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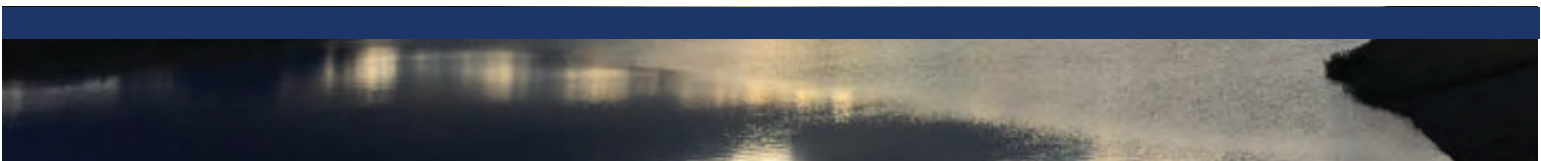
## ATENCIÓN! MUY IMPORTANTE!

Este Reporte de Calidad del Agua Potable contiene información valiosa sobre la calidad del agua que usted consume. Por favor, haga que alguien de su confianza le traduzca el contenido del mismo.

# 2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT



JORDAN VALLEY WATER  
CONSERVANCY DISTRICT



# 1 WATER IS OUR BUSINESS



## OUR MISSION

Our mission at Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District is to deliver quality water and services every day. People don't think about their water unless it's not coming out of their tap, but we think about it constantly. Our task to deliver high-quality water every single day of the year comes with the responsibility to plan for future generations—usually 50 years into the future.

Our financial planning, extensive infrastructure, and state-of-the-art treatment processes help us deliver on our promise to deliver quality right to your home, no matter the weather, season, or time of day.

# OUR VISION & VALUES

We strive to provide a sustainable water supply and to promote individual and community well-being.



In accomplishing our vision and mission, we abide by the following values:

**SAFETY:** We are committed to employee and public safety.

**SERVICE:** We care about our customers' needs and strive to fulfill them.

**RESPECT:** We care about our employees and invest in their success.

**INTEGRITY:** We believe in doing the right thing, individually and as an organization.

**LEADERSHIP:** Our passion for quality drives us to employ innovative practices.

*Delivering Quality Every Day*

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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Richard Bay  
 General Manager/CEO  
 Bart Forsyth  
 Assistant General Manager  
 Alan Packard  
 Assistant General Manager

## CONTACT US

Monday - Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Billing & service questions:  
 (801) 565-4300

