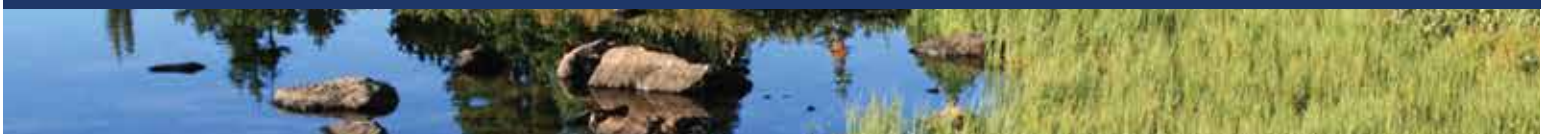
INSIDE:

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.

2017 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. While most people don't even think about their water unless it doesn't come out of the tap on demand, 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. Looking 50 years into the future, we are planning for a high quality water supply, changing demand patterns due to growth, and continued progress in its efficient use.

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

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

JORDANELLE RESERVOIR
One source of our high quality drinking water.

OUR VALUES

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.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Corey L. Rushton, Chair
Scott L. Osborne, Vice Chair
Gregory R. Christensen
W. Brent Johnson
Karen D. Lang
Stephen W. Owens
Ronald E. Sperry
Lyle C. Summers
John H. Taylor

EXECUTIVE STAFF

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

TRUST YOUR TAP

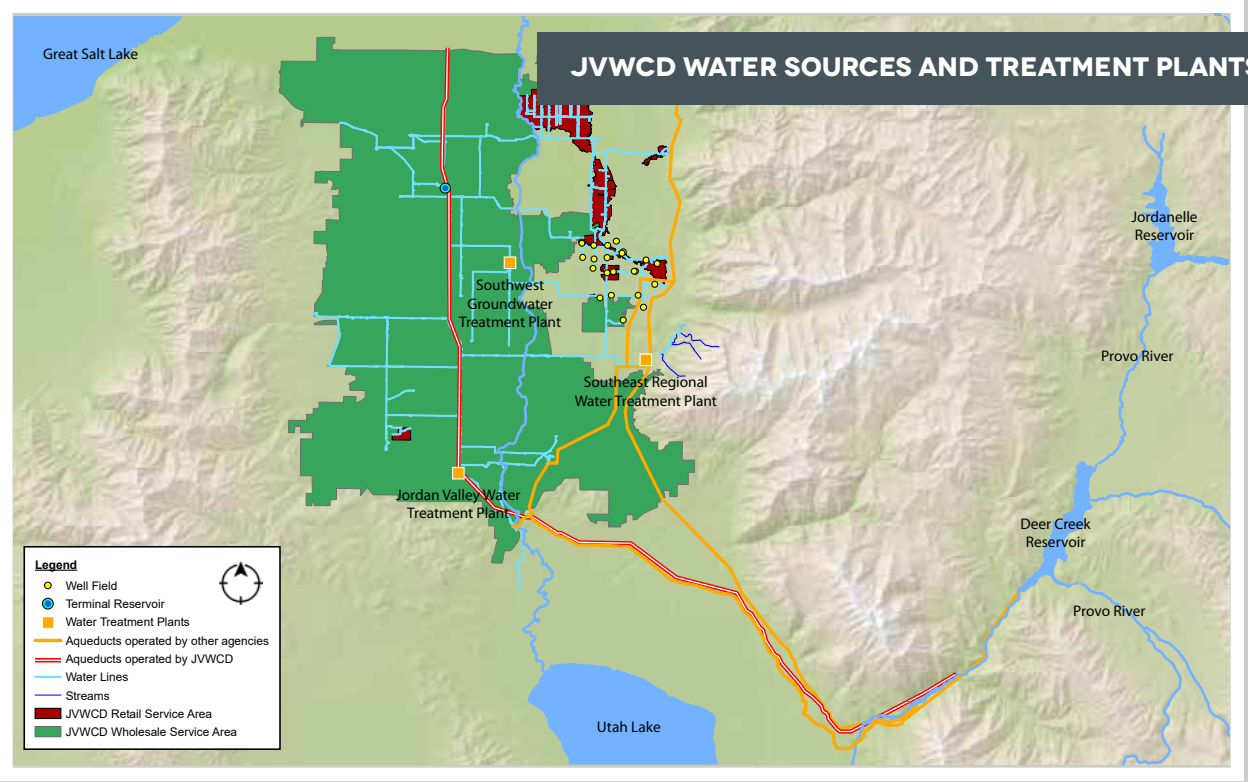
Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District and other water providers along the Wasatch Front work diligently to bring quality drinking water right to your tap, whether you are at home, work, school, a park, hospital, gym, or church.

