DEPARTMENT *of*
PUBLIC UTILITIES

WATER QUALITY REPORT

2026 | *PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID# UTAH 18026*

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Puede encontrar una versión completa de este informe en español en: ***www.slc.gov/utilities/water-quality***.

The Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities (SLCDPU), State of Utah Public Water System #18026, is proud to present the annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This report includes public notices related to water quality and promotes transparency and public awareness about water safety and our efforts to ensure that the water we supply meets or exceeds federal and state standards. No drinking water violations were issued to SLCDPU in 2025.

SLCDPU is guided by a strong commitment to stewardship and to ensuring responsible and sustainable resource management for future generations. This dedication drives our planning and decision-making and reflects our broader commitment to environmental responsibility and community engagement across our service area, which includes Salt Lake City and portions of Millcreek, Holladay, Cottonwood Heights, and other communities. A map of our water service area is available at: www.slc.gov/utilities.

Notable events in 2025 include:

1. ***Construction at City Creek Water Treatment Plant Update:*** *City Creek Water Treatment Plant serves as a critical water resource for the community. The partially federally funded City Creek Reconstruction Project continued to make progress and, upon completion, may provide up to 16 million gallons per day of drinking water to SLCDPU customers.*
2. ***Removal of fluoride from the public water supply.*** *State House Bill 81 (HB81) prohibited the addition of fluoride in public water systems starting May 7, 2025.*

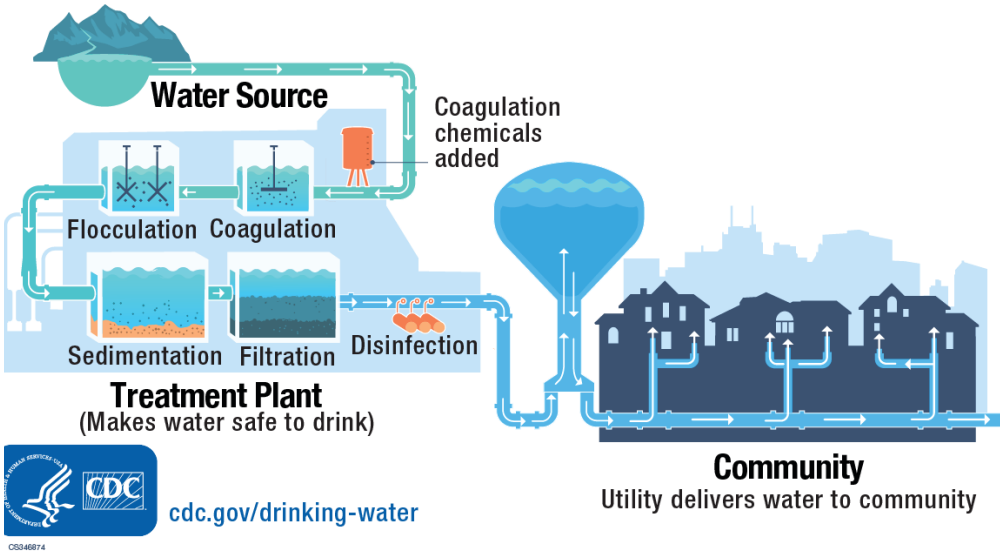
SLCDPU remains committed to sustainable resource management and high-quality service to meet current and future needs. Our mission is to serve and safeguard our community and environment.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

We are fortunate to have a variety of high-quality water sources, including mountain streams, surface water reservoirs, and a network of groundwater wells and springs. Additionally, we receive treated water from the Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake and Sandy and the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District.

During summer months, when mountain stream runoff decreases, we supplement our supply with groundwater from wells, which is combined with treated surface water throughout the system. This diverse mix of sources help us meet increased water demand in the warmer months, while ensuring proper water pressure throughout the system. This pressure is essential not only for reliable service but also for fire protection and public safety.

HOW IS MY WATER TREATED?



SLCDPU operates three surface water treatment plants that use a multi-step treatment process to ensure the highest water quality. Here's a breakdown of the treatment steps:

Coagulation: Approved chemicals (called coagulants) are added to the water to remove dirt and other particles. These coagulants form sticky particles known as "floc," which attract the dirt.

Flocculation: Through gentle mixing, small flocs are combined to form larger flocs, which help particles settle out of the water more effectively.

