JORDAN VALLEY WATER
CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

Consumer Confidence Report
2023

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable.
Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Your Water is in Good Hands

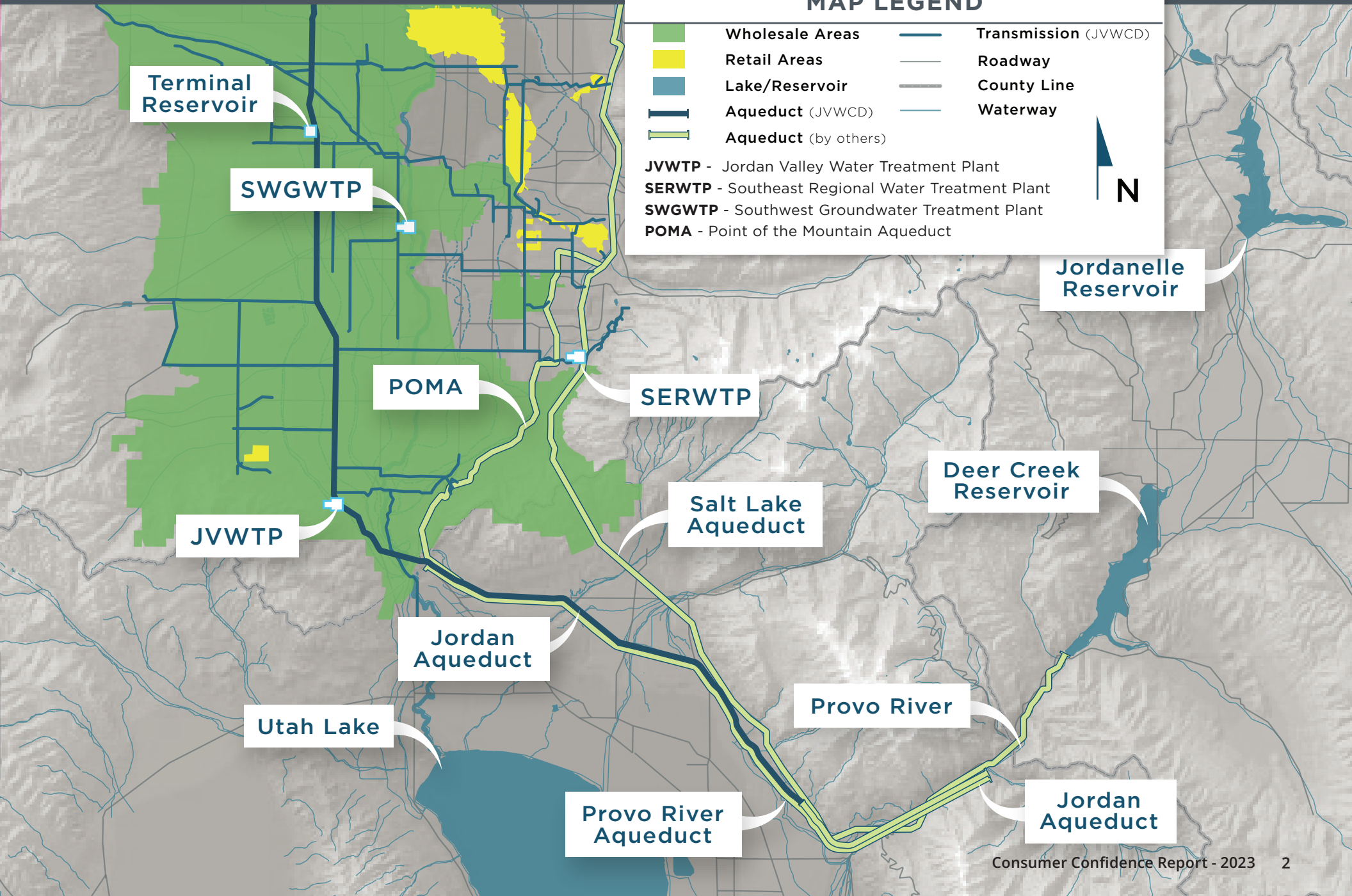
Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD) performs regular testing of our water so you can be confident using the water from your tap. Based on the extensive testing we performed throughout 2023, we are in compliance with water quality standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state agencies. Additionally, our advanced treatment processes allow us to meet internal standards that are even more stringent than what is required by law.

In addition to testing, JVWCD has developed state-approved groundwater and surface water protection programs for its water sources. These programs develop partnerships to prevent potential contamination of drinking water sources.

