

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. North Salt Lake City 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>.

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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We at North Salt Lake City 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.



## Cross-Connections

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 you 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 about ways you can help.



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 have been determined to be from surface water sources. Our water source is sourced from deep water wells and purchased from Weber-Basin Water Conservancy District.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for North Salt Lake City is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Rueckert at 801-335-8700. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on first and third Tuesday of the month at City Hall (10th East Center Street).

## Key to Table

MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MFL	Million fiber per liter (measures asbestos)
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (cloudiness)
pci/L	Picocuries per liter (radioactive units)
ppm	Parts per million (mg/l, 1 penny in \$10,000)
ppb	Parts per billion (ug/l, 1 penny in \$10 million)
ppt	Parts per trillion (1 penny in \$10 trillion)
ppq	Parts per quadrillion (1 penny in \$10 trillion)
TT	Treatment technique, method
UR	Unregulated, no EPA standard set
ND	Non-detected (less than the method can see)
ND/Low-High	Lowest to highest value detected of all sources
SW	State waiver (never used or detected)
NR	Non reportable
NE	Not established
AL	Action level (triggers further action if exceeded)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Most Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	2	N/A	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2015	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	2015	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	18-1100	NTU	N/A	5000	2013	Soil runoff
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Arsenic	N	1-2400	ppt	0	10	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	40-159	ppb	2000	2000	2013	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)	N	654-3400	ppb	N/A	TT	2015	Naturally present in the environment
Copper a. 90% of results b. # of sites that exceed AL	N	a. 169 b. 0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	ND-21	ppb	200	200	2013	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	ND-200	ppb	4000	4000	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead a. 90% of results b. # of sites that exceed AL	N	a. 7100 b. 0	ppt	0	AL=15000	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	ND-200	ppb	2	2	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel	N	ND-8	Ppb	10000	10000	2013	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	377-3180	ppt	10000	10000	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural materials
Selenium	N	200-2300	ppt	50000	5000	2013	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	25894-163000	ppb	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills
Sulfate	N	19079-159000	ppb	1000000	1000000	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	704-1350	ppm	2000	2000	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-products</b>							
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	ND-34900	ppt	0	80000	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	ND-27400	ppt	0	60000	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	500	ppb	4000	4000	2015	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha emitters	N	ND-5	pCi/l	0	15	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined	N	.085-1.07	pCi/l	0	5	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	.22-.23	pCi/l	0	5	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	.58-2	pCi/l	0	5	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
Tetrachloroethylene	N	ND-1700	ppt	0	5000	2015	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Xylenes	N	ND-1	ppb	10000	10000	2015	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

North Salt Lake City routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. 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