Water quality questions:  
 (801) 446-2000

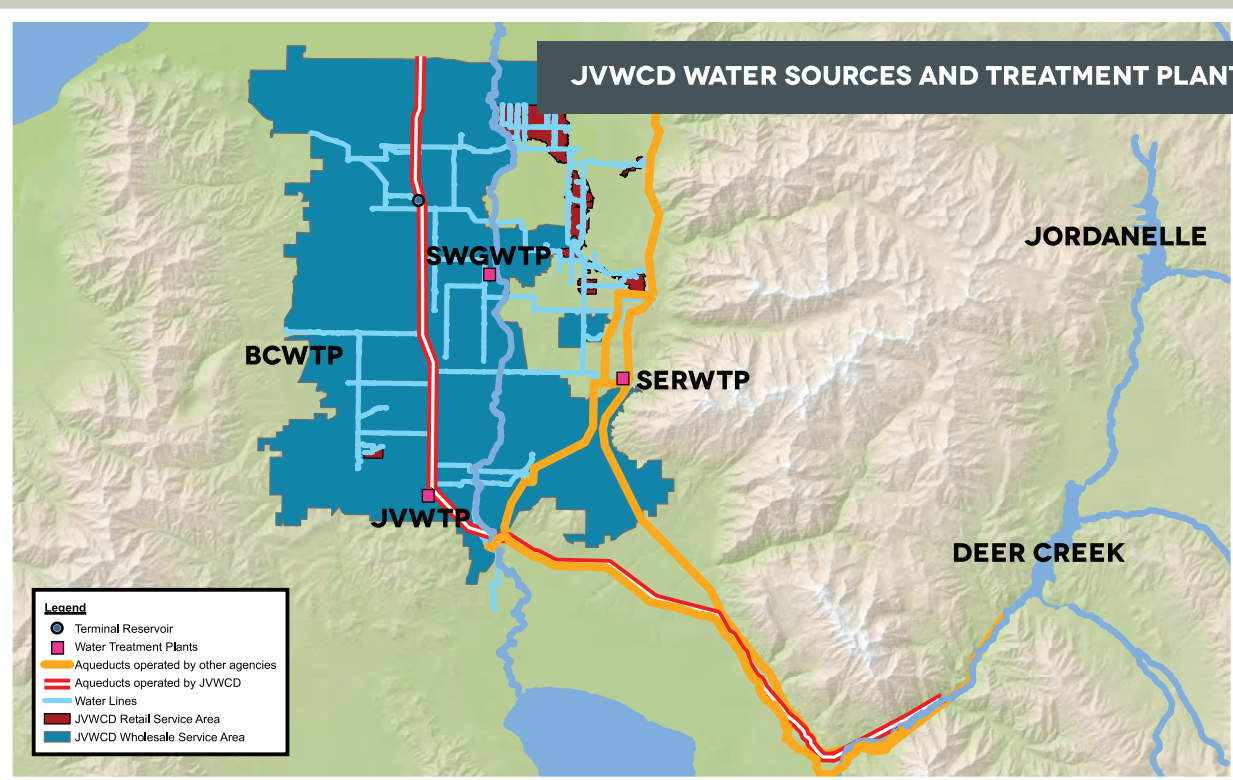
<https://jvwcd.org/contact>

# WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

About 90 percent of the water delivered by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District is surface water from the Provo River system. Several high Uinta Mountain lakes, the Provo River, Deer Creek and Jordanelle reservoirs, and snowmelt through several mountain streams along the east bench of the Wasatch mountains are all part of this system. Our remaining water supply comes from ground-

water sources located in a deep underground aquifer. Wells located primarily in the southeast area of the Salt Lake Valley access this water for delivery to your tap.

The map below shows all of Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District's water sources and treatment plants.

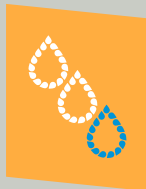


# 3 UTAH WATER SAVERS



*It pays to save*

**Utah  
Water  
Savers**



Did you know you can get paid to save water at home? From rebates to free landscape consultations, [UtahWaterSavers.com](http://UtahWaterSavers.com) is helping Utahns save both money and water.

Visit [UtahWaterSavers.com](http://UtahWaterSavers.com) today to create a free account and start saving.

# PROGRAMS AVAILABLE AT UtahWaterSavers.com

AVAILABLE FOR:  
MOST OF  
SALT  
LAKE  
COUNTY



Free consultations for homeowners wanting to improve the water efficiency of their yard.

AVAILABLE FOR:  
ALL  
OF  
UTAH!



Rebates for homeowners who purchase a smart controller for their irrigation system.

AVAILABLE FOR:  
MOST OF  
SALT  
LAKE  
COUNTY



Take a Localscapes class and get cash for completing landscaping projects that meet Localscapes requirements.

AVAILABLE FOR:  
ALL  
OF  
UTAH!



Rebates for homeowners who replace toilets that were installed before 1994.

AVAILABLE FOR:  
MOST OF  
SALT  
LAKE  
COUNTY



Rebates for homeowners who convert grass park strips to water-efficient designs (not available for prior conversions).

READY TO START  
*saving water*  
ON YOUR LANDSCAPE  
OR IN YOUR HOME?



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# WATER QUALITY DATA 2018

Definitions of acronyms used in these tables are found on page 9. The following table lists only detectable results for drinking water monitoring completed by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District during 2018 (unless otherwise noted). For certain parameters, 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.