Sedimentation: The heavier particles settle naturally to the bottom of a basin, leaving clearer water on top.

Filtration: The water passes through layers of sand, gravel, and charcoal that filter out even smaller particles.

Disinfection: To kill any remaining bacteria, viruses, or cysts, a small amount of chlorine or other disinfection methods are applied to ensure the water is safe to drink.

Fluoridation: Fluoride has historically been added to drinking water to meet Salt Lake County Health Department's requirements, but as of May 2025, in response to new state law, this process of fluoridation is no longer practiced.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

Salt Lake City's drinking water is sourced from high-quality mountain streams in the Wasatch Range, including City Creek, Parleys Creek, Big Cottonwood Creek, and Little Cottonwood Creek. These streams are located within protected watersheds. Additional protected drinking water sources include various deep groundwater wells and springs, and treated water from the Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake & Sandy, sourced from the Provo, Duchesne, and Weber rivers, stored in Jordanelle and Deer Creek reservoirs.

To ensure the continued safety and reliability of these sources, SLCDPU implements a comprehensive Watershed Management Plan. We work closely with regional partners to support long-term conservation and protection of our mountain watersheds. Beyond our surface water sources, we actively protect groundwater supplies through local ordinances, land-use planning, and collaborative initiatives designed to preserve this critical resource. This ensures clean, reliable drinking water for our community without compromise. For more information, please visit ***www.slc.gov/utilities/groundwater-source-protection/.***

FLUORIDE

In response to May 7, 2025 Utah legislation which prohibits the addition of fluoride to public drinking water systems, SLCDPU discontinued the practice of adding fluoride to our water system. However, fluoride is naturally present at low levels in the source water, such as groundwater and mountain streams. These naturally occurring concentrations vary depending on the specific water source and time of year. Fluoride levels are between 0.0 to 0.28 mg/L (milligrams per liter) with a system-wide average of 0.115 mg/L. This is much lower than the previous fluoridation target level of 0.7 mg/L. For more information, please visit ***https://deq.stage.utah.gov/drinking-water/fluoride-drinking-water/***.

LEAD & COPPER

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. SLCDPU is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. If you have identified or are concerned that you may have lead plumbing within your home, you can flush the standing water from your pipes for a few minutes prior to drinking. Flushing could include running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact SLCDPU ***lead@slc.gov*** or 844-lead-slc. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at ***http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead***.

SLCDPU has completed an initial lead service line inventory. This inventory includes information on the service line material that connects water mains to buildings/houses. This inventory can be accessed at ***www.slc.gov/utilities/servicelinematerialmap/.***

We're developing tools to track and replace lead pipes as part of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) new Lead & Copper Ruling. In coordination with the

State of Utah, Salt Lake City received over $39 million in federal loan funding to help residents replace lead service lines. To identify the material of your service lines or to learn more about the program please visit our website: **www.slc.gov/utilities/slcleadandcopperprogram/.**

In 2024, we conducted our lead and copper triennial sampling. The following table outlines the results.

	Action Level *(in ppb, or parts per billion)*	# of Samples	Number of sampling sites exceeding action level in the first liter sample	Number of sampling sites exceeding action level in the fifth liter sample	90th percentile for first liter	90th percentile for fifth liter	Source of contaminant
Lead	15 ppb	53	0	1	2.6	2.2	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1300 ppb	53	1	0	302	218.9	Corrosion of household plumbing

Corrosion control is currently not required or implemented as treatment for the water system.

CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL

Safeguarding our drinking water from contamination includes preventing backflow. Backflow occurs when water flows backward into the system due to excess pressure or siphoning, which can allow contaminants to enter the clean water supply.

To combat this risk, backflow preventer assemblies are installed at potential cross-connection points where clean water could mix with harmful substances like chemicals, sewage, or industrial waste. These assemblies are rigorously inspected and tested annually to ensure they function properly.

Our dedicated team actively surveys irrigation systems, industrial plants, and commercial properties to identify potential cross-connections. When risks are identified, we either eliminate the hazard or secure it with appropriate backflow prevention measures. These efforts are vital to maintaining the high quality of our drinking water. For more information, visit ***www.slc.gov/utilities/cross-connections*** or email us at ***backflow@slc.gov***.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

To ensure the safety of tap water, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report (2025 data). Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in the water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health.

