



JORDAN VALLEY WATER
CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

**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.

WATER
QUALITY
2021
report



Water *Is Our Business*

Our mission at Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District is to deliver quality water and services every day.

This task 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 or time of day.



Our vision is to provide a sustainable water supply and to promote individual and community well-being.

In accomplishing our mission and vision, 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.

2021

Drought: *Response vs. Resilience*

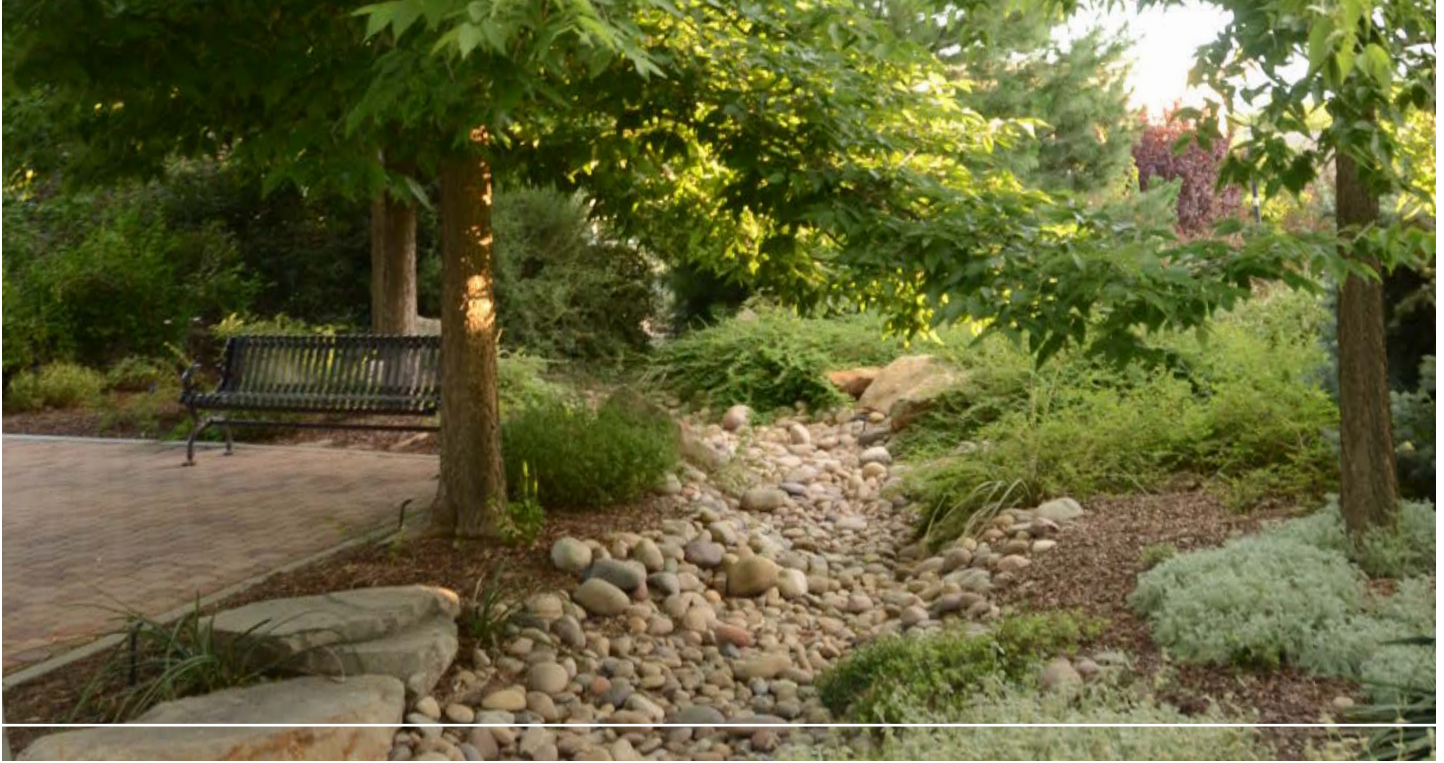
Just as past planning prepared us for the present, 2021 has highlighted the need to continue developing drought resiliency for the future— especially as drought and unpredictable climate patterns become more and more common. Jordan Valley Water has many water conservation initiatives that will improve drought resilience for the communities we serve.

Drought response is usually a simple, short-term reaction, like watering your lawn less, with no long-term changes planned.

Drought resilience takes more time and requires planning, like replacing less water-efficient fixtures with new ones, and planning suburban and commercial developments with water use efficiency in mind.

Utahns respond well to crises and responding to this drought has been no different.