JVWCD is proud of the quality water and service we provide every day.

JORDAN VALLEY WATER
CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

Sources and Treatment Plants



Water Quality Testing

The testing results on the following pages include all parameters required by state and federal agencies for 2023. Additionally we test for parameters above and beyond those required to ensure the water we provide is of the highest quality. These results are also included.

Scan the QR code to see a video of our testing process.

Notes

Annual monitoring isn't required for parameters with 'Last Sampled' years marked with an '' since concentration levels are typically slow to change.*

Secondary Standards (SS or NSDWR) are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply with the standard.

Water Quality Data

Units, and Abbreviations

Units

CU: Color Unit
Cysts/1L: Cysts per one liter
mg/L: milligrams per liter
MPN/mL: most probable number per milliliter
MFL: millions of fibers per liter
ng/L: nanograms per liter
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
Oocysts/1L: Oocysts per one liter
pCi/L: picocuries per liter
pg/L: picograms per liter
ppm: parts per million
TON: Threshold Odor Unit
ug/L: micrograms per liter
umhos/cm: micro ohms per centimeter
1/cm: one per centimeter

Abbreviations

AL: Action Level
HAA5s: Five Haloacetic Acids
HPC: Heterotrophic Plate Count
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
NA: Not Applicable
ND: None Detected
NE: Not Established
PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls
SOCs: Synthetic Organic Chemicals
SS: Secondary Standard
TT: Treatment Technique
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes
UV: Ultraviolet
UR: Unregulated
VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds

Regulated Parameters - Detected *(Required report)*

While all regulated parameters are tested for, only those that are found are reported. The parameters in this table were found in water testing in 2023. All items were within acceptable limits, with no violations.

Parameter	2023 Avg.	2023 Max.	2023 Min.	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
				MCL	MCLG	Violation		
DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Chlorine (mg/L)	0.8	1.5	0.01	4.0	NE	No	2023	Drinking water disinfectant
Chlorine Dioxide (mg/L)	0.003	0.04	ND	800	NE	No	2023	Drinking water disinfectant
Chlorite (mg/L)	0.38	0.62	0.1	1.00	0.80	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5s (ug/L)	17.9	65.1	ND	60.0	NE	No	2023	High result is not a violation, violation is determined on annual location average. By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6 (ug/L)	38.7	70.9	14.0	UR	NE	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Highest Annual Location-Wide Avg.(ug/L)	TTHM = 45.6 ug/L, HAA5s = 28.8 ug/L							
TTHMs (ug/L)	20.5	66.3	ND	80.0	NE	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
LEAD and COPPER (tested at the consumer's tap) - monitoring required every 3 years.								
Copper (ug/L)	0.132	0.545	0.009	AL = 1300	NE	No	2022*	Natural
Lead (ug/L)	0.002	0.010	ND	AL = 15	NE	No	2022*	Natural
90th Percentile	Lead = 0.0058 ppm, Copper = 0.2520 ppm						2022*	Concentration of natural, UV-absorbing organic compounds
# of sites above Action Level	Lead = 0, Copper = 0						2022*	Concentration of natural, UV-absorbing organic compounds
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
HPC (MPN/mL)	8.2	56.0	2.0	500.0	0.0	No	2023	Used to measure the overall bacteriological quality of drinking water
ORGANIC MATERIAL								
Dissolved Organic Carbon (mg/L)	2.1	2.7	1.1	TT	NE	No	2023	Natural
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	2.03	2.9	ND	TT	NE	No	2023	Natural
UV-254 (1/cm)	0.03	0.04	0.01	UR	NE	No	2023	Concentration of natural, UV-absorbing organic compounds

