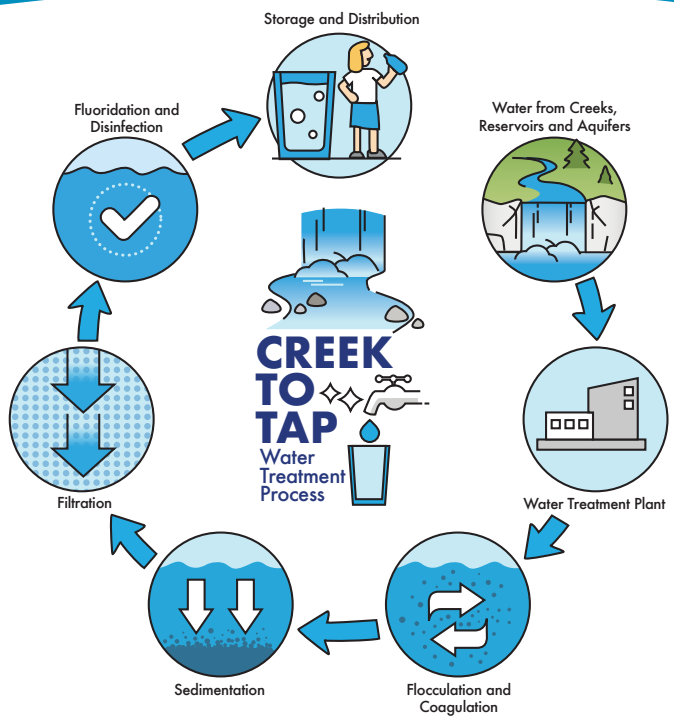
Where does our water come from? How is it treated?

Our water contains a blend of different sources depending on demand and supply. We have built redundancy into our system to avoid disruption in service and to provide for future water needs. Our source waters include mountain streams, surface water reservoirs, and a network of groundwater wells and springs. During the summer months, when mountain stream runoff declines, groundwater from wells is mixed with the treated surface water throughout Public Utilities' system. This allows us to meet the increased summer water demand and maintain pressure in the water system to ensure fire flow protection for public safety.

SLC Public Utilities owns and operates three surface water treatment plants and purchases treated water from the MWDSLS. Like many public water systems around the country, the surface water treatment for SLC Public Utilities uses a multi-step treatment process, including coagulation and flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. The primary disinfectant used is chlorine. We typically use our network of wells in the summer months to meet high demand. Because of SLC Public Utilities' excellent groundwater resources, groundwater does not require special treatment. However, similar to the filtration process of surface water, groundwater is continually filtered through a natural process as it passes through the subsurface geology.

After the water leaves the treatment plants and wells, SLC Public Utilities routinely collects samples throughout the distribution system to monitor the quality of water as it travels from the source to your tap.

Currently, we are developing plans to upgrade the City Creek Water Treatment Plant, which is the first municipal water treatment plant built in the State of Utah. For more information, visit www.keepitpurecitycreek.com.



INTAKE:
Water from Creeks, Reservoirs and Aquifers is directed into the water treament plant for processing

FLOCCULATION AND COAGULATION:
Coagulant (ferric chloride) causes small particles (floc) to stick together and form larger particles

SEDIMENTATION:
Larger particles (floc) settles out naturally

FILTRATION:
Anthracite and sand filters remove small particles

FLUORIDATION AND DISINFECTION:
Pathogens are destroyed using chemical addition (chlorine) and fluoride is added per Salt Lake County, Rule #33

STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION:
Treated water to your tap

800 South 500 East Artesian Well Park and Liberty Park Drinking Fountain

Although not part of the SLC Public Utilities' drinking water system, the 800 South 500 East artesian well and the Liberty Park artesian drinking fountain are routinely monitored by our staff. These natural water sources meet federal and state requirements for drinking water. However, low levels of perchlorate, a compound that may be naturally occurring or related to explosives manufacturing, have been detected in the 800 South 500 East artesian well. The levels detected are below what the EPA considers a concern and this compound is not currently regulated in Utah. For more information on the artesian well parks, please visit www.slc.gov/parks. If you have questions about the water quality data, please contact us.

Stormwater

We monitor stormwater discharges to ensure that stormwater is as clean as possible before discharging to our creeks and rivers. Please help us in this effort by keeping the gutter in front of your homes clean and free of debris such as plastic bottles, leaves, grass, and other pollutants that can enter the storm drains. If you observe a clogged storm drain or illegal discharge, please report the incident to 801.483.6700 (SLC Public Utilities 24-hour dispatch) or 801.580.6681 (Salt Lake County Health Department 24-hour hotline).

IT'S TIME TO CLEAN UP YOUR

FLUSHING HABITS

DID YOU KNOW *that "flushable" wipes aren't so flushable?*

WAIT...WHAT?

Yes, it's true. Those soft and durable moisturized wipes that are so convenient and leave you feeling clean and fresh are wreaking havoc on our sewer system.

What Can We Flush?

Every year, Utah homeowners and our sewer systems in the state spend millions of dollars unclogging pipes and repairing damage caused by back-ups resulting from people flushing baby wipes and other wipes marketed as "flushable."

- Keep Your Flush Pure- Follow The 3P Rule.
- 3P Rule: Only three things belong in the toilet – Poo, pee, paper.
- Working together, we can keep our wastewater flowing smoothly.

Wastewater (Sanitary Sewer)

The City maintains more than 660 miles of sanitary sewer pipelines. Fats, oils, and grease (FOG) and other non-sewage discharges from commercial and residential kitchens commonly sticks to the pipes and causes blockages and backups. Please do your part and dispose of FOG and other food waste into the trash receptacle rather than dumping it down the sink."

AFFILIATIONS

SLC Public Utilities is a member of American Water Works Association, Water Research Foundation, Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies, American Water Resources Association, Partnership for Safe Water, Utah Water Quality Alliance, National Association of Clean Water Agencies, Western Urban Water Coalition, Salt Lake County Stormwater Coalition, as well as others.

RESOURCES

Information about contaminants and potential health effects, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure can be obtained by calling.

SALT LAKE CITY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES CONTACT INFORMATION

SLC Public Utilities Customer Service:
801.483.6900

SLC Public Utilities 24-hour Emergency:
801.483.6700

SLC Water Quality Division:
801.483.6832 or 801.483.6765

www.slcgov.com/utilities

ADDITIONAL CONTACTS

Utah Division of Drinking Water:
801.535.4200
deq.utah.gov/division-drinking-water

Salt Lake County Health Department:
385.468.4100 www.slco.org/health

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline:
800.426.4791
www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water

FOR QUESTIONS ON THIS REPORT:

Teresa Gray, LEHS

Water Quality and Treatment Administrator

Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities

801-483-6744

Public Utilities