JORDAN VALLEY WATER
CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

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

Water quality questions:
(801) 446-2000

Billing & service questions:
(801) 565-4300

<https://jvwcd.org/contact>

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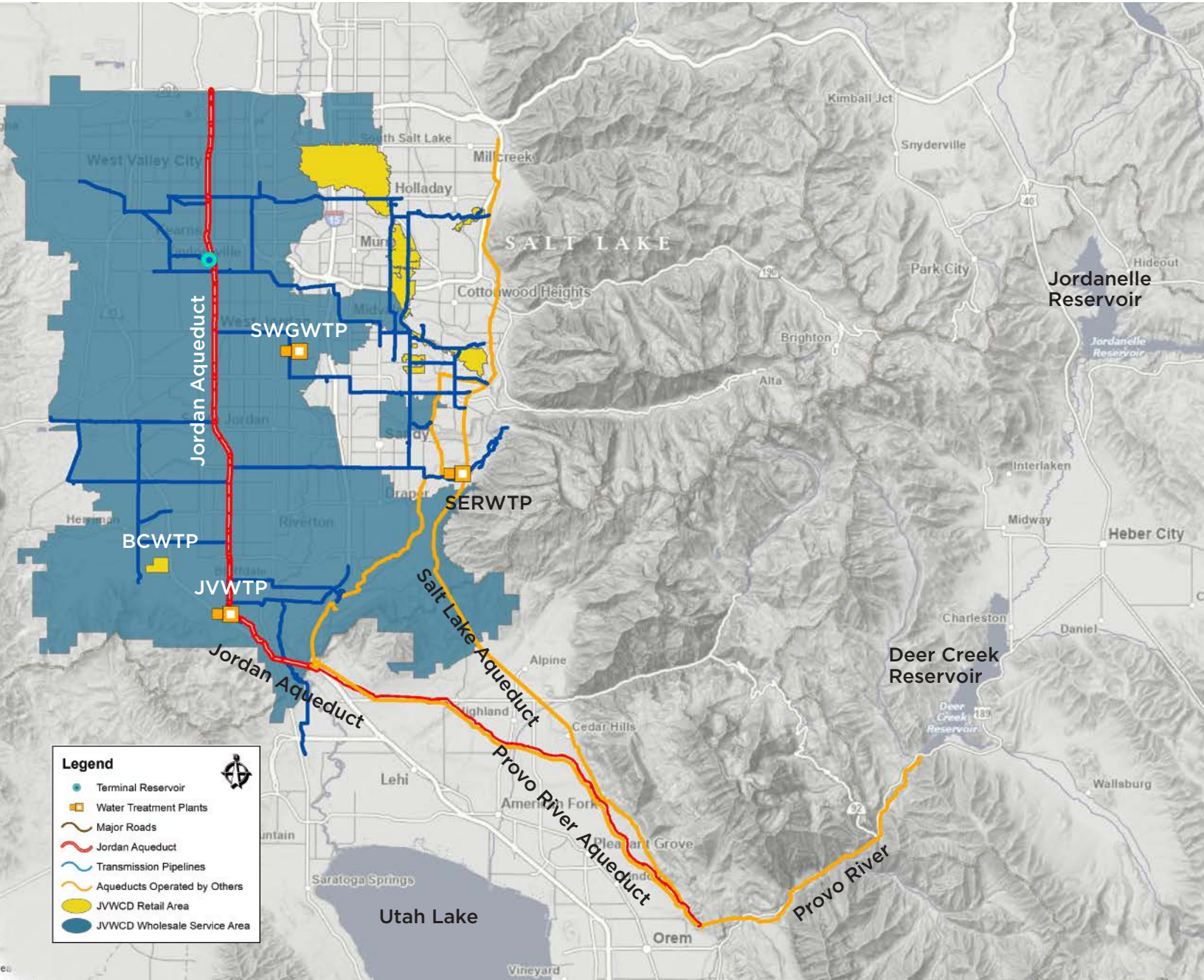
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JWCD Water Sources and Treatment Plants



The Ground Water and Surface Water Protection programs strive to protect sources of drinking water by utilizing innovative methods and developing partnerships that can prevent contamination of drinking water sources.

Both programs have been submitted to the Utah Division of Drinking water for approval. Learn more about our Ground Water and Surface Water Protection Programs at <https://jvwcd.org/water/protection>.

WATER QUALITY 2021

Definitions of acronyms used in these tables are found below. The following table lists only detectable results for drinking water monitoring completed by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District during 2021 (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.



1/cm: Reciprocal centimeters

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

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 (ex. 1 minute in 2 years)

MPN/mL: Most probable number per milliliter

NA: Not applicable

ND: None detected

NE: None established

ng/L: Nanograms per liter, or parts per trillion (ex. 1 minute in 2 million years)

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): A measure of water clarity.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter

pg/L: Picograms per liter, or parts per quadrillion (ex. 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

umhos/cm: microohms per centimeter

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

UR: Unregulated at this time

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

Water Quality Data

	UNITS	2021 RANGE	2021 AVERAGE	MONITORING CRITERIA		LIKELY SOURCE(S)/COMMENTS. <i>Unless noted otherwise, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted in 2021.</i>
				MCL	MCLG	
PRIMARY INORGANICS - monitoring required at least every 3 years for groundwater and at least every 9 years for surface water.						
Antimony	ug/L	ND - 0.7	0.04	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic	ug/L	ND - 3.1	1.1	10.0	0.0	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits and runoff from orchards.
Barium	ug/L	ND - 110.5	51.5	2000	2000	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits.
Cadmium	ug/L	ND - 0.5	0.02	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ug/L	ND - 125	12.6	NE	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits.
Chromium	ug/L	ND - 12.6	0.4	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of naturally-occurring deposits.
Cyanide, Free	ug/L	ND - 3	.3	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride	mg/L	0.03 - 0.9	0.62	4	4	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits and discharges from fertilizers. Fluoride added at source.
Lead	ug/L	ND - 1.4	0.1	NE	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits.
Nickel	ug/L	ND - 3	0.4	NE	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Mercury	ug/L	ND - 0.2	0.01	2	2	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits and runoff from landfills.
Nitrate	mg/L	0.09 - 2.8	1.05	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally-occurring organic material.
Nitrite	mg/L	ND - 1.04	0.05	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	ug/L	ND - 2.4	0.4	50	50	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits.
Sodium	mg/L	8 - 74.2	14.1	NE	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits and runoff from road de-icing.
Sulfate	mg/L	5.4 - 239	48.3	1000	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits.
TDS	mg/L	132 - 652	228.0	2000	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits.
Turbidity (ground water sources)	NTU	0.01 - 0.7	0.19	5.0	NE	MCL is 5.0 for groundwater. Suspended material from soil runoff.
Turbidity (surface water sources)	NTU	0.01 - 0.79	0.04	0.3	TT	MCL is 0.3 NTU 95% of the time for surface water. Suspended material from soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly % Meeting TT	%	100% (Treatment Technique requirement applies only to treated surface water sources)				

Water Quality Data

	UNITS	2021 RANGE	2021 AVERAGE	MONITORING CRITERIA		LIKELY SOURCE(S)/COMMENTS. <i>Unless noted otherwise, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted in 2021.</i>
				MCL	MCLG	
SECONDARY INORGANICS - aesthetic standards						
Aluminum	ug/L	ND - 17.7	1.7	SS = 50-00	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and treatment residuals.
Chloride	mg/L	10 - 161	31.6	SS = 250	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits.
Color	CU	0.26 - 10	2.45	SS = 15	NE	Decaying, naturally-occurring organic material and suspended particles. (2019 Data)
Iron	ug/L	ND - 188	21.5	SS = 300	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese	ug/L	ND - 34	2.3	SS = 50	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits.
Odor	TON	0.0	0.0	SS = 3	NE	Various sources.
pH		6.9 - 8.3	7.65	SS = 6.5 - 8.5	NE	Naturally occurring and affected by chemical treatment.
Zinc	ug/L	ND - 1.15	0.12	SS = 5000	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS - monitoring not required						
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	mg/L	37 - 225	132.1	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Carbonate	mg/L	ND - 4	0.3	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, CO2	mg/L	45.0 - 144.0	101.0	UR	NE	Naturally occurring. (2016 Data)
Alkalinity, Total (CaCO ₃)	mg/L	15.0 - 159.0	110.0	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
Ammonia	mg/L	0.3 - 0.3	0.3	UR	NE	Runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring. (2018 Data)
Bromide	ug/L	ND - 14.4	5	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
Boron	ug/L	39 - 39	39	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. (2018 Data)
Calcium	mg/L	22.7 - 137	48.4	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits.
Conductance	umhos/cm	47 - 1100	393.5	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
Cyanide, Total	ug/L	ND - 4	0.4	UR	NE	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Geosmin	ng/L	ND - 7.9	1.8	UR	NE	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor.
Hardness, Calcium	mg/l	14 - 178	110.5	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Hardness, Total	mg/L	16 - 381	163.8	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Magnesium	mg/L	ND - 41.3	13.9	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Molybdenum	ug/L	ND - 3.04	0.69	UR	NE	By-product of copper and tungsten mining.
Orthophosphates	ug/L	ND - 10.0	1.1	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Potassium	mg/L	ND - 3.5	1.7	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TSS (Total Suspended Solids)	mg/L	ND - 0.7	0.05	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity (distribution system)	NTU	0.05 - 7	0.5	UR	NE	Suspended material from soil runoff.
Vanadium	ug/L	3.6	1.2	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.

