

Water Quality Report

2023



Consumer Confidence Report
Sandy City Department of Public Utilities
PWS ID: UTAH18028

About This Report

Sandy's Tap Water Supply Meets All State and Federal Health Standards in 2022

This is your annual report on the quality of your drinking water, generally referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Sandy City is dedicated to ensuring that you have access to clean, safe, and consistent water. The purpose of this report is to provide peace of mind and trust in your drinking water.

All water agencies are required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State of Utah Division of Drinking Water (DDW) to create an annual document informing customers about the quality of their drinking water for the previous year. The report explains where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to health standards. We are proud to report that the water we provide to you has met all federal and state requirements in 2022.

If upon reading this report, you have questions or concerns please reach out. You may contact us at 801-568-7280 and utilities@sandy.utah.gov.

En español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, contáctenos por correo electrónico a utilities@sandy.utah.gov o por teléfono al 801-568-7280.

Drinking Water Contaminants



What's in your water before it's treated

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include 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, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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 discharges, 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 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, or www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Look Out for Special Populations

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 at 800-426-4791.



About Your Water

Where does our water come from?

Our source waters include mountain streams, surface water reservoirs, and a network of groundwater wells. Sandy Public Utilities purchases water from the Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake and Sandy (MWDSLS). All of Sandy City's water supplies are delivered by MWDSLS, except its groundwater supplies. Our distribution system blends water from these multiple sources. Depending on supply and demand, the ratio of water from each source may change throughout the year.

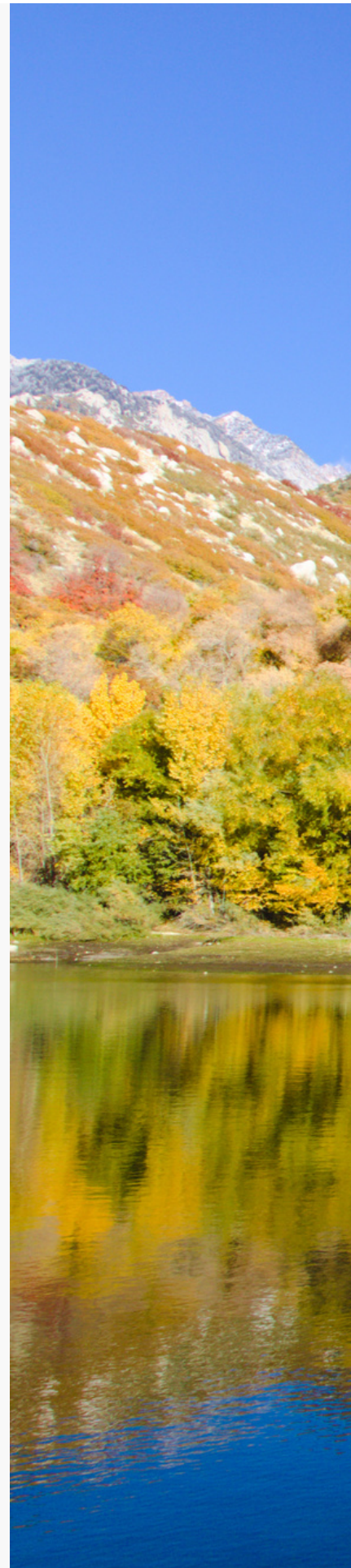
Surface Water

Sandy City receives water from several surface water sources including Little Cottonwood Creek, Bell Canyon Creek, and the Ontario Drain Tunnel. Additionally, we have invested in and receive water stored in Deer Creek Reservoir and Jordanelle Reservoir. These surface water sources are treated with a multi-step process that includes coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. After the water leaves the treatment plants, Sandy Public Utilities and MWDSLS routinely collect samples throughout the distribution system to monitor the quality of water as it travels from the source to your tap.

- Little Cottonwood Creek - Sandy City owns water rights in Little Cottonwood Creek. This is one of Sandy's larger sources and the water is treated at Little Cottonwood Water Treatment Plant (LCWTP) before it is distributed.
- Bell Canyon Creek - Sandy City owns water rights in Bell Canyon Creek. An aqueduct between Bell Canyon Creek and Little Cottonwood Creek allows this water to be treated at the LCWTP.
- Ontario Drain Tunnel - On behalf of Sandy City, MWDSLS acquired water from the Ontario Drain Tunnel (ODT). The ODT is in the Provo River Watershed and can be delivered to the LCWTP or the Point of the Mountain Water Treatment Plant (POMWTP) via the Provo River System.

Groundwater

The City currently has 16 wells that pump groundwater from underground aquifers. Typically, these wells only operate in the summer months to meet high demand and maintain pressures in the system. However, they can also be utilized during dry years to supplement the yields obtained from the surface and storage water sources. What happens on the ground above has an impact on the quality of our groundwater. Chemicals and hazardous materials should never be disposed of on the ground since they can move through the soils and contaminate groundwater. As groundwater flows through subsurface geology, it is continually filtered by a natural process and does not require special treatment. Sandy City Public Utilities tests the quality of the groundwater on a regular basis to ensure its safety.



Water Treatment

The Treatment Process

01 Watershed Protection

Protecting the watersheds prevents contamination of our water supply and is the most cost-effective process in water treatment. Extensive measures are taken to prevent contamination of our water.

03 Flocculation

Coagulated water is slowly mixed causing the neutral particles to collide. When the collisions occur, the particles clump together forming heavier particles called floc. As the floc is formed, particles in the water are trapped within it. The floc now looks like snowflakes suspended in the water.

05 Filtration

Water is passed through deep filtration beds to produce water that is crystal clear. Extremely small particles are removed during this process.

02 Coagulation

This is the chemical process of rapidly mixing chemicals with a positive charge into the water entering the treatment plant. Many of the particles in the source water have negative charges, causing them to repel each other. Coagulation changes these negative charges to neutral. The particles then bind with the chemicals to form larger particles.

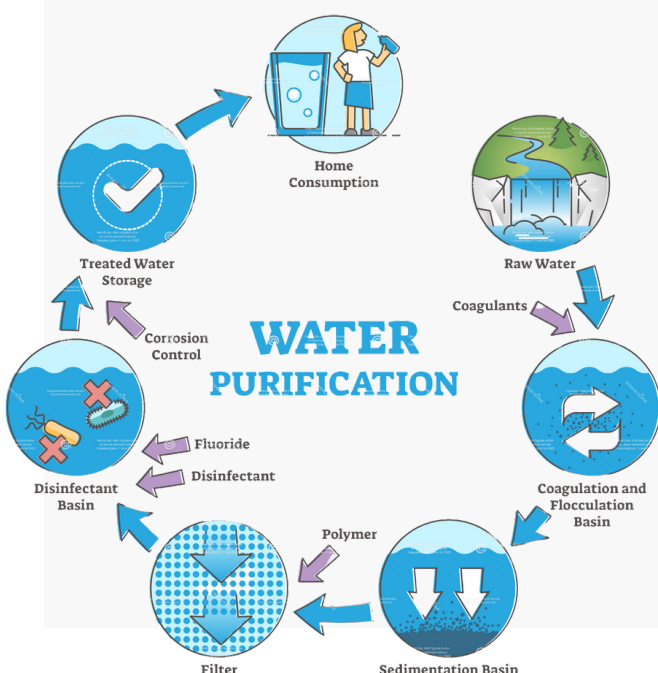
04 Sedimentation

The floc particles are heavier than water. Mixing is stopped and the water slowly flows through the sedimentation basins, during which the floc settles to the bottom and is removed. The clear water is collected from the top of the sedimentation basins.

06 Disinfection

Drinking water is further treated to remove or inactivate viruses, bacteria, and other pathogenic organisms. Disinfection is accomplished in a variety of methods. The LCWTP uses ozone and chlorine to disinfectant. The POMWTP uses disinfection processes such as ozone, ultra violet light, and conventional filters. These are advanced disinfection processes and have the advantage of providing higher quality water with better taste. After disinfection, water pH is adjusted if necessary and fluoride is added to meet Health Department requirements. Adjusting the pH improves taste, reduces corrosion of pipes, and ensures disinfectants continue killing germs as the water travels through pipes.

Water is treated using several processes, with each process providing additional water quality improvements. Using a multiple step treatment process provides additional barriers for added levels of safety.



One Water Way

Water Protection Starts at the Source

It all starts with our watersheds. Sandy's drinking water comes from protected watersheds in the Wasatch Mountains. Protecting our source waters is the first stage of treatment and means higher quality water from your tap. Please help us maintain healthy water quality by safeguarding the watershed where you get your culinary drinking water.



ONE Goal

The goal of Sandy ONE Water Way is to preserve the quality of our water. To achieve this goal, we must protect watersheds that provide us with drinking water, ensure groundwater source protection, make improvements to stream water quality, and conserve water.

The purpose of ONE Water Way is to educate the public on good stewardship of our waterways. There are many different aspects of water. Whether it's about reducing consumption, learning water conservation principles and practices, ensuring drinking water quality, or preventing water pollution. The key is understanding that all these different aspects of water impact each other. Think of every way you might impact water quality and take preventative and positive actions to protect our water.



Slow the Flow

Water is an essential resource and vital for the functioning of our lives. Our water supply is impacted by population growth, climate change, and short-term weather fluctuations. The need to use water efficiently is imperative to meeting future water needs. Conservation measures are feasible means to extending our water supply and are easier to implement than reservoirs, pumping stations, and other infrastructure. Regardless of supply levels, we are in an arid climate and conservation is always the best practice.



Protect Storm Water

Pollution can be carried into our local waterways by storm water runoff. Please help us ensure our stormwater is as clean as possible before discharging to our creeks and rivers by keeping trash, leaves, grass, sediment, and other pollutants out of storm drains. Most storm water runoff flows untreated into the waters we use for swimming, fishing, and other recreational activities. If you observe a clogged storm drain or illegal discharge, please report the incident. Remember, we all live downstream.



Keep It Pure

Various canyons along the Wasatch Front are an important source of our drinking water and are designated "Protected Watershed Areas". The cleaner our water is at its source, the easier and less costly to treat. Our activities and actions, both on the hillsides and around the water source, impact the quality of our drinking water. Regulations govern our activity in these areas so this vital source of drinking water will be kept clean. You can make a positive contribution to our water quality by following the simple watershed regulations posted.

Bottled or Tap?

There is no reason to believe that bottled water is safer than tap water as they generally have the same quality standards. Bottled water can be up to 1,000 times more expensive than tap water. The average cost of a 20-ounce bottle of water is around \$1.50. Sandy's drinking water costs about a penny per gallon. Only around 20% of plastic water bottles are recycled, and it takes more than twice as much water to make a plastic water bottle than it does to fill one. The bottles that aren't recycled end up in landfills and polluting our waterways. It takes over 450 years for plastic to decompose, and it never truly does. Instead, it breaks down into smaller particles until they are too small to be seen. Save yourself money and help the environment by turning on the tap.

Your Role in Water Quality

We are dedicated to providing safe water. Once the water we provide passes through the meter on your property however, it is exposed to a whole new environment in your home that we have no control over. But you do. The water quality on your property can be affected by your plumbing and pipe material, how long you go without running the water, and whether or how you connect outdoor hoses to your home's water supply.

Check Your Plumbing for Lead and 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. Sandy City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water 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. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by 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, please contact us for information on how you can have your water tested. 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>.

Flush the Pipes

Another factor that influences water quality in your home is how "stale" the water is. When you leave your home or business for an extended period, such as when going on vacation, the water in the pipes and plumbing does not move. Bacteria can grow in water that has been sitting in the pipes for days, and if you have lead or copper plumbing, those metals can seep into the water. The best thing to do when you get back from being away for a while is to run the water on full blast for 30 seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking.

Cross Connection, Backflow, and Water Quality

A cross connection is a connection between the public drinking water supply and another source which may affect the quality of the drinking water. If the connection is not properly protected it can lead to the contamination of the drinking water system through a backflow event. Examples of cross connections can range from a boiler in an office building, a chemical process in an industrial plant, to something as common as a landscape sprinkling system or threaded hose connections at your home.

All facilities, commercial or residential, have at least one potential or actual cross connection. Cross connections are allowed, provided they have proper protection against backflow. The customer's responsibility is to protect cross connections against backflow by installing and maintaining backflow prevention devices and assemblies. These devices and assemblies ensure that the water flows in one direction and doesn't allow for pollutants or contaminants to flow back into the drinking water supply.

For more information please visit <https://deq.utah.gov/drinking-water/cross-connection-control-backflow-prevention> or <https://sandy.utah.gov/200/BackflowCross-Connection>.



Be Water Smart



WaterSmart Customer Portal

Sandy City has a new free customer water portal! WaterSmart provides detailed information about your household water use. You can reach the portal on your mobile device or web browser at sandy.utah.gov/watersmart.

To register for this free service, just enter your billing account number and email address. You can then access all of your utility data as soon as it becomes available each billing period, see how your water use compares to similar sized homes in your neighborhood, and get access to customized recommendations on how you can save water and money. We hope you take advantage of this exciting new service, and look forward to working closely with our residents to make our city more resilient, healthy, and happy!

Source Water Protection Tips

Protecting our drinking water is critical and this responsibility falls on each of us to do our part. Here are some ways that you can help protect your community's drinking water:

- Use and dispose of harmful materials properly. Don't pour hazardous waste materials down the drain, on the ground, or into storm drains. This could contaminate the soil, groundwater, or nearby surface water.
- Limit the use of pesticides or fertilizers, and always follow the label directions. These chemicals can travel through the soil and contaminate groundwater or runoff into storm water to rivers, streams, and lakes.
- Clean up after your pets. Dogs and other domestic animals can transmit human disease when their waste gets into our water ways and these illnesses can be deadly to humans and wild animals.

Conservation

It's impressive to see how Sandy City is taking significant steps toward conserving water. Thank you for playing your part in preserving this valuable resource. Every effort counts! In 2022, Sandy's water usage reduced 17% from the 10-year average. This is a fantastic achievement. However, we must continue to make water conservation a top priority regardless of snowfall, spring runoff, or supply levels, as we live in an arid climate that is susceptible to drought. Conservation is always the best practice.

Education

We have tons of information on our website to help you learn about water. Check out these pages:

- <https://sandy.utah.gov/298/Our-Watershed>
- <https://sandy.utah.gov/1333/Conservation>
- <https://sandy.utah.gov/282/Conservation-Tips>
- <https://sandy.utah.gov/290/Incentives-Rebates>
- <https://sandy.utah.gov/227/Storm-Water-in-Sandy-City>
- <https://sandy.utah.gov/217/Flood-Information>
- <https://sandy.utah.gov/1922/Landscape-Education>
- <https://sandy.utah.gov/1814/Water-Education>
- <https://sandy.utah.gov/269/Water-Rates>

DID YOU KNOW?



Aquifer Storage

Sandy City's aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) project aims to both enhance the beauty of the park and expand Sandy City's backup water supply. Sandy Public Utilities is currently working with Bell Canyon Irrigation Company and potentially other water right owners on win-win scenarios that would help achieve the goal of year-round water flow in Dimple Dell. As additional water supplies become available, the flow in Dimple Dell will increase, the times the creek is dry will decrease, and the groundwater aquifer under Sandy will begin filling up.

In 2020, Sandy City began channeling its portion of Bell Canyon Irrigation water down Dry Creek into Dimple Dell. A flow measurement device and groundwater monitoring well were installed a year later to track the progress of the aquifer storage efforts.



Sandbag Disposal

Sandbags are your property and you are responsible for disposing of them properly. Here are a few tips to help you do so:

- Do not dump sandbags in rivers, creeks, streams, canals, ditches, gutters, or storm drains as this is a water quality violation.
- Do not dispose of sandbags in curbside residential trashcans.
- Used or old sandbags can be disposed of at the UTA Park and Ride Lot (9400 South 2000 East) until July 15, 2023.
- Clean sandbags can also be stored and reused. Make sure they are completely dried out before storing.
- You can repurpose unused or uncontaminated sand on your property in planters and gardens.

Wastewater



- "Flushable" wipes are not actually flushable and can cause serious damage to sewer systems. Follow the 3P rule to prevent clogged pipes (poo, pee, paper).
- Don't pour fats, oils, and greases (FOG) down the drain. Dispose of them and other food in the trash or compost to prevent blockages in pipes. Let's keep our sewers flowing smoothly.

Service Line Inventory

A service line is the pipe that connects the City water main to your interior plumbing. In Sandy, the City is responsible for the service line from the main in the street to the meter, typically near the property line. The property owner is responsible for the service line from the meter to inside the home.

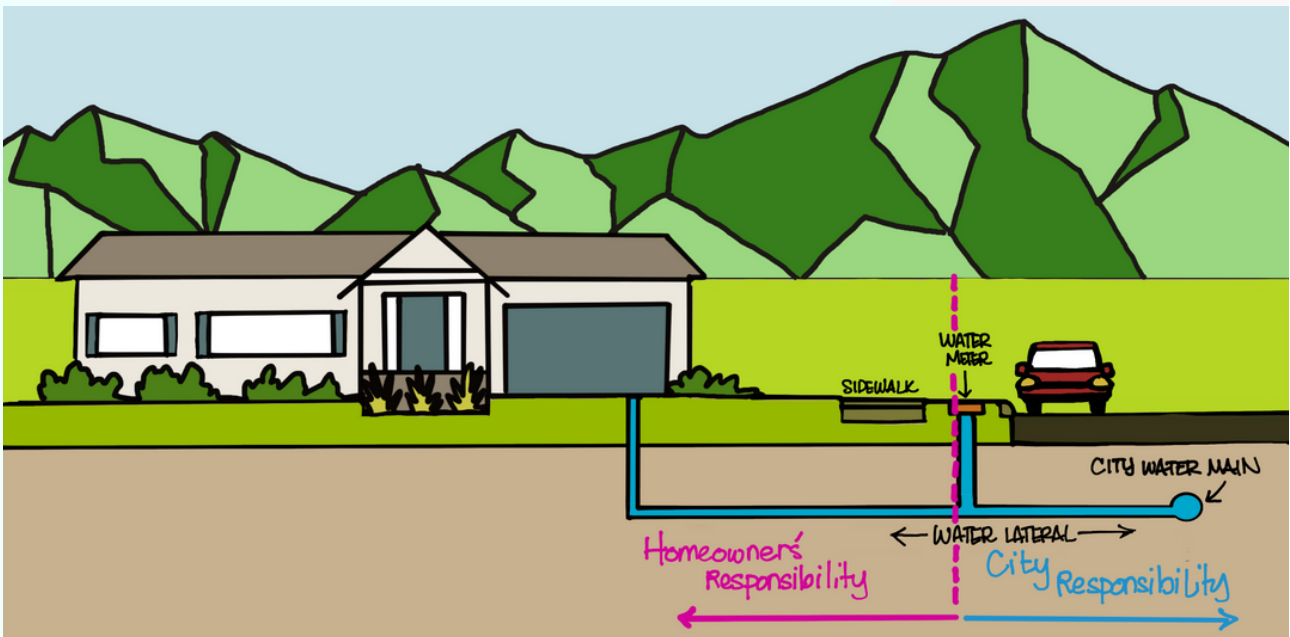
Sandy City Public Utilities is doing an inventory of the water service lines in our community. The inventory will identify the material of your service line, including if your service line is made of lead. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized the first major update to the Lead & Copper Rule (LCR) on December 22, 2020. The new rule requires community water systems to prepare and submit an initial service line inventory to the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Drinking Water Division by October 16, 2024.

The 1986 Safe Drinking Water Act Lead Ban requires all pipes, solder, and flux to be lead-free in public water systems and residential and non-residential plumbing. The State of Utah enacted this ban in 1989. The EPA's goal is to get the lead out of drinking water and replace lead pipes with much safer materials. Residential private service lines built prior to 1990 are required to be identified by material type by the 2024 deadline.

The drinking water from the treatment plant that travels through the water mains to your house is lead-free. Sandy City Public Utilities tests the water in the system following state and federal requirements. Our drinking water test results are below the EPA lead or copper action levels.

Service lines composed of lead have been determined to have a significant impact on lead in drinking water. Homes built prior to 1951 are more likely to have lead service lines. Homes built before 1989 may have lead service lines or lead solder connecting copper pipes in their plumbing.

Sandy City will provide more information on this at a later date. Please call 801-352-4400 or email khoagland@sandy.utah.gov with any additional inquiries.



Water Quality Data Table

Definitions of acronyms used in the table are found on page 11. Only samples collected for the purpose of compliance are reported. The EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. The following table lists only detectable results for drinking water monitoring completed by Sandy City Public Utilities during 2022 (unless otherwise noted). For certain parameters, the EPA and/or the state require monitoring less than once per year because concentration levels are most likely to change slowly. The presence of compounds in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Drinking Water Quality Compliance Sampling								
2022				Sandy City		MWDSLS Plant		Most Likely Source
Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Units	Wells		Finished Water		
				Ground Water	Year	Surface Water	Year	
PRIMARY INORGANIC								
CYANIDE (As Free)	0.2	0.2	mg/L	ND	2022	N/A	2022	Discharge from plastic & fertilizer. Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and additional to meet regulations.
FLUORIDE (Ground)	4.0	4.0	mg/L	0.35	2022			
(Surface, Annual)	4.0	4.0	mg/L	0.672	2022	0.692	2022	
NITRATE	10	10	mg/L	2.2	2022	0.259	2022	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
SULFATE	NE	1000	mg/L	22.3	2022	50.3	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS		2000	mg/L	220	2022	246	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TURBIDITY (Ground)	5.0		NTU	0.3	2022			Soil runoff
(Surface)	0.3		NTU			0.033	2022	
METALS								
ANTIMONY (Total)	0.0006	0.006	mg/L	ND	2022	ND	2022	Discharge from Refineries, Fire Retardant.
ARSENIC	N/A	0.01	mg/L	ND	2022	ND	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
BARIUM	2	2	mg/L	0.086	2022	0.0681	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
CHROMIUM	0.1	0.1	mg/L	ND	2022	0.00475	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
MERCURY	0.002	0.002	mg/L	ND	2022	N/A	2021	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
NICKEL	0.1	0.1	mg/L	ND	2022	0.00243	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
SELENIUM	0.05	0.05	mg/L	ND	2022	ND	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
URANIUM	NE	0.030	mg/L	0.0086	2022			Erosion of natural deposits.
SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS – Inorganic & Metals								
ALUMINUM	NA	0.05 – 0.2	mg/L			0.0142	2022	Occurs naturally in soil, water, and air.
CHLORIDE	NE	250	mg/L			30.6	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
IRON		0.3	mg/L			0.222	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
MANGANESE		0.05	mg/L			ND	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
pH	NE	6.5 – 8.5	units			7.81	2022	Naturally Occurring
SODIUM	UR	UR	mg/L	13.5	2022	18.2	2021	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and road de-icing.
TOTAL HARDNESS, mg/L as CaCO ₃	NE	NE	mg/L			178	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
ZINC			mg/L			ND	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.

Drinking Water Quality Compliance Sampling

2022				Sandy City		MWDSLS Plant		Most Likely Source
				Wells		Finished Water		
Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Units	Ground Water	Year	Surface Water	Year	
BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS - Surface and Well Water								
FECAL COLIFORM & E COLI, Total Coliform	> 5%	0	NA	0	2022	0	2022	Monthly compliance. No violations were issued. Human & animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in environment.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
GROSS ALPHA ACTIVITY	NE	15	pCi/L	6.7	2022	1.5	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA ACTIVITY	NE	50	pCi/L	6.8	2022	1.8	2021	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
RADIUM 226	NE	5	pCi/L	0.34	2022			Decay of natural and man-made deposits
RADIUM 228	NE	5	pCi/L	0.19	2022	0.55	2017	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
RADIUM 226 and 228, Combined	NE	5	pCi/L			0.12	2021	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES								
	Various	Various		ND	2022	ND	2022	Various Sources
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEM.								
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	NE	NE	mg/L	ND	2022	ND	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	NE	NE	mg/L	ND	2022	ND	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	0	0.005	mg/L	ND	2022	ND	2020	Improper disposal of dry cleaning and other solvents
CHLOROFORM	NE	NE	mg/L	ND	2022	ND	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
ORGANIC MATERIAL								
TOC	UR	NE	mg/L			1.92	2022	Naturally Occurring
DOC	UR	NE	mg/L			1.91	2022	Naturally Occurring
UV-254	UR	NE	cm-1			0.02	2022	Naturally Occurring
DISINFECTION-BY-PRODUCT- Surface and Well Water				Annual Average				
TTHM'S (Total Trihalomethanes) ppb	NE	80	ug/L	25.04	2022	27.8	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NE	60	ug/L	25.44	2022	31.4	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA6)	NE	60	ug/L	29.61	2021	35.3	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper - Surface and Well Water				90th Percentile				
LEAD	NE	*AL = 0.015	mg/L	0.002	2022	N/A	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing system
COPPER	NE	*AL = 1.3	mg/L	0.257	2022	N/A	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing system



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.

Resources

Sandy Public Utilities Contact Information



Telephone

801-568-7280



Email

utilities@sandy.utah.gov



Website

sandy.utah.gov/1172/Public-Utilities

For more information regarding your drinking water visit the Utah Division of Drinking Water (DDW) at deq.utah.gov/division-drinking-water.

For more information regarding lead in your drinking water visit the EPA website at www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

For more information on fluoride in drinking water, please visit Salt Lake County Health Department at <https://slco.org/health/water-quality/drinking-water/>

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 your can help protect our water ways.

Additional Contacts

Utah Division of Drinking Water:
801-536-4200

Salt Lake County Health Department:
385-468-4100

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline:
800-426-4791

Free Lead & Copper Testing

Sandy City will be testing for lead and copper in your drinking water for homes built before 1986. The testing will commence on July 10, 2023. If you would like to volunteer, please email khoagland@sandy.utah.gov or call 801-352-4400.