



2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

ATENCIÓN! Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Tooele City Water System is pleased to present to you, our customer, with our most current Drinking Water Quality report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water every day. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Nathan Farrer 435-843-2301. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 7:00 PM. You can also join electronically through the Tooele City YouTube Channel.

Tooele City Water System provides its consumers with groundwater. Our water sources include one (1) spring and fourteen (14) wells. These sources are listed as Left-Hand Fork Spring, Wells 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Well #11 Pendleton, Well #12 Cassity, Well #13 Devils Kitchen, Well #14 Anderson, Well #15 England Acres, Well #16 Rodeo Grounds, Well #17 Kennecott B, Well #18 Red Delpapa, and Well #19 Berra Blvd.

Lead Information

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, Tooele City Water System conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at thirty (30) sites every three years.

Tooele City Water System has completed an initial lead service line inventory. This inventory includes information on the service line material that connects water mains to buildings/houses. These inventory reports are accessible by calling the Tooele City Public Works office (435) 843-2130.

If present, lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Tooele City Water System conducted thirty (30) lead samples during 2025. Sampling results can be obtained by calling (435) 843-2103 or emailing publicworks@tooelecity.gov.

Tooele City Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Lead in drinking water is primarily from material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. 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. If 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. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced. 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 the availability and the quality of the water. A cross connection may let polluted water or chemicals enter the water system when not properly protected. This can compromise water quality and affect public health. Do not make or allow improper connections at your homes. Even a garden hose lying in a puddle is a cross connection. A lawn sprinkler system that gets stuck open after you have fertilized is also a potential cross connection. When a cross connection happens 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.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Tooele City Water System is available for your review. This plan contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Our sources are protected and have a low level of susceptibility from contamination sources. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about the source protection plan.

Tooele City Water System routinely monitors contaminants in our drinking water in accordance with Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for 2025. It is important to remember that all sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain a small amount of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and the potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting animal or human activity such as;

- microbial contaminates, 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 agricultural, 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.
- radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people such as those undergoing chemotherapy, who have undergone organ transplants, have contracted HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, the elderly, and young infants can be particularly at risk from infections. Those who have concerns about their immunocompromised status should seek advice from their health care providers about the effects of drinking water on their health. 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).

We at Tooele City Water System work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are at the heart of our community, essential to our way of life and imperative to our children's future.

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 definitions:

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.

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.

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.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCL	MCL	Date Sampled	Typical Source
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A	0	<i>Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples.</i>	2025	Naturally Present in the Environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	N	ND	N/A	0	<i>If a routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E.coli positive</i>	2025	Human and Animal Fecal Waste
Turbidity for Groundwater	N	0-4	NTU	N/A	5	2025	Soil runoff
Disinfection Byproducts							
<i>Total Trihalo-methanes</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>1.4 – 5.2</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>By-Product of drinking water disinfection.</i>
<i>Haloacetic Acids</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>4.7 – 5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>By-Product of drinking water disinfection.</i>
Radioactive Contaminants							
<i>Alpha Emitters</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>pCi/L</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>Erosion of natural deposits.</i>
<i>Combined Radium 226/228</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>pCi/L</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>Erosion of natural deposits.</i>
<i>Radium 226</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>pCi/L</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>Erosion of natural deposits.</i>
<i>Radium 228</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>pCi/L</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>Erosion of natural deposits.</i>

Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony	No	0-0.6	ppb	6	6	2025	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	0-1.4	ppb	0	10	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	N	43-122	ppb	0	2000	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 0.17 b. 0	ppm	0	AL=1.3	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 2.16 b. 1	ppm	0	AL=15	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	ND	ppm	0	4000	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.23-3.98	ppm	0	10	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	N	0.7-3.1	ppb	0	50	2025	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	N	11-103	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	18-80	ppm	1000	1000	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	264-652	ppm	2000	2000	2025	Erosion of natural deposits