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WATER QUALITY REPORT *2021*

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Important Facts About Your Drinking Water

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 (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as person 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 guideline on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Sandy City has two main water sources that supply our drinking water: Surface Water from Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake and Sandy, which is taken from Little Cottonwood Creek, Bell Canyon Creek, and the Provo River; and currently 16 Wells that pump groundwater from underground aquifers. The Wells generally only operate in the summer months. For more information on groundwater please contact Mike Campbell – Water Distribution Supervisor at (801) 352-4400.

Only samples collected for the purpose of compliance are reported in the 2020 Consumer Confidence Report. The EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. The contaminants listed in the table below are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.

Drinking Water Quality Compliance Sampling

2020				Sandy City Wells		MWDSLS Plant Finished Water		
Contaminants	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Ground Water**	**Year**	**Surface Water**	**Year**	**Most Likely Source**
PRIMARY INORGANIC								
CYANIDE, Total	0.2	0.2	mg/L	0.004	2020	ND	2017	Discharge from plastic & fertilizer
FLUORIDE (Annul)	4.0	4.0	mg/L	0.691	2020	0.197 - 0.744	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and additional to meet regulations
NITRATE	10	10	mg/L	3.0	2020	0.349	2020	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material
SULFATE	NE	1000	mg/L	33.2	2020	44.1	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS		2000	mg/L	320	2020	184 - 320	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TURBIDITY (Ground)	5.0		NTU	1.2	2020			Soil runoff
(Surface)	0.3		NTU			0.097	2020	Soil runoff
METALS								
ANTIMONY, Total	0.0006	0.006	mg/L	ND	2020	ND	2020	Discharge from Refineries, Fire Retardant
ARSENIC	N/A	0.01	mg/L	0.0005	2020	0.00214	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
BARIUM	2	2	mg/L	0.362	2020	0.0719	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
CHROMIUM	0.1	0.1	mg/L	ND	2020	0.00701	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
MERCURY	0.002	0.002	mg/L	ND	2020	ND	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
NICKEL	0.1	0.1	mg/L	ND	2020	0.00336	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
SELENIUM	0.05	0.05	mg/L	0.0008	2020	ND	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
URANIUM	NE	0.030	mg/L	0.0268	2020			Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY CONTAMINATES – Inorganic and Metals								
ALUMINUM	NA	0.05 – 0.2	mg/L			0.0178	2020	Occurs naturally in soil, water, and air.
CHLORIDE	NE	250	mg/L			39.9	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
IRON		0.3	mg/L			160 - 229	2020	
MANGANESE		0.05	mg/L			0.00416	2020	
pH	NE	6.5 – 8.5	units			8.03	2020	Naturally occurring
SODIUM	UR	UR	mg/L	16.0	2020	11.9	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Total Hardness, mg/L as CaCO3	NE	NE	mg/L			159 - 182	2020	

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BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS – Surface and Well Water								
FECAL COLIFORM & E COLI, Total Coliform	> 5%	0	NA	< 5%	2020	0	2020	Human & animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in environment.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
ALPHA EMITTERS	NE	15	pCi/L	13.0	2020	- 0.7	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS	NE	50	pCi/L	13.0	2020			Decay of natural and man-made deposits
RADIUM 226	NE	5	pCi/L	0.57	2020			Decay of natural and man-made deposits
RADIIUM 228	NE	5	pCi/L	2.20	2020	0.55	2017	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES								
	Various	Various		ND	2020	ND	2020	Various Sources
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEM.								
Bromodichloromethane	NE	NE	mg/L	ND	2020	ND	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodidibromomethane	NE	NE	mg/L	ND	2020	ND	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	0	0.005	mg/L	ND	2020	ND	2020	Improper disposal of dry cleaning and other solvents
Chloroform	NE	NE	mg/L	ND	2020	ND	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
ORGANIC MATERIAL								
TOC	UR	NE	mg/L			2.32	2020	Naturally Occurring
DOC	UR	NE	mg/L			2.32	2020	Naturally Occurring
UV-254	UR	NE	cm-1			0.031	2020	Naturally Occurring
DISINFECTION-BY-PRODUCT- Surface and Well Water				**Annual Average**				
TTHM'S (Total Trihomethanes) ppb	NE	80	ug/L	40.33	2020	57.9	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NE	60	ug/L	30.32	2020	65.5	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA6)	NE	60	ug/L	32.52	2020	68.4	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
LEAD AND COPPER - Surface and Well Water				**90th Percentile**				
Lead	NE	*AL = 0.015	mg/L	0.00247	2020	N/A	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Copper	NE	*AL = 1.3	mg/L	0.343	2020	N/A	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing system

*The Definitions and Abbreviations are set by EPA and provided in the section at end of this report

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Inadequately treated water (surface water) may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can causes symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

LEAD – 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. Sandy 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 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 epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Residents with any questions about the 2019 fluoride overfeed incident are encouraged to visit sandy.utah.gov/220/Fluoride-Event for more information.

Visit sandy.utah.gov/stormwater for more information and ways that you can help protect our waters. WE ALL LIVE DOWNSTREAM!

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DEFINITIONS FOR ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

mg/L – Milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two (2) years, or a single penny in $10,000.

NE – Not established.

ND – Non-detects- Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb – Parts per billion

ppt – Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) – one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

pCi/L – picocuries per liter – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Range – Range of measurements based on testing of Sandy City sources.
(a) The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem (millirems) per year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

TT – Treatment Technique – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ug/L - Micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb) – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
UR – Unregulated.