Water Quality Data

	UNITS	2021 RANGE	2021 AVERAGE	MONITORING CRITERIA		LIKELY SOURCE(S)/COMMENTS. <i>Unless noted otherwise, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted in 2021.</i>
				MCL	MCLG	
VOCs						
Chloroform	ug/L	ND - 28	7.7	UR	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	ug/L	ND - 2.9	0.62	UR	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	ug/L	ND - 7.9	2.60	UR	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
RADIOLOGICAL						
Radium 226	pCi/L	-0.5 - 1.3	0.2	NE	NE	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 228	pCi/L	-0.3 - 1.3	0.4	NE	NE	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Alpha	pCi/L	-0.7 - 7.2	2.7	15.0	NE	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Beta	pCi/L	1.2 - 11	3.9	50.0	NE	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium	ug/L	0.01 - 10.1	4.3	30.0	NE	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
Chlorine	mg/L	ND - 1.2	0.7	4.0	NE	Drinking water disinfectant.
TTHMs	ug/L	ND - 70.0	21.6	80.0	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	ug/L	ND - 39.0	15.4	60.0	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6	ug/L	11 - 43.5	25.8	UR	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Highest Annual Location Wide Avg.	ug/L	TTHM = 49.6 ug/L, HAA5s = 29.2 ug/L				
Chlorine Dioxide	ug/L	ND - 0.50	0.01	800	NE	Drinking water disinfectant.
Chlorite	mg/L	ND - 0.50	0.38	1.00	0.80	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
ORGANIC MATERIAL						
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	0.5 - 2.5	1.79	TT	NE	Naturally occurring.
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	1.1 - 2.2	1.8	TT	NE	Naturally occurring.
UV-254	1/cm	0.01 - 0.5	0.03	UR	NE	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.
PROTOZOA (sampled at source water)						
Giardia	Cysts/1L	ND - 7	1.5	TT	0	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
HPC	MPN/mL	0.2 - 27.6	7.4	500	0.0	Used to measure the overall bacteriological quality of drinking water
Total Coliform	% Positive per month	0% - 0%	0%	Not >5%	0.00	MCL is for monthly compliance. All repeat samples were negative; no violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment.

Non-Detect 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 2020 unless otherwise noted.

NON-DETECTED PARAMETERS	UNITS	2021 RANGE	2021 AVERAGE	MONITORING CRITERIA		LIKELY SOURCE(S)/COMMENTS. <i>Unless noted otherwise, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted in 2021.</i>
				MCL	MCLG	
PRIMARY INORGANICS - monitoring required at least every 3 years for groundwater and at least every 9 years for surface water.						
Asbestos	MFL	ND	ND	7.0	7.0	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	ug/L	ND	ND	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories.
Mercury	ug/L	ND	ND	2.0	2.0	Corosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits.
Thallium	ug/L	ND	ND	2.0	0.5	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from landfills.
SECONDARY INORGANICS - aesthetic standards						
Odor	TON	ND	ND	SS = 3	NE	Various sources. Last sampled 2018.
Silver	ug/L	ND	ND	SS = 100	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS - monitoring not required						
Alkalinity, Hydroxide	mg/L	ND	ND	UR	NE	Naturally occurring. Last sampled 2019.
Cobalt	mg/L	ND	ND	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Last sampled 2018.
Silica (Silicon Dioxide)	mg/L	ND	ND	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Last sampled 2020.
VOCs						
Bromoform	ug/L	ND	ND	UR	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
All other parameters	ug/L	ND	ND	Various	Various	Various sources.
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs						
Bis (2ethylhexyl) phthalate	ug/L	ND	ND	6.0	0.0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
All Other Parameters	ug/L	ND	ND	Various	Various	Various sources.
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs						
Radon	pCi/L	ND	ND	NE	NE	Naturally occurring in soil. Last sampled 2020.
RADIOLOGICAL						
Bromate	ug/L	ND	ND	10.0	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
PROTOZOA (sampled at source water)						
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	Oocysts/1L	ND	ND	TT	0.0	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste. Last sampled 2017.

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: 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.



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