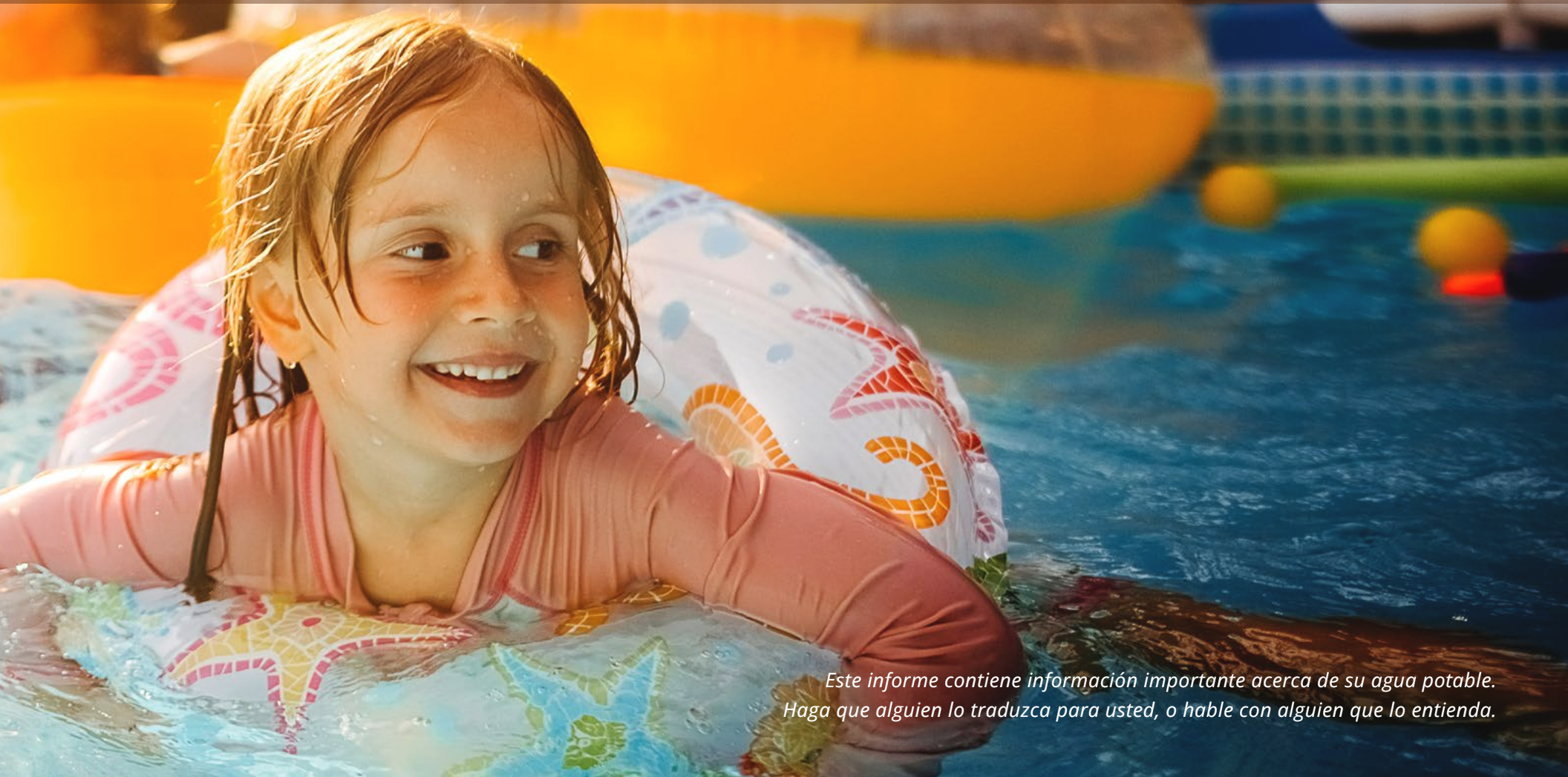




JORDAN VALLEY WATER
CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

Consumer Confidence Report 2022



*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 2022, 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.

