UNIVERSITY OF UTAH WATER SYSTEM, NO. 18057

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2020

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. The University of Utah Water system is designated as a consecutive connection to Salt Lake City's public water system as we purchase all of our drinking water from Salt Lake City. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

The following table shows the results of our lead and copper monitoring for the period of July 1st to December 31st, 2020. We've also included the water quality data provided by Salt Lake City as they are our water source. 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.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR 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. University of Utah 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.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

The Utah Division of Drinking Water conducted a sanitary survey of our water system on October 15, 2020. The table below lists the significant deficiencies that were identified and the corrective action plan and deadlines we are following to address them.

Deficiency	Survey Date	Corrective Action Plan
End of storage tank overflow pipe lacks no. 4 screen	10/15/2020	Construction project currently in place to correct this deficiency by November 1, 2021
End of storage tank overflow lacks a clearance of between 12 and 24 inches from ground surface	10/15/2020	Construction project currently in place to correct this deficiency by November 1, 2021
In-line booster pump station lacks redundancy to meet peak demand with one pump out of service	10/15/2020	Submit documentation showing our pump station has redundancy to meet peak demand by March 22, 2022

For more information please contact:

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UNIVERSITY OF UTAH WATER SYSTEM TEST RESULTS

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	1300	1300	125	July to December 2020	6	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	15	15	5.9	July to December 2020	4	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Coliform Bacteria	0	5	ND	January to December 2020	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1	January to December 2020	0	No	Erosion of Natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.114	January to December 2020	0	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	8	January to December 2020	0	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.6	January to December 2020	0	No	Erosion of Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	100	100	7	January to December 2020	0	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	4	January to December 2020	0	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2	January to December 2020	0	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits and discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppm)	0	500	6-72	January to December 2020	0	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits and discharge from mines.

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Sulfate (ppm)	1000	1000	11-279	January to December 2020	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, Runoff from cropland.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2000	2000	224-804	January to December 2020	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachhloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	January to December 2020	0	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	60	6-58	January to December 2020	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	80	51-63	January to December 2020	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level