	UNITS	2018 RANGE	2018 AVERAGE	MONITORING CRITERIA		LIKELY SOURCE(S)/COMMENTS. <i>Unless noted otherwise, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted in 2018.</i>
				MCL	MCLG	
<b>PRIMARY INORGANICS</b> - monitoring required at least every 3 years for groundwater and at least every 9 years for surface water.						
Arsenic	µg/L	ND - 2.65	1.14	10	0	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits and runoff from orchards.
Barium	µg/L	ND - 116	50	2000	2000	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits.
Chromium	µg/L	ND - 15.60	0.78	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of naturally-occurring deposits.
Copper	µg/L	ND - 125	18.39	NE	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits.
Cyanide, Free	ug/L	ND - 0.002	ND	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories (2017 sample).
Fluoride	mg/L	ND - 1.37	0.65	4	4	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and discharges from fertilizers. Fluoride added at source.
Lead	µg/L	ND - 1.40	0.19	NE	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Nickel	ug/L	ND - 3.54	0.32	NE	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate	mg/L	ND - 2.94	1.10	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	µg/L	ND - 4.10	1	50	50	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium	mg/L	10 - 34.50	15	NE	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing.
Sulfate	mg/L	9 - 119	45	1000	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TDS	mg/L	51.50 - 381.10	213	2000	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity (groundwater sources)	NTU	0.01 - 0.59	0.17	5	NE	Suspended material from soil runoff (MCL is 5.00 for groundwater).
Turbidity (surface water sources)	NTU	0.01 - 0.58	0.03	0.30	TT	Suspended material from soil runoff (MCL is 0.30 NTU 95% of the time for surface water).
Lowest Monthly % Meeting TT	%	100% (Treatment Technique requirement applies only to treated surface water sources)				
<b>SECONDARY INORGANICS</b> - aesthetic standards						
Aluminum	ug/L	ND - 33	2	SS = 50-200	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and treatment residuals.
Chloride	mg/L	10 - 76	27	SS = 250	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Color	CU	0.49 - 10	4.12	SS = 15	NE	Decaying naturally occurring organic material and suspended particles.
Iron	µg/L	ND - 172	23	SS = 300	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese	µg/L	ND - 34	3.7	SS = 50	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
pH		6.28 - 8.55	7.73	SS = 6.5 - 8.5	NE	Naturally occurring and affected by chemical treatment.
Zinc	µg/L	ND - 10	0.03	SS = 5000	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.



	UNITS	2018 RANGE	2018 AVERAGE	MONITORING CRITERIA		LIKELY SOURCE(S)/COMMENTS. <i>Unless noted otherwise, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted in 2018.</i>
				MCL	MCLG	
<b>RADIOLOGICAL</b>						
Gross-Alpha	pCi/L	-1.20 - 14	2.87	15	NE	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Beta	pCi/L	1.4 - 32	6	50	NE	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 226	pCi/L	-0.54 - 1.3	0.19	NE	NE	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 228	pCi/L	-0.3 - 3	0.53	NE	NE	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	-0.29 - 3.11	0.75	5	NE	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radon	pCi/L	- 9 to -9	- 9	NE	NE	Naturally occurring in soil (data is from 2013 sample).
Uranium	µg/L	0 - 10.1	3	30	NE	Decay of natural and man-made deposits (data is from 2017 sample).
<b>DISINFECTANTS/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>						
Chlorine	mg/L	0.02 - 1.56	0.72	4	NE	Drinking water disinfectant.
Chlorine Dioxide	ug/L	ND - .07	0.003	800	NE	Drinking water disinfectant.
Chlorite	mg/L	ND - 0.75	0.44	1	0.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	µg/L	ND - 44.5	13.87	60.0	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6s	µg/L	12.7 - 40.2	24.8	UR	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMs	µg/L	ND - 76.6	21.38	80.0	NE	High result is not a violation. Violation is determined on annual location avg. By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Highest Annual Location-wide Average		TTHM = 53.2 µg/L, HAA5s = 34.0 µg/L				
<b>ORGANIC MATERIAL</b>						
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	0.86 - 2.42	1.9	TT	NE	Naturally occurring.
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	ND - 3.1	1.6	TT	NE	Naturally occurring.
UV-254	1/cm	0.01 - 0.05	0.03	UR	NE	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.
<b>LEAD and COPPER (tested at the consumer's tap) - monitoring required at least every 3 years.</b>						
Copper	µg/L	3.8 - 235.0	72.1	AL = 1300	NE	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally-occurring deposits (Copper violation is determined by the 90th percentile result. Data is from 2016 sample).
Lead	µg/L	ND - 2.1	0.6	AL = 15	NE	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally-occurring deposits (Lead violation is determined by the 90th percentile result. Data is from 2016 sample).
90th Percentile		Copper = 235 ppb, Lead = 2.1 ppb				
# of sites above Action Level		Copper = 0, Lead = 1				
<b>PROTOZOA (sampled at source water prior to removal through the treatment process)</b>						
Giardia	Cysts/1L	ND - 7	1.5	TT	0	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>						
HPC	MPN/mL	0.4 - 738	88.2	500	0	Used to measure the overall bacteriological quality of drinking water.
Total Coliform	% Positive per month	0% - 0%	0%	Not >5%	0	MCL is for monthly compliance. All repeat samples were negative. No violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste; naturally-occurring in the environment.
<b>PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs</b>						
Bis (2ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	ND - 0.81	0.06	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

