



2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

For Salt Lake County Service Area # 3

We are very pleased to present to you this year's **Annual Water Quality Report**. This report is designed to inform you about the quality 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.

BACKGROUND

Salt Lake County Service Area # 3 is located at Snowbird, Utah and provides water to the Snowbird and Alta areas of Little Cottonwood Canyon. Our customer base in the winter exceeds 8200, and we have a full-time staff of three as well as a part-time staff of two night operators. We operate one water treatment plant in the Wasatch Drain Tunnel and one water treatment plant for the Summit Restaurant on Hidden Peak. We have four storage reservoirs that store over 30 million gallons of water, two pumping plants, and approximately 5 miles of distribution piping. All of our system operators are continually trained and are State certified in water treatment or distribution, at levels above those required by law.

WATER SOURCES

Our water is derived from two ground water sources. Our largest source is the Wasatch Drain Tunnel. This is the largest mine tunnel and water source in the area and was driven in the early 1900's to drain water from approximately 50 miles of silver mines at Alta. The Wasatch Drain Tunnel supplies most of our water and can be pumped to any customer in our district including the Hidden Peak water treatment plant and reservoir. The Peruvian mine tunnel and Peruvian Spring source, located high in Peruvian Gulch supplies the Blackjack and Sugarplum areas. During the summer months extra water from this source supplements the Wasatch Drain Tunnel and supplies the Snowbird Resort.

SOURCE PROTECTION

Salt Lake County Service Area #3 updated its Drinking Water Source Protection Plan in 2023. It is available for your review. It contains information about our source protection zones, potential contamination sources, and management strategies to protect our drinking water. The Wasatch Drain Tunnel has been determined to have a **medium susceptibility level** to potential sources of contamination, the potential contamination sources that could affect the Wasatch Drain Tunnel include: roads, residential areas, commercial recreation areas, and holding tanks. Additionally, the Peruvian Mine Tunnel and Peruvian Spring source are located in a remote location, with one potential contamination source in their protection zone, so we consider it to have a **low susceptibility level** to potential contamination events. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. If you have any questions or concerns regarding source protection, contact the office at 801-278-9660 to review our source protection plan.

CROSS CONNECTION

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 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.

As the General Manager of Salt Lake County Service Area #3, I am very pleased to report to our customers that **our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.**

QUESTIONS

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the General Manager – Kasey Carpenter, or Office Manager – Bryauna Alderin at 801-278-9660. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. We have a website (www.canyonwater.com) that can keep you up to date on our activities. If you want to learn more, please call or attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. They are

held on the third Monday of each month, at 12:00 PM at the Service Area offices, located at 9567 East Alta Bypass Rd. in Snowbird, Utah. Please call in advance to verify the schedule of the meeting.

MONITORING PERIOD

Salt Lake County Service Area # 3 routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2023. 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for human health.

DEFINITIONS

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definition

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

ND/Low - High - For water systems that have multiple sources of water, the Utah Division of Drinking Water has given water systems the option of listing the test results of the constituents in one table, instead of multiple tables. To accomplish this, the lowest and highest values detected in the multiple sources are recorded in the same space in the report table.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) 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.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers. **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Date - Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem out-dated.

Waivers (W) - Because some chemicals are not used or stored in areas around drinking water sources, some water systems have been given waivers that exempt them from having to take certain chemical samples; these waivers are also tied to Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.

2023 TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2023	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.06 - 0.09	NTU	0	0.3	2022	Soil runoff

Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	1.22 - 1.4	pCi/l	0	15	2022, 2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon emitters	N	5.8 - 5.8	pCi/l	0	15	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0.17 - 0.323	pCi/l	0	5	2022, 2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon	N	0-300	pCi/l	None	None	1992	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony	N	3.275*** 1.4 - 11.7	ppb	6	6	2022, 2023	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	1.6-2.7	ppb	0	10	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.026-0.03	ppm	2	2	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	N	0.3-4.5	ppb	5	5	2022	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Cyanide	N	0 - 2.6	ppb	200	200	2022	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Nickel	N	0 – 5.9	ppb	100	100	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 0.112 b. 0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Fluoride	N	0 - 0.101	ppm	4	4	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a.3.6 b. 0	ppb	0	AL=15	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.133-0.141	ppm	10	10	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	1.2 – 1.6	ppb	50	50	2022	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	2.264 - 6.698	ppm	500	None set by EPA	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	26.152 – 61.588	ppm	1000	1000	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	208 - 324	ppm	2000	2000	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
<p>*If the sulfate level of a public water system is greater than 500 ppm, the supplier must satisfactorily demonstrate that: a) no better water is available, and b) the water shall not be available for human consumption from commercial establishments. In no case shall water having a level above 1000 ppm be used.</p> <p>**If TDS is greater than 1000 ppm the supplier shall demonstrate to the Utah Drinking Water Board that no better water is available. The Board shall not allow the use of an inferior source of water if a better source is available.</p> <p>*** This contaminant is monitored more than once per year and the result is reported as an average for 2023</p>							
Disinfection By-products							
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes)	N	7.02–12.37	ppb	0	80	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	1.541 – 1.841	ppb	0	60	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	0.62	ppm	4	4	2021	Water additive used to control microbes

TEST SUMMARY

As you can see by the above tables, our system had no violations and we are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. **The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.**

TOTAL COLIFORM

The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

RADON

We constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. We have detected radon in the finished water supply of the Wasatch Drain Tunnel in 1 out of 1 samples tested. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposure to air transmitted radon over a long period of time may cause adverse health effects. Radon is a radioactive gas which is naturally occurring in some ground water. It poses a lung cancer risk when the gas is released from your water into the air (as occurs during showering, bathing, or washing dishes or clothes), and a stomach cancer risk when you drink water containing radon. Radon gas released from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon in air. Other sources are radon gas from soil which enters homes through foundations, and radon inhaled directly while smoking cigarettes. Experts are not sure exactly what the cancer risk is from a given level of radon in your drinking water. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on how to have your home tested contact the Department of Environmental Quality Environmental Hotline 800-458-0145.