Water Quality Data *Cont.*

Parameter	2023 Avg.	2023 Max.	2023 Min.	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
				MCL	MCLG	Violation		
PRIMARY INORGANICS								
Arsenic (ug/L)	1.2	4.3	ND	10.0	0.0	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits and runoff from orchards
Barium (ug/L)	58.7	134.0	ND	2000	2000	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ug/L)	0.5	10.3	ND	100.0	100.0	No	2023	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ug/L)	1.3	38.0	ND	NE	NE	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide, Free (ug/L)	0.7	3.7	ND	200.0	200.0	No	2023	Steel/metal, plastic, and fertilizer factory discharges
Fluoride (mg/L)	0.43	0.88	ND	4.0	4.0	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits, fertilizer discharge, and added fluoride
Lead (ug/L)	0.06	1.00	ND	NE	NE	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ug/L)	0.5	3.7	ND	NE	NE	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/L)	1.19	2.90	ND	10.0	10.0	No	2023	Fertilizer, leaching septic tanks, and natural material
Nitrite (mg/L)	0.002	0.04	ND	1.0	1.0	No	2023	Fertilizer, leaching septic tanks, and natural material
Selenium (ug/L)	0.4	2.4	ND	50.0	50.0	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/L)	19.3	74.2	8.0	NE	NE	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits and runoff from road deicing
Sulfate (mg/L)	50.0	118.0	13.5	1000	NE	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ug/L)	0.00001	0.0002	ND	2.0	0.5	No	2023	Leaching from ore-processing sites and factory discharge
TDS (mg/L)	270	652	28	2000	NE	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity - Groundwater (NTU)	0.16	0.59	0.01	5.0	NE	No	2023	Soil runoff (MCL is 5.0 for groundwater)
Turbidity - Surface Water (NTU)	0.03	0.84	0.02	0.3	TT	No	2023	Soil runoff (MCL is 0.3 NTU 95% of the time for surface water)
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Turbidity (%)	100% (Treatment Technique requirement applies only to treated surface water sources)							
PROTOZOA (sampled at source water)								
Giardia (Cysts/1L)	1.5	7.0	ND	TT	0.00	No	2017*	Enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste
RADIOLOGICAL								
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	0.2	1.3	-0.5	NE	NE	No	2023	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0.3	1.3	-0.3	NE	NE	No	2023	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross-Alpha (pCi/L)	2.9	7.2	0.5	15.0	NE	No	2023	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross-Beta (pCi/L)	4.1	11.0	0.9	50.0	NE	No	2023	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	3.3	7.5	0.00	30.0	NE	No	2023	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
SECONDARY INORGANICS - Aesthetic standards								
Aluminum (mg/L)	2.5	50.0	ND	SS = 50-200	NE	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits and treatment residuals
Chloride (mg/L)	42.9	161.0	10.0	SS = 250	NE	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Color (CU)	4.18	10.00	0.12	SS = 15	NE	No	2022	Decaying natural organic material and suspended particles
Iron (ug/L)	18.9	313.0	ND	SS = 300	NE	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ug/L)	0.2	2.5	ND	SS = 50	NE	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	7.63	8.36	6.77	SS = 6.5-8.5	NE	No	2023	Natural and affected by chemical treatment.
Zinc (ug/L)	0.11	2.78	ND	SS = 5000	NE	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Data *Cont.*

Parameter	2023 Avg.	2023 Max.	2023 Min.	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
				MCL	MCLG	Violation		
VOCs								
Chloroform (ug/L)	4.36	27.87	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane (ug/L)	0.60	5.13	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane (ug/L)	1.39	6.80	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
55 other VOCs (ug/L)	0.92	31.27	ND	Various	Various	No	2023	Various sources.

Regulated Parameters - Non-detected *(Voluntary report)*

These required parameters were tested for in 2023, but not detected. They are included just for your information.

Parameter	2023 Avg.	2023 Max.	2023 Min.	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
				MCL	MCLG	Violation		
DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Bromate (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	10.0	NE	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Total Coliform (% positive per month)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Not >5%	0.00	No	2023	Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment. MCL is for monthly compliance; repeat samples were negative
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs								
Bis (2ethylhexyl) **phthalate** (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	6.0	0.0	No	2023	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
All Other Parameters (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	Various	Various	No	2023	Various sources
PRIMARY INORGANICS								
Antimony (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	6.00	6.00	No	2023	Petroleum refinery discharge, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Asbestos (MFL)	ND	ND	ND	7.0	7.0	No	2021*	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	4	4	No	2023	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories
Cadmium (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	5.00	5.00	No	2023	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	2.00	2.00	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from landfills
PROTOZOA (sampled at source water)								
Cryptosporidium (Ooocysts/1L)	ND	ND	ND	TT	0.00	No	2017*	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste
RADIOLOGICAL								
Radon (pCi/L)	ND	ND	ND	NE	NE	No	2020*	Naturally occurring in soil
SECONDARY INORGANICS - Aesthetic standards								
Odor (TON)	ND	ND	ND	SS = 3	NE	No	2022*	Various sources
Silver (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	SS = 100	NE	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
VOCs								
Bromoform (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Water Quality Data *Cont.*

Unregulated Parameters - Detected and Non-Detected *(Voluntary report)*

We test for a variety of other parameters not required by law. These parameters were either detected within acceptable limits or not detected in our testing in 2023. Unregulated items are not subject to violations.

Parameter	2023 Avg.	2023 Max.	2023 Min.	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
				MCL	MCLG	Violation		
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS DETECTED - Monitoring not required								
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (mg/L)	141.0	225.0	99.0	UR	NE	No	2023	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, Carbonate (mg/L)	0.4	4.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, Total (CaCo3) (mg/L)	109.7	225.0	14.0	UR	NE	No	2023	Naturally occurring
Ammonia (mg/L)	0.30	0.30	0.30	UR	NE	No	2018*	Runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring
Bromide (ug/L)	4.0	26.8	ND	UR	NE	No	2021*	Naturally occurring
Boron (ug/L)	35.0	39.0	31.0	UR	NE	No	2018*	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Calcium (mg/L)	42.7	74.9	22.7	UR	NE	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Conductance (umhos/cm)	427.5	1100.0	33.8	UR	NE	No	2023	Naturally occurring
Cyanide, Total (ug/L)	0.46	2.00	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	Steel/metal, plastic, and fertilizer factory discharges
Geosmin (ng/L)	3.0	12.3	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor
Hardness, Calcium (mg/L)	116.1	186.0	12.0	UR	NE	No	2023	Erosion of natrual deposits
Hardness, Total (mg/L)	173.4	357.0	75.6	UR	NE	No	2023	Erosion of natrual deposits
Magnesium (mg/L)	14.9	41.3	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	Erosion of natrual deposits
Orthophosphates (ug/L)	0.01	0.2	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	Erosion of natrual deposits
Potassium (mg/L)	2.3	10.9	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	Erosion of natrual deposits
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	0.27	4.00	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	Erosion of natrual deposits
Turbidity, Distribution System (NTU)	0.30	0.86	0.06	UR	NE	No	2023	Suspended material from soil runoff
Vanadium (ug/L)	1.2	3.3	ND	UR	NE	No	2022*	Naturally occurring
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS NON-DETECTED - Monitoring not required								
Alkalinity, Hydroxide (mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	Naturally occurring
Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2014*	Measures amount of organic compounds in water. Naturally occurring
Chloropicrin (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2014*	Antimicrobial, fungicide chemical compound
Chromium VI (mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2011*	Industrial runoff and naturally occurring
Cobalt (mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2022*	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Dioxin (pg/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2009*	Industrial discharge from factories
Molybdenum (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2022*	By-product of copper and tungsten mining
Oil & Grease (mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2016*	From natural underground deposits or from man made lubricants
Silica (Silicon Dioxide) (mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2020*	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits

Water Quality Data *Cont.*

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The table below lists all of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule parameters detected in the drinking water provided by JVWCD or its suppliers during 2023. The presence of these parameters does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Parameter	2023 Avg.	2023 Max.	2023 Min.	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
				MCL	MCLG	Violation		
UNREGULATED PERAMETERS								
Lithium, Total (ug/L)	2.8	16	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) is a monitoring program mandated by EPA. It requires public water systems to monitor various sites every three (3) years for different parameters selected by EPA. This rule collects occurance data on parameters that EPA is considering for regulation. Sometimes EPA includes parameters that already have an MCL but they would like to know the occurance of it at significantly lower levels than the current analytical method allows. These numbers represent samples taken during the monitoring period which began in 2023 and will conclude in 2025.
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO DA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	

Water Quality Data *Cont.*

Parameter	2023 Avg.	2023 Max.	2023 Min.	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
				MCL	MCLG	Violation		
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	

A Message From the 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 **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.**

EPA 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 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 JVWCD (as listed in the water quality data table) is not considered a health concern.

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. JVWCD 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 a or **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

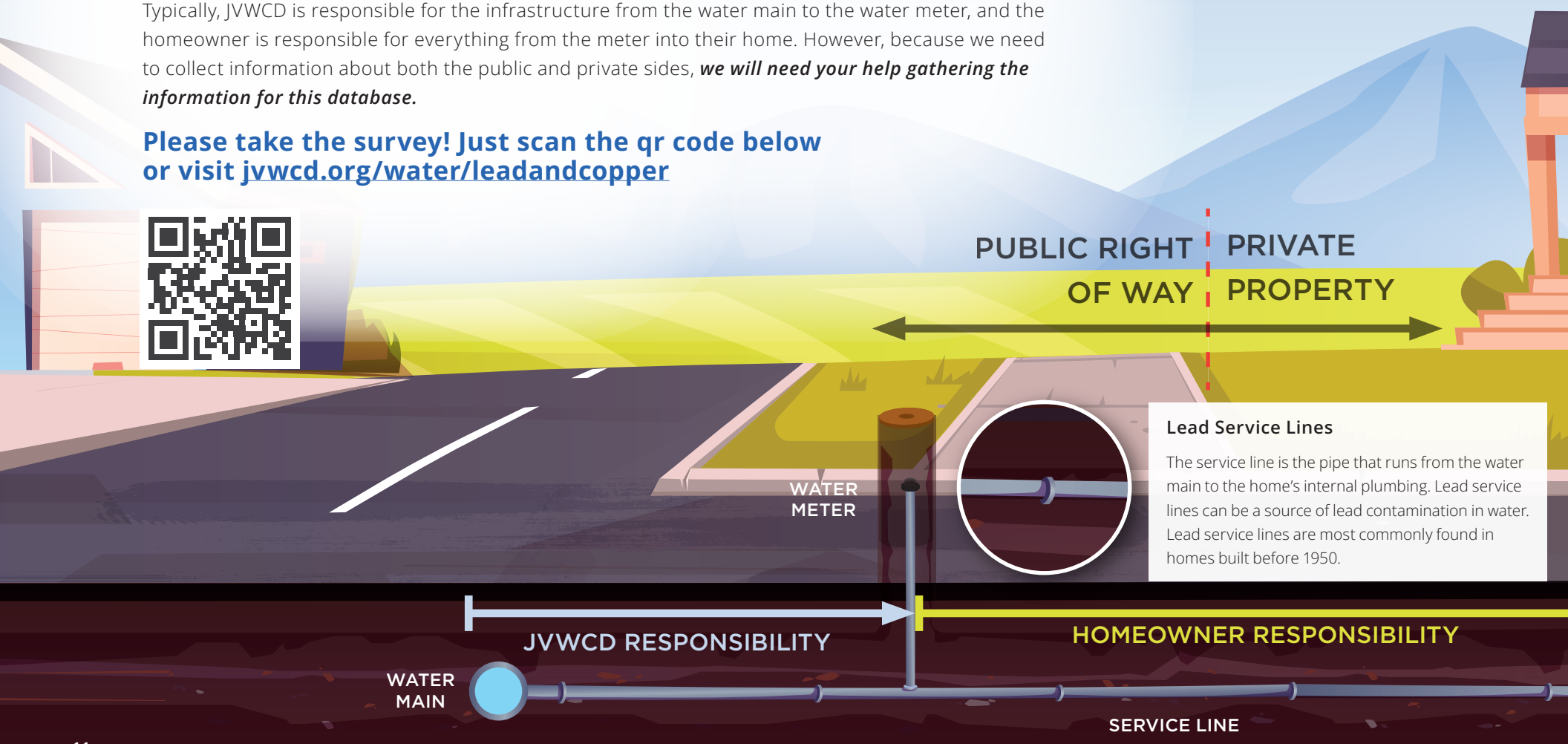
New Lead (Pb) Regulations

As always, JVWCD is committed to providing safe and reliable drinking water. We regularly test for lead in our water system and to date it has always been within acceptable limits. However, lead can get into water as it sits in or passes through the internal plumbing or fixtures of your home or business depending on the materials used and year of construction. Older buildings are more likely to have plumbing systems that contain lead.

The EPA's new Lead and Copper Rule Revisions require JVWCD to compile a database of service line materials on both the public and private side of the property line.

Typically, JVWCD is responsible for the infrastructure from the water main to the water meter, and the homeowner is responsible for everything from the meter into their home. However, because we need to collect information about both the public and private sides, ***we will need your help gathering the information for this database.***

Please take the survey! Just scan the qr code below or visit jvwcd.org/water/leadandcopper



Lead Service Lines

The service line is the pipe that runs from the water main to the home's internal plumbing. Lead service lines can be a source of lead contamination in water. Lead service lines are most commonly found in homes built before 1950.

Where might you find lead in your home?

Fixtures

Fixtures inside your home could contain lead, particularly brass faucets and fixtures installed before 2014.

Lead Goose Necks

Goose necks and pigtails are shorter pipes that connect a lead service line to the main.

Copper Pipe Solder

Copper pipes installed before 1986 typically used solder containing lead.

Galvanized Pipes

Lead particles can attach to the surface of galvanized pipes. Over time, the particles can enter your drinking water, causing elevated lead levels.

JORDAN VALLEY WATER
CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

Water quality questions

waterquality@jvwcd.org

(801) 446-2000

Billing/service questions

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Utah Public Water System #18027