	UNITS	2018 RANGE	2018 AVERAGE	MONITORING CRITERIA		LIKELY SOURCE(S)/COMMENTS. <i>Unless noted otherwise, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted in 2018.</i>
				MCL	MCLG	
<b>UNREGULATED PARAMETERS - monitoring not required</b>						
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	mg/L	25 - 182	121	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Carbonate	mg/L	ND - 5	0.35	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, CO <sub>2</sub>	mg/L	28 - 200	93	UR	NE	Naturally occurring (Data is from 2016 sample).
Alkalinity, Total (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	20 - 148	100	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
Ammonia	mg/L	ND - 0.3	0.1		NE	Runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring.
Bromide	µg/L	ND - 12.9	0	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
Boron	µg/L	39 - 39	39	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Calcium	mg/L	23 - 54.6	34	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	ND - 18	8.3	UR	NE	Measures amount of organic compounds in water, naturally occurring (Data is from 2014 sample).
Conductance	µmhos/cm	49 - 818	373	UR	NE	Naturally occurring (Data is from 2014 sample).
Cyanide, Total	µg/L	ND - 19	0.48	UR	NE	
Geosmin	ng/L	ND - 6.8	1.4	UR	NE	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor
Hardness, Calcium	mg/L	16 - 240	105	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits (Data is from 2009 sample).
Hardness, Total	mg/L	69.2 - 1217	138	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Magnesium	mg/L	9.5 - 17.90	13.03	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Molybdenum	ug/L	ND - 3.50	0.47	UR	NE	By-product of copper and tungsten mining.
Oil and grease	mg/L	ND - 40	23.17	UR	NE	Petroleum hydrocarbons can either occur from natural underground deposits or from man-made lubricants.
Orthophosphates	µg/L	ND - 10	0.2	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Potassium	mg/L	ND - 2.8	1.4	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Silica (Silicon Dioxide)	mg/L	6.60 - 8.10	7.27	UR	NE	
Turbidity (distribution system)	NTU	0.02 - 0.52	0.12	UR	NE	Suspended material from soil runoff.
Vanadium	ug/L	ND - 5.01	0.79	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
<b>VOCs</b>						
Bromoform	µg/L	ND - 2.67	0.002	UR	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	ND - 14.4	2.6	UR	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	µg/L	ND - 61.6	8.3	UR	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	ND - 4.35	0.5	UR	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

CFU/100 ml: Colony-forming units per 100 milliliters.

CU: Color unit.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

FDA: Food and Drug Administration

HAA5s: Haloacetic acids.

mcl (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

mclG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): Goal for highest allowable limit of contaminant.

MFL: Millions of fibers per liter.

mRDL (Maximum residual disinfectant level): The max residual allowable for chlorine added to drinking water for disinfection purposes.

mg/L: Milligrams per liter, or parts per million (like 1 minute in 2 years).

MPN/mL: Most probable number per milliliter.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: None detected.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter.

pg/L: Picograms per liter, or parts per quadrillion (like 1 minute in 2 billion years).

Range: Values shown are a range of measured values. Single values indicate a single measured value.

SS: Secondary standard

TT (Treatment Technique): A required treatment process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TTHMs: Total trihalomethanes.

TDS: Total dissolved solids.

TOC: Total organic carbon.

TON: Threshold odor number.

TSS: Total suspended solids.

µmhos/cm: microohms per centimeter.

µg/L: Micrograms per liter, or parts per billion (like 1 minute in 2,000 years).

UR: Unregulated at this time.

UV-254: Ultraviolet light measured at a wavelength of 254 1/cm.

## NON-DETECT 2018 DATA

The following contaminants were tested for in our water system but were not detected. For certain parameters, EPA and/or the state requires monitoring less than once per year because concentration levels are most likely to change slowly. Results in this table were collected by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District during 2018 unless otherwise noted.

Primary Inorganics that were sampled for, but all results were "Non-Detect" or "None Detected"		
Antimony	ND	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, and solder.
Asbestos	ND	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits (Data is from 2014 sample).
Beryllium	ND	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories.
Cadmium	ND	Corosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury	ND	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from landfills.
Nitrite	ND	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Thallium	ND	Leaching from ore-processing sites and discharges from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
Secondary Inorganics that were sampled for, but all results were "Non-Detect" or "None Detected"		
Silver	ND	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Unregulated Paramters that were sampled but all results were "Non-Detect" or "None Detected"		
Alkalinity, Hydroxide	ND	Naturally occurring.
Chloropicrin	ND	Antimicrobial, fungicide chemical compound (Data is from 2014 sample).
Cobalt	ND	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits.
Chromium VI	ND	Industrial runoff and naturally occurring (Data is from 2011 sample).
TSS (Total Suspended Solids)	ND	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Pesticides/PCBs/SOCs that were sampled but all results were "Non-Detect" or "None Detected"		
All other Parameters	ND	Various Sources
VOCs		
All other Parameters	ND	Various Sources
Disinfectants/Disinfectant By-products that were sampled but all results were "Non-Detect" or "None Detected"		
Bromate	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
protozoa (sampled at source water - prior to treatment.		
Cryptosporidium	ND	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.

# MESSAGE FROM EPA

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791.

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: (800) 426-4791.

## **CRYPTOSPORIDIUM**

*Cryptosporidium* is a naturally-occurring, microscopic organism that may enter lakes and rivers from the fecal matter of humans or infected domestic and wild animals. When healthy adults are exposed to *Cryptosporidium* through the food or water they ingest, it can cause diarrhea, fever, and stomach pains. For individuals with compromised immune systems, exposure to *Cryptosporidium* may pose a more serious health threat.

We are committed to providing protection against *Cryptosporidium* and other microorganisms by using

a multi-barrier treatment approach. Although we are already meeting all EPA *Cryptosporidium* requirements with existing facilities and technologies, we will continue to pursue new technologies that may provide improved protection.

## **RADON**

Radon is a colorless, odorless gas found naturally in soil. While it can be present in drinking water obtained from underground sources, it is not typically a concern for water from surface sources such as lakes and rivers. EPA estimates radon in drinking water contributes less than two percent to the total radon levels found in air (radon in the air is the most likely source for health concerns). Radon in water can escape into the air when showering or cooking. The amount of radon present in water provided by Jordan Valley Water (as listed in the water quality data table) is not considered a health threat.

## **LEAD**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead enters drinking water primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are committed to providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in residential plumbing. If you're concerned that your plumbing may be causing elevated lead and copper levels, contact us at (801) 446-2000 for more information. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is also available from EPA at (800) 426-4791, or [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).