A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. The EPA or state requires us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than a year old. In this table, there may be terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. For a better understanding, we have provided the definitions below the table.

	MCL or TT Standards	MCLG	Big Cottonwood WTP	City Creek WTP	Parleys WTP	Range of Salt Lake City Wells & Springs	MWDSLS Little Cottonwood WTP	MWDSLS Point of the Mountain WTP	Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD)	Source of Contaminant
Primary MCL										
Primary Inorganics										
Antimony	6 ppb	6 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.7	ND	ND	0.003	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic	10 ppb	0 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND - 1.2	ND	ND	1.2	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Barium	2000 ppb	2000 ppb	36	26	35	44 - 108	67	71.4	59.5	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Cyanide	200 ppb	200 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND - 5	ND	ND	0.67	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.324	0.295	0.274	ND - 0.335	0.42	0.269	0.35	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Fluoride added at source until 5/7/2025 when new Utah law prohibited this addition.
Lead	NE ppb	0 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.001	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.165	0.09	ND	ND - 4.35	0.261	0.248	1.21	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	50 ppb	50 ppb	ND	0.7	ND	ND - 1.8	ND	ND	0.91	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium	NE ppm	NE	13.9	6	12.1	11 - 63.4	18.2	11.9	24.8	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sulfate	1000 ppm	NE	30.53	8.31	7.49	ND - 214	39.6	39.6	49.4	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing.
Thallium	2 ppb	0.5 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.06	Leaching from ore-processing sites and discharges from electronics, glass and drug factories.
TDS	2000 ppm	NE	214	229	259	236 - 796	219	234	292.5	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.

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Secondary MCL										
Secondary Inorganics										
Aluminum	50 to 200 ppb	NE	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.07	1.5	10.6	2.7	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and treatment residuals.
Chloride	250 ppm	NE	24	6.54	31.13	NE - 216	30.6	32.7	51.3	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Conduc-tance / Conductivi-ty	NA umhos/ cm	NE	371	402	425	384 - 1188	391	423	3.1	Naturally occurring.
Copper	1000 ppb	NE	ND	8	5	ND - 6	ND	ND	0.8	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Iron	300 ppb	NE	ND	ND	ND	ND - 60	3	1.82	3.8	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese	50 ppb	NE	ND	ND	1.1	ND	ND	ND	0.2	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
pH	6.5 to 8.5	NE	7.89	8.08	7.93	7.19 - 8.24	7.71	8.01	7.7	Naturally occurring and affected by chemical treatment.
Silver	100 ppb	NE	ND	ND	0.5	ND	-	-	0	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Zinc	5000 ppb	NE	ND	ND	ND	ND - 10	1.39	ND	0.76	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.

Unregulated (no MCL)										
Unregulated Parameters - monitoring not required										
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	UR ppm	NE	95	197	155	109 - 254	-	-	141	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Total (CaC03)	UR ppm	NE	104	199	160	109 - 254	102	115	121	Naturally occurring.
Ammonia	UR ppm	NE	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	0.2	Runoff from fertilizer & naturally occurring.
Bromide	UR ppb	NE	3	ND	ND	ND - 1000	ND	ND	ND	Naturally occurring.
Boron	UR ppb	NE	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Calcium	UR ppm	NE	39.5	61.1	55.9	41.7 - 147	-	-	45.6	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Hardness, Calcium	UR ppm	NE	-	-	-	-	112	123	117.7	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Hardness, Total	UR ppm	NE	136	212	175	154 - 571	152	164	184.1	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
grains / gallon	Calculated	NE	8.0	12.4	10.2	9.6 - 33.4	-	-	-	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Magnesium	UR ppm	NE	13.6	17.1	5	13.5 - 45.2	-	-	16.4	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Molybde-num	UR ppb	NE	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.93	1.28	0.4	Byproduct of copper and tungsten mining.