2

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, which includes several high Uinta Mountain lakes, the Provo River, Deer Creek and Jordanelle reservoirs, and snowmelt run-off that comes through several mountain streams along the east bench of the Wasatch Mountains. Our remaining water supply comes from groundwater sources located in a deep underground aquifer. Wells located primarily in the southeast portion 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 HOW YOU AFFECT WATER QUALITY

You rightfully expect your drinking water to be clean and safe, and to fulfill this expectation, Jordan Valley Water delivers water that is cleaner than required by state and federal regulations. But did you know you may be unintentionally causing recontamination of your water within your own home? Here are a few things you can do to ensure the clean, safe drinking water delivered by Jordan Valley Water is not impaired by devices you may use:

FILTERS AND PURIFIERS

All types of water filters and purifiers in your home need to be properly maintained and monitored. Neglected devices may not work as intended, can become a haven for microbial growth, or can shed filter material into your home's tap water. Even the filter in the door of your refrigerator needs to be properly maintained to avoid degrading the water quality.

BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICES

Once water comes into your home, it is more susceptible to backflow contamination, which means water from your plumbing system can reverse its flow back into the water distribution system. Hoses, sprinkler systems, and other water devices are all potential sources of backflow contamination. Consider installing backflow prevention devices on any potential hazard. If you have questions or concerns, call 801-446-2000.

WATER SOFTENERS

Water softeners are common in Utah but can also make water treatment more difficult and expensive when they are not used correctly. If you choose to soften your water, make sure you are operating your softener at the correct hardness setting for your water source (Jordan Valley Water's sources average in hardness from 10 to 12 grains per gallon). Excess salt from softeners operating at too high of a setting can put heavy and harmful sodium loads into water sources downstream.

WATER HEATERS

Check the temperature setting for your water heater. Water that is too hot can create a burn hazard, while water that is too cool can create a perfect environment for bacteria to grow. You may also want to install a pressure regulator to prevent any sudden surges to your water heater. These can be found at any general plumbing supply store, or you can have a plumber install one for you.

UNUSED ROOMS

If you have a kitchen or bathroom that rarely gets used, run water through the faucets on a regular basis. Stagnant water in pipes and fixtures is susceptible to microbial growth. Regularly flushing unused water lines will help prevent this—and you can use that water on your house plants!

OTHER WATER QUALITY TIPS

Protect our water souces by properly disposing of household products such as cleaners, oil or gasoline and unused medicines. Proper disposal helps prevent runoff of these items from entering our groundwater (the EPA has some great information at www.epa.gov/epawaste).

4 WHY YOU SHOULD CONSERVE

WHY CONSERVATION IS ALWAYS IMPORTANT

As your water provider, we never know what Mother Nature is going to provide from year to year. Just last spring, the National Weather Service announced that Utah was officially free of drought conditions for the first time since 2011. Now we're right back in drought conditions. That is why it is important to use our resources responsibly all the time—in wet years as well as dry.

This year, Jordan Valley Water has partnered with other water providers in the state to launch Utahwatersavers.com, a place where you can find cash rebates and incentives to help you live a more water-efficient life. Here is what you can expect:

TOILET REBATES:

Old toilets are a leading waster of water in Utah homes. If your toilet was installed before 1994 and uses more than 1.6 gallons of water per flush, you could be eligible for a toilet replacement rebate of up to $100.

SMART CONTROLLER REBATES:

Smart controllers can help save water by automatically adjusting watering schedules based on local weather and landscape needs. Ready to stop worrying about turning your sprinklers off after it rains? Rebates for smart controllers are available throughout the state.

LANDSCAPE CONSULTATIONS:

Sign up for a free landscape consultation to get expert advice about your watering practices, landscape, and sprinkler system.

LOCALSCAPES UNIVERSITY REWARDS:

Take Localscapes University at Conservation Garden Park and you may be eligible for a free landscape plan review as well as cash rewards for completing your landscaping projects.

FLIP YOUR STRIP:

Park strips are one of the most difficult places for grass to thrive and for us to maintain. This program offers cash rebates to "flip" your park strip to be water efficient and beautiful.