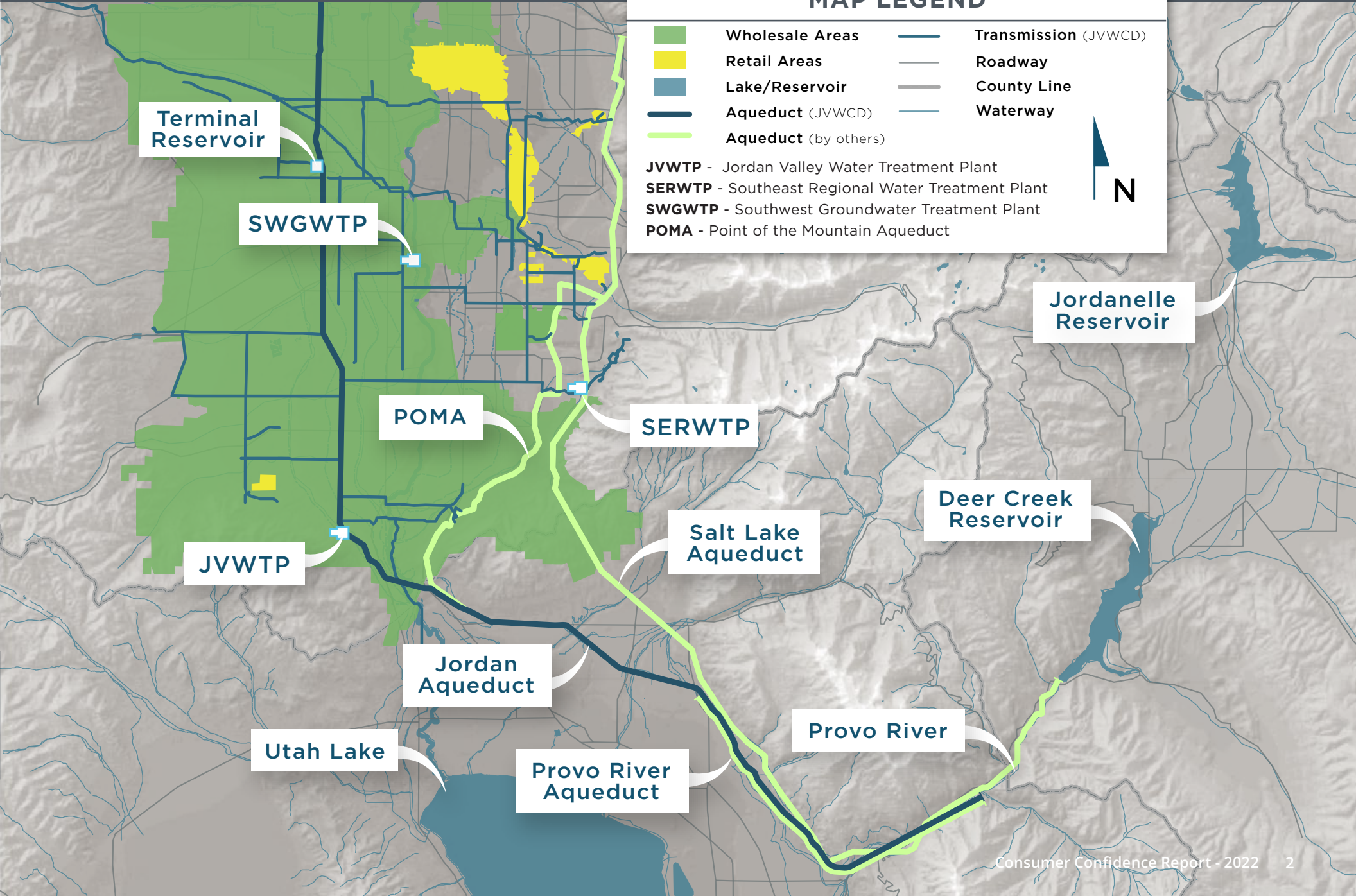
JVWCD is proud of the quality water and services we provide every day.



MAP LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
|  | Wholesale Areas |  | Transmission (JVWCD) |
|  | Retail Areas |  | Roadway |
|  | Lake/Reservoir |  | County Line |
|  | Aqueduct (JVWCD) |  | Waterway |
|  | Aqueduct (by others) | | |

JVWTP - Jordan Valley Water Treatment Plant
SERWTP - Southeast Regional Water Treatment Plant
SWGWTP - Southwest Groundwater Treatment Plant
POMA - Point of the Mountain Aqueduct



Water Quality Testing

The testing results on the following pages include all parameters required by state and federal agencies for 2022. Additionally we test for parameters above and beyond those required to ensure the water we provide is a quality product. These results are also included.

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
 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 2022. All items were within acceptable limits, with no violations.

Parameter	2022 Avg.	2022 Max.	2022 Min.	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
				MCL	MCLG	Violation		
DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Chlorine Dioxide (ug/L)	0.04	0.44	ND	800	NE	No	2022	Drinking water disinfectant
Chlorine (mg/L)	0.7	1.3	ND	4.0	NE	No	2022	Drinking water disinfectant
Chlorite (mg/L)	0.46	0.99	ND	1.00	0.80	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5s (ug/L)	14.6	49.2	ND	60.0	NE	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6 (ug/L)	25.1	54.4	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Highest Annual Location-Wide Avg.(ug/L)	TTHM=40.0 ug/L, HAA5s=22.8 ug/L							
TTHMs (ug/L)	20.5	74.6	ND	80.0	NE	No	2022	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	Naturally occurring
Lead (ug/L)	0.002	0.010	ND	AL=15	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring
90 th Percentile	Lead=0.0058 ppm, Copper=0.2520 ppm						2022	Concentration of naturally occurring, UV-absorbing organic compounds
# of sites above Action Level	Lead=0, Copper=0						2022	Concentration of naturally occurring, UV-absorbing organic compounds
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
HPC (MPN/mL)	14.8	68.0	0.2	500.0	0.0	No	2022	Used to measure the overall bