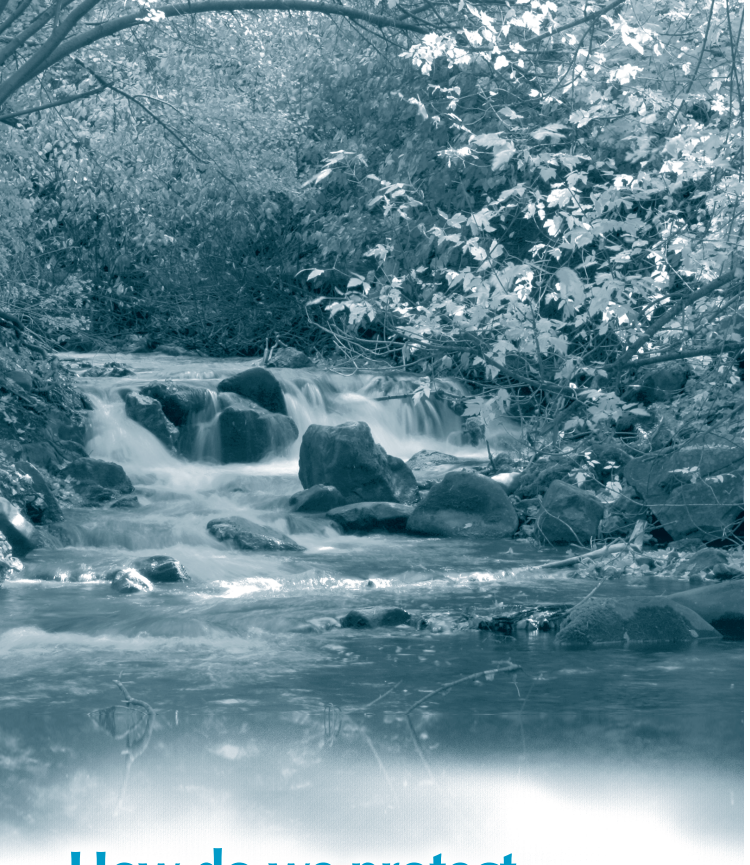


How do we protect your water resources?

When you open your water tap, the last thing you should be worried about is if the water supply is safe. Here at Salt Lake City Public Utilities, we devote all of our time and efforts to protecting, treating, and distributing water to you of the highest quality possible. Our staff diligently protects our water resources, optimizes our treatment processes, and maintains our distribution system. How clean our source water is determines the level of treatment necessary. The higher the pollution in that source water the higher the level of treatment necessary to make that water safe to drink. High treatment levels mean higher energy costs, more chemicals, and an increase in the potential for a failure that may impact public health. Help us to continue to provide you with high water quality, at the best price, by following all watershed regulations to protect our water resources.

Ground Water Aquifers

Our surface water supply depends on stream flows. Stream flows are determined by snow melt. When we have very little snow accumulation like this year, our surface water supply is limited so we may need to turn to wells earlier in the season to meet our community's water needs. The quality of the ground water is impacted by activities on the soil above the area from which they draw water. City Zoning Ordinance, 21A.34.060, was adopted to help protect our ground water resources. What you do on your private property can impact the ground water.

Never dispose of materials on the ground. Unwanted materials not suitable for the trash collection, such as herbicides, fertilizers, and household chemicals like drain or oven cleaners, can be taken to the household hazardous waste (HHW) facility at the landfill, 6030 W. California Ave or to neighborhood HHW collection events. Neighborhood HHW collections will be held in Sugarhouse Park on June 7, July 6, and August 2, 2012 from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. At these events, you can also dispose of electronic wastes, like TVs, computers, printers, monitors, and cell phones. Salt Lake City Police will also be present to collect unwanted drugs.

Weather and the future of water supply in Utah

The winter of 2011/2012 was unusually mild, and brings up concerns about the potential for significant changes in the climate we have become accustomed to. Global climate change and its' impact to western water resources is of particular interest to the water industry. In the dialogue about global climate change, the consensus is that more study and modeling are required to better understand the range of potential consequences to our water resources. This region has historically gone through periods of drought and we may well be entering into another drought cycle. However the current climate change models also show the state becoming drier, with increasing temperatures, indicating reduced snowpack and subsequent runoff, potential loss of vegetation and dust storms which would further impact available water quantity and quality. Public Utilities is engaged with other western cities, federal agencies, universities, and others in an attempt to understand and prepare for these impacts and to identify how to adapt to them. As we move forward many of the conservation ethics we are adopting today will be strategies that benefit us under future climate change conditions.

Pharmaceutical Waste: Disposing of Unwanted Medications.

Prescription and over the counter medicines should not be flushed down the toilet. Our wastewater facilities do not have the ability to treat for these compounds, so they are released back into the environment. It is best to dispose of these products through the collection boxes at the Pioneer Police District, 1040 West 700 South or the Public Safety Complex at 315 E. 200 S. Or dispose of medicines at one of the serveral collection events held throughout the year. For additional information go to:

http://www.medicationdisposal.utah.gov

Watershed

Our source waters are the mountain streams from the protected watersheds on the east bench of our community. These sources are isolated from industrial activities and wastewater discharges which puts them at low risk of contamination. However, residential, commercial, and recreational activities in the mountains have the potential to pollute the streams.

Keep It Pure
Mountains to your Tap

Emphasis has been placed on avoiding pollution in our watersheds. "Keep It Pure", our watershed logo, has helped to impress on our community the importance of protecting our watersheds and water resources. When pressures are placed on our watersheds, an educated community is a valuable partner in holding the line on projects and activities that have the potential to impact water quality. This community awareness has helped maintain our water resources.

Invasive plants also take a toll on our canyons. An invasive plant community, once established, spreads quickly and takes over the landscape, keeping all other plants out of the area. Frequently they are inedible for the wildlife, take up more water than natives, are shallow rooted and encourage erosion, and since they age and die off at the same time, they increase fire danger. Even using all available techniques—mechanical, biological, and chemical—it can take years of concentrated effort to destroy an invasive population.

You can help! Follow the rules: stay on established trails and leave your pets at home. Make sure that you do not bring in seed from other areas that would infest our canyons: clean off your shoes, clothing, and also clean your bike between canyons. Help us undo some of the impacts we have already had on the canyons by participating with weed pulls!

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 advice 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**.

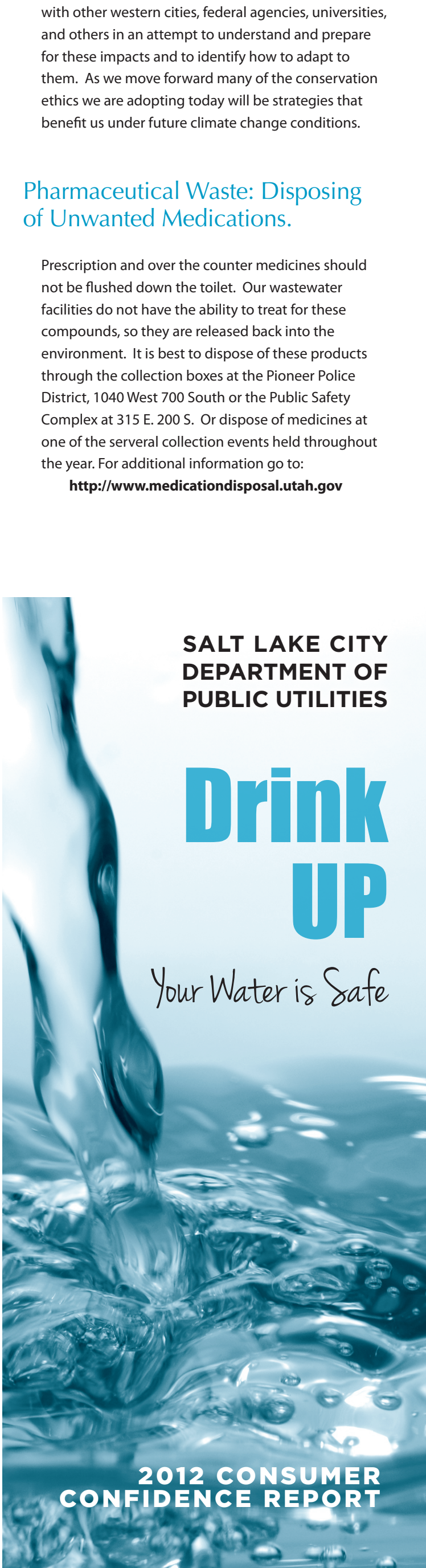
Attencion!

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

Affliations

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.slch2o.com



What about fluoride?

Fluoride is added to our water supply with a finished water goal of 0.7 mg/l. This level of fluoride has been found to help prevent tooth decay. Please check with your doctor for specifics on fluoride intake for your infant.

How can I participate?

We encourage your participation in decisions that affect our communities' drinking water. Regular Public Utilities Advisory Committee 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 aesthetic 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?

Water hardness is a measure of mineral content of the water. Our water is about 13 grains per gallon hardness, mostly composed of calcium carbonate. Hardness is an esthetic issue; it makes cleaning harder, and leaves behind spots.

What's wrong with my dishwasher?

A ban on phosphate in automatic dishwashing detergent was legislated in 2010. Removing phosphate from automatic dishwashing detergent allows hard water scale to form, so you may see more calcium carbonate-caused film and spots on your dishware. To help reduce this impact, use a rinsing agent or add vinegar to the rinse cycle, do not heat dry your dishes, and set your water heater below 120 degrees.

Is the 8th South-5th East artesian 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 explosives manufacturing. The levels detected are well below what EPA considers a concern but the compound is not currently regulated. For more information visit **www.slch2o.com**.

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 $6 test kit for your home call **800.324.5928** x **21** or **22.** For more informaiton visit **www.radon.utah.gov**. This is a service of the Utah Deprtment of Environmental Quality, Division of Radiation Control.

Is bottled water better?

Bottled water is more expensive and less environmentally friendly than tap water. Being regulated by different agencies, the FDA requirements on bottled water are less stringent than the EPA regulations governing public water supplies. More information 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 and have them tested every three years. It is an investment in you and your family. A basic test should include bacteriology and nitrates.

Our water supply provides us the opportunity to live and prosper in this valley. Essential to all our activities, water provides not only the basic necessities of life but also supports and grows the economy. From recreational activities to industrial manufacturing, water is critical. Protection of our resources is as always a primary concern; we must defend and cherish our watershed. For many years we have promoted watershed protection as the first line of defense for water quality, and we must continue to acknowledge its importance to both the quality and quantity of our water supply.

With improvements in scientific instrumentation and techniques, we can now see water constituents at parts per trillion levels. While this may make for some interesting observations, the health impacts of these very low concentrations are unknown. Research is ongoing and will provide more information as it progresses, but remain confident that our utility is making every effort to provide you with the best water quality possible. Our community's health and safety is our primary concern. We support and contribute to ongoing research efforts with the EPA, AWWA, and local universities. As significant progress is made on water quality issues, we will keep you informed; our interest is in providing you accurate information based on sound science. Hopefully we have gained your confidence and you appreciate our efforts on your behalf. If you have any questions or concerns please feel free to contact me directly at **florence.reynolds@slcgov.com**.

Florence Reynolds

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

2012 WATER QUALITY REPORT*

TREATED SURFACE WATER SOURCES

	Drinking Water Standards	Parleys	Big Cottonwood	City Creek Canyon	Metro	Jordan Valley	Range on SLC Wells	Source of Contaminant
Antimony	6 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	10 ppb	ND	ND	ND	0.6	0.8	0.7-1.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2000 ppb	71	35	25	56.6	95	13-87	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	4 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from coal-burning factories
Cadmium	5 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.01	ND	Corrosion of galvanized pipes
Chromium	100 ppb	ND	ND	ND	2.9	ND	ND	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
Cyanide	200 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride	4000 ppb	700	560	700	663	700	700-1000	Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	2 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.02	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	100 ppb	ND	ND	ND	3.7	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10 ppm	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.3-1.9	Fertilizer runoff, septic tanks
Nitrite	1 ppm	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.02	Fertilizer runoff, septic tanks
Selenium	50 ppb	0.9	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.7	1.3-4.4	Mine Discharge
Thallium	2 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Leaching for ore processing
TURBIDITY (Clarity) NTU's								
Finished Water Yearly Average		0.06	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.30	0.1-2.2	Soil runoff
RADIONUCLIDES (Picocuries/L)								
Gross Alpha	15	ND	ND	ND	ND	6.5	<2	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228		ND	ND	ND	2.3	0.5	<1	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	ur-ppm	76.3	35.7	53.6	123	69.5	43-132	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3	ur-ppm	242	141	196	135	136	173-516	Erosion of natural deposits
" grains/gallon	calc.	14	8.2	11.4	7.9	7.9	10-30	Erosion of natural deposits
" Non-Carbonate	calc.	49	24	-3	41.5	5	-2-311	Erosion of natural deposits
Alkalinity as CaCo3	ur-ppm	193	117	199	93.5	131	136-223	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	ur-ppm	12.6	12.5	15	14	8.9	15-45	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium	ur-ppm	1.3	0.8	0.5	ND	2.4	1-4	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ur-ppm	62.5	17.8	7.2	30	15.6	13-43	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance	-umhos/cm	808	374	243	354	394	411-907	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (in Units)	6.5-8.5**	7.5	8.3	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.3-8.4	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS								
Aluminum	200 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Treatment chemicals
Iron	300 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	33	30-60	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	50 ppb	11	ND	ND	9	ND	0.5-2	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	500 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	250 ppm	147	36	11	38	26	30-95	Erosion of natural deposits
Phosphate	ur-ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	10-20	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	ur-ppm	29	36	11	36	23	34-290	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ur-ppm	492	234	232	231	201	232-728	Erosion of natural deposits
ADDITIONAL DATA								
Molybdenum	ur-ppb	ND	ND	ND		0.8	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromide	ur-ppm	0.1	0.07	0.06	ND	0.02	0.03-0.06	Erosion of natural deposits
Ammonia-N	ur-ppm	ND	ND	ND			0.3-0.5	
UV-254	ur-1/cm	0.02	ND	0.01	0.02	0.03	ND-0.02	Decomposition of organic material
TOC	ur-ppm	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.9	ND-0.5	Decomposition of organic material
PCE	5 ppb	ND	ND	ND			ND	Dry cleaning solvent
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM COMPLIANCE								
Microbials		# Samples		% positive				
Total Coliform	<5%	2339		0.00%				Feces of humans and animals
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	30.6 ppb						By-product of chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids	60 ppb	26.8 ppb						By-product of chlorination
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	**AL**	**# Samples**		**90% before**	**90% after flushing**			
Lead	15 ppb	50		5	2			Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1300 ppb	50		292	88			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.

- **MCL** Maximum Contaminant Level
- **NTU** Nephelometric Turbidity Units (turbidity is cloudiness)
- **pci/l** Picocuries per liter (radioactivity unit)
- **ppm** Parts per million (mg/l, 1 penny in $10,000)
- **ppb** Parts per billion (ug/l, 1 penny in $10 million)
- **TT** Treatment technique, method
- **UR** Unregulated, no EPA standard set
- **ND** Non detected (less than the method can see)

* *Latest analysis is provided.* Data covers 2011.

■ *Volatile Organics, herbicides, and pesticides, are analyzed for but not detected in the finished supply.*

■ *Not all parameters are analyzed every year, some are not required to be analyzed.*

■ *Since 2003, as a result of public vote, fluoride has been added to the drinking water.*