GIARDIA and CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

We are required to test our sources of drinking water, as well as our treated tap water, for the presence of Cryptosporidium. Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water throughout the United States. When ingested Cryptosporidium can cause gastrointestinal distress for otherwise healthy people and more serious illness or death for people with weak immune systems. We did not find any Cryptosporidium in our source (untreated) water or finished (treated) water. Therefore, we don't believe that you need to worry about these results. We have a modern and effective filtration plant, and as far as anyone knows, filtration is the single best protection against Cryptosporidium.

TURBIDITY

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches

PFAS

Perfluoroalkyls and Polyfluoroalkyls are manufactured chemicals that have been used in various products since the 1940s. They are primarily used in stain and water-resistant materials, cleaning products, paints, and firefighting foams. These substances, which make up a very diverse group of thousands of different chemicals have been shown to cause severe effects in various ecosystems and the health of humans. Due to these impacts the EPA is implementing new drinking water treatment requirements for this chemical group. Nationwide testing for these forever chemicals is ongoing and will provide better data on the extent to which PFAS has contaminated surface and groundwater reservoirs. Little Cottonwood Canyon and the state of Utah more broadly are predicted to be low on the scale of contamination when compared to eastern states and more industrial regions of the country. **We are scheduled to begin initial testing for these chemicals in our water sources in 2025.** This testing will determine the Service Area's next steps for addressing any potential PFAS contamination.

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. Salt Lake County Service Area #3 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>.

IS BOTTLED WATER BETTER?

As can be seen from this report, the water from your tap met all state and federal requirements in 2023. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are 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. The EPA Web site is www.epa.gov/safewater

SPECIAL HEALTH ALERT

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The EPA Web site is www.epa.gov/safewater

WHAT DETERMINES THE MCL LEVEL?

Maximum Contaminant Levels or 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.

VALUE OUR WATERSHED

Salt Lake County Service Area # 3 and the Town of Alta receive our water from ground water that is recently recharged by the snowmelt and surface water systems high in Little Cottonwood Canyon. Any type of pollution in these high alpine watersheds can cause long lasting or even permanent damage to our valuable drinking water sources and fragile ecosystems. The canyon is also a major water resource to the Salt Lake Valley. We are all stewards of this watershed and we must play an active role in the protection of it. Prevention is much cheaper than water treatment. Please keep a watchful eye and report any watershed violations or suspicious activity to Town of Alta, Salt Lake City, or us. Please observe the following common-sense guidelines:

- Do not play in or near the bank of any stream, lake, reservoir, or wetlands area.
- Do not bring dogs or other pets into the canyon watersheds that are not specifically licensed for such. If they are – use good sanitary practices while caring for the animals' needs.
- Do not empty or drain any oil, gasoline, solvents, paints, grease, or other hazardous household or commercial contaminants into the canyon environment – regardless of quantity.
- Do not play on or tamper with any of our water storage reservoirs or facilities on the mountain.
- Stay away from high erosion areas and do your best to plant water efficient native vegetation in areas of your property that are susceptible to soil erosion.
- Do not remove any native vegetation or tamper with any erosion control devices.
- Use public restrooms when skiing or recreating on the mountain.
- Use only a minimal amount of salt on your driveways in the winter.
- Do not litter and keep all of your solid waste contained in animal-proof and weather-resistant enclosures or areas.

WHATS IN STORE FOR THE FUTURE?

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it is always necessary to make improvements in your water system. There are portions of the distribution system that are nearly 50 years old. We will continue to replace or upgrade them as needed. The costs of some of these upgrades or improvements have been reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in the future in order to address some of these larger concerns and improvements. We have compared our rate structures with many other comparable water utilities and our rates are truly reasonable! In fact, our customers, who use 8000 gallons a month, pay just over one cent for every gallon. That penny includes the cost of treating the waste as well. If you don't use the 8000-gallons allotted, you obviously pay a little more per gallon but you can rest assured knowing that the water and sewer are available to you.

OUR MISSION STATEMENT:

To provide safe, affordable drinking water with sufficient storage and pressure for domestic use and fire protection, and to responsibly operate the sewage collection system, all within a sensitive mountain environment. In order to fulfill our mission, Salt Lake County Service Area # 3 works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. Our operators and our water system have received State awards and Utah Rural Water Association awards for efficiency, reliability, dedication, and service. We test more often than required for contaminants that concern us, and we truly are committed to the preservation and delivery of pure water.

Many engineers and scientists tour our tunnel storage and treatment project each year. It is a model project for demonstrating an environmentally safe method for converting mine operations, once a natural hazard, into clean water storage and treatment projects.

Again, we ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources and the canyon watershed. These assets are irreplaceable, and they are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing you, your family or business with clean, quality, water this year. We are pleased to keep you informed and educated on all water matters within our service area. We will continue to present you with this report every year. Please call our office (801-278-9660) or visit our web site www.canyonwater.com if you have questions, concerns or are just curious about what we do.



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