Visit **UtahWaterSavers.com** to view additional eligibility information and to apply for available programs

5

QUAGGA MUSSEL UPDATE

It's with great relief that we announce that Deer Creek Reservoir has been delisted as a suspect reservoir for quagga mussels. Because of the diligence of boaters like you and state employees, the reservoir has been spared a quagga invasion. For now. Continued diligence on your part is necessary to keep these crafty critters from surviving a hitched ride from an infected water body into Deer Creek or other currently-uninfected bodies of water.

Help protect the Provo River watershed from a quagga invasion by following quagga mussel decontamination guidelines at www.wildlife.utah.gov/decontaminate.html. For more information on how you can protect source water, please visit our website at www.jvwcd.org.

DEER CREEK RESERVOIR IS ONE SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER.

6 WATER QUALITY DATA

Definitions of acronyms used in these tables are found on page 13. The following table lists only detectable results for drinking water monitoring completed by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District during 2017 (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	2017 RANGE	2017 AVERAGE	MONITORING CRITERIA		LIKELY SOURCE(S)/COMMENTS. *Unless noted otherwise, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted in 2017.*
				MCL	MCLG	
PRIMARY INORGANICS - monitoring required at least every 3 years for groundwater and at least every 9 years for surface water.						
Arsenic	µg/L	ND - 3.0	1.3	10.0	0.0	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits and run-off from orchards
Barium	µg/L	15.00 - 111.00	62.75	2000.00	2000.00	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits
Chromium	µg/L	ND - 4.84	0.10	100.00	100.00	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of naturally-occurring deposits
Copper	µg/L	ND - 444	21	NE	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits
Cyanide, Free	ug/L	ND - 0.002	ND	200.000	200.000	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride	mg/L	0.104 - 1.370	0.420	4.000	4.000	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits, discharges from fertilizers, and Fluoride added at source
Lead	µg/L	ND - 106.0	0.5	NE	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits
Nickel	ug/L	ND - 2.23	0.34	NE	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate	mg/L	0.144 - 3.120	1.270	10.000	10.000	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material
Selenium	µg/L	ND - 3.10	0.55	50.00	50.00	Erosion of naturaly-occurring deposits
Sodium	mg/L	10.0 -79.9	26.2	NE	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits and run-off from road deicing
Sulfate	mg/L	6 -100	38	1000	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits
TDS	mg/L	40 - 688	238	2000	NE	Erosion of naturally-occuring deposits
Turbidity (groundwater sources)	NTU	0.06 - 0.59	0.14	5.00	NE	Suspended material from soil runoff (MCL is 5.00 for groundwater)
Turbidity (surface water sources	NTU	0.01 - 0.24	0.04	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)				
SECONDARY INORGANICS - aesthetic standards						
Aluminum	ug/L	ND - 10.91	2.43	SS = 50 - 200	NE	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and treatment residuals.
Chloride	mg/L	10 - 170	38	SS = 250	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits
Color	CU	0.49 - 0.98	0.74	SS =15	NE	Decaying naturally-occurring organic material and suspended particles (2016 sample)
Iron	µg/L	ND - 157	24	SS = 300	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits
Manganese	µg/L	ND - 5.00	0.50	SS = 50	NE	Erosion of naturally-occuring deposits
pH		6.86 - 8.40	7.81	SS = 6.50 - 8.50	NE	Naturally occurring and affected by chemical treatment
Zinc	µg/L	ND - 0.0200	0.0008	SS = 5000	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits

	UNITS	2017 RANGE	2017 AVERAGE	MONITORING CRITERIA MCL	MONITORING CRITERIA MCLG	LIKELY SOURCE(S)/COMMENTS. *Unless noted otherwise, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted in 2017.*
RADIOLOGICAL						
Gross-Alpha	pCi/L	-1.20 - 14.00	2.72	15.00	NE	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross-Beta	pCi/L	1.1 - 32.0	7.0	50.0	NE	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 226	pCi/L	-0.01 - 0.70	0.13	NE	NE	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	-0.12 - 3.00	0.55	NE	NE	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	0.03 - 3.11	0.66	5.00	NE	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radon	pCi/L	- 9 to -1	- 6	NE	NE	Naturally occurring in soil
Uranium	µg/L	ND - 9.5	2.0	30.0	NE	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
DISINFECTANTS/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
Chlorine	mg/L	0.02 - 1.34	0.72	4.00	NE	Drinking water disinfectant
Chlorine Dioxide	ug/L	ND - 35.00	1.50	800.00	NE	Drinking water disinfectant.
Chlorite	mg/L	0.18 -0.61	0.33	1.00	0.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5s	µg/L	ND - 61.16	22.50	60.00	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6s	µg/L	6.71 - 65.32	36.56	UR	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs	µg/L	ND - 87.5	27.6	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 = 68.8 µg/L, HAA5s = 41.8 µg/L				
ORGANIC MATERIAL						
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	0.66 - 2.56	1.92	TT	NE	Naturally occurring
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	ND - 2.59	1.49	TT	NE	Naturally occurring
UV-254	1/cm	0.007 - 0.052	0.022	UR	NE	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring
LEAD and COPPER (tested at the consumer's tap) - monitoring required at least every 3 years.						
Copper	µg/L	3.8 - 235.0	72.1	AL = 1300.0	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 = 15.0	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 = 235.0 ppb, Lead = 2.1 ppb				
# of sites above Action Level		Copper = 0, Lead = 1				
PROTOZOA (sampled at source water prior to removal through the treatment process)						
Giardia	Cysts/1L	ND - 7.0	1.5	TT	0.0	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
HPC	MPN/mL	ND - 112.000	14.614	500.000	0.000	The high maximum result is not a violation because the HPC value is calculated into the Not >5% positive Coliform samples per month. Even with this result the 5% was not exceeded.
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
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs						
Bis (2ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	ND - 0.81	0.08	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

	UNITS	2017 RANGE	2017 AVERAGE	MONITORING CRITERIA MCL	MONITORING CRITERIA MCLG	LIKELY SOURCE(S)/COMMENTS. *Unless noted otherwise, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted in 2017.*
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS - monitoring not required						
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	mg/L	51- 288	151	UR	NE	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, Carbonate	mg/L	ND - 4.00	0.36	UR	NE	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, CO2	mg/L	59 - 212	115	UR	NE	Naturally occurring (Data is from 2016 sample)
Alkalinity, Total ($CaCo_3$)	mg/L	12 - 236	119	UR	NE	Naturally occurring
Bromide	µg/L	ND - 14.6	ND	UR	NE	Naturally occurring
Calcium	mg/L	23.00 - 83.50	45.98	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	ND - 18.00	8.25	UR	NE	Measures amount of organic compounds in water, naturally occurring (Data is from 2014 sample)
Conductance	µmhos/cm	37 - 1120	443	UR	NE	Naturally occurring
Geosmin	ng/L	ND - 9.4	3.9	UR	NE	Naturally-occurring organic compound associated with musty odor
Hardness, Calcium	mg/L	10 - 160	98	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits
Hardness, Total	mg/L	18 - 402	163	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits
Magnesium	mg/L	7.4 - 47.0	19.6	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits
Molybdenum	ug/L	ND -2.07	0.87	UR	NE	By-product of copper and tungsten mining.
Oil and grease	mg/L	ND - 40	23	UR	NE	Petroleum hydrocarbons can either occur from natural underground deposits or from man-made lubricants (Data is from 2016 sample)
Orthophosphates	µg/L	ND - 20.00	1.67	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits
Potassium	mg/L	1 -14.0	5.0	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits
TSS (total suspended solids)	mg/L	ND - 5.00	0.17	UR	NE	Erosion of naturally-occurring deposits
Turbidity (distribution system)	NTU	0.07 - 0.43	0.21	UR	NE	Suspended material from soil runoff (Data is from 2016 sample)
Vanadium	ug/L	ND - 1.48	ND	UR	NE	Naturally occurring
VOCs						
All Other Parameters	µg/L	None Detected		Various	Various	Various sources
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	ND - 6.37	1.10	UR	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform	µg/L	ND - 28.0	4.9	UR	NE	By-product of drinking water disenfection
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	ND - 2.00	0.25	UR	NE	By-product of drinking water disenfection

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 (like 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 (like 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 (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 2017 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 2017 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 occuring deposits
Unregulated Paramters that were sampled but all results were "Non-Detect" or "None Detected"		
Alkalinity, Hydroxide	ND	Naturally occurring.
Ammonia	ND	Runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring (Data is from 2014 sample)
Boron	ND	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chloropicrin	ND	Antimicrobial, fungicide chemical compound (Data is from 2014 sample)
Cobalt	ND	Erosion of naturally-occuring deposits (Data is from 2015 sample)
Cyanide, Total	ND	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Chromium VI	ND	Industrial runoff and naturally occurring (Data is from 2011 sample)
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	
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.

7

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 1-800-426-4791, or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.