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Orthophos-phates	UR ppm	NE	0.027	0.003	ND	ND - 0.28	-	-	6.23	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Potassium	UR ppm	NE	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9 - 3.4	-	-	3.2	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity	UR NTU	NE	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.09 - 0.79	0.022	0.03	0.14	Suspended material from soil runoff.
VOCs										
Chloroform	UR ppb	NE	6.1	0.9	5.4	ND - 0.8	-	-	6.9	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	UR ppb	NE	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	0.04	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromo-chloro-methane	UR ppb	NE	ND	ND	0.7	ND - 0.6	-	-	0.9	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodi-chloro-methane	UR ppb	NE	1.2	0.8	2.2	ND - 0.6	-	-	2.3	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
All other parameters	UR ppb	Various	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	ND	Various sources.
Pesticides/PCBs/SOCs										
All parame-ters	Various	Various	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	ND	Various sources.
Radiological										
Radium 228	NE pCi/L	NE	0.51	0.1*	0.25	0.25 - 1.04	0.12	0.55	0.32	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.
Gross-Alpha	15 pCi/L	NE	0.8	0.05*	1.8	0.6 - 3.8	1.5	-0.7	2.6	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.
*City Creek WTP radiological monitoring is not required every year; these results are from samples collected in 2022										
Organic Material										
Total Organic Carbon	TT	NE	0.689	0.675	1.782	ND - 0.6	1.83	1.97	1.8	Naturally occurring.
Dissolved Organic Carbon	TT	NE	0.715	0.699	1.748	-	1.9	1.93	1.9	Naturally occurring.
UV-254	UR 1/cm	NE	0.012	0.014	0.027	ND - 0.013	0.025	0.021	0.027	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.

Distribution System Compliance								
	MCL or TT Standards	MCLG	SLC Average	SLC Range	MWDSLS Little Cottonnwood WTP	MWDSLS Point of the Mountain WTP	Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD)	Source of Contaminant
Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts								
Chlorine	4 ppm (MRDL)	4 ppm (MRDLG)	0.64	ND - 1.44	0.85	0.73	0.85	Drinking water disinfectant.
TTHMs	80 ppb	NE	36.71	11.77 - 75.57	19.4	33.6	24.9	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5	60 ppb	NE	26.49	12.63 - 48.02	10.5	26.6	16.7	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6	UR ppb	NE	-	-	-	-	53	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine Dioxide	80 ppb	80 ppm (MRDLG)	-	-	-	-	3	Drinking water disinfectant.
Chlorite	1 ppm	0.8 ppm	-	-	-	-	0.26	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Microbiological (Distribution System)	Presence	# Samples	% Positive	Highest Monthly %	Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform (percent positive)	Not >5%	2,955	0.00%	0.00%	MCL is for monthly compliance. No violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment.
E. Coli (percent positive)	0.00	2,955	0.00%	0.00%	

UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

1/cm: One per centimeter

mg/L: milligrams per liter

MRL: Minimum Reporting Level

NA: Not Applicable

ND: None Detected

NE: Not Established

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

pCi/L: picocuries per liter

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppt: parts per trillion

umhos/cm: micro ohms per centimeter

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

CCR: Consumer Confidence Report

HAA5: Five Haloacetic Acids

HAA6: Six Haloacetic Acids

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

JVWCD: Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MWDSLS: Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake and Sandy

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls

SOCs: Synthetic Organic Chemicals

SS: Secondary Standard

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes

UV: Ultraviolet

UR: Unregulated

VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds

WTP: Water Treatment Plant

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

Both tap water and bottled water come from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. The water can also pick up and transport substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These substances are also called contaminants. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

We invite you to join the conversation and engage in decisions affecting our community's drinking water through participation in the Public Utilities Advisory Committee (PUAC). The PUAC, composed of nine local residents, supports the development and operation of Public Utilities. The public meetings are held on the fourth Thursday of each month. For more information, visit: ***https://www.slc.gov/boards/boards-commissions/public-utilities-advisory-committee/.***

AFFILIATIONS

SLCDPU 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

Customer Service: 801-483-6900
24/7 Emergency Dispatch: 801-483-6700
Water Quality Division: 801-483-6729 or 801-483-6810
www.slc.gov/Utilities

For more information, please contact:

Laura Briefer, *MPA, Director*
Dustin White, *Water Quality Program Manager*
1530 S. West Temple St.
Salt Lake City, UT 84115
P: 801-483-6867
P: 801-483-6770

Additional Contacts

Utah Division of Drinking Water: 801-536-4200
www.DEQ.Utah.Gov/Division-Drinking-Water

Salt Lake County Health Department: 385-468-4100
www.saltlakecounty.gov/Health

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791
www.EPA.Gov/Ground-Water-and-Drinking-Water

Connect with us:

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@Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities
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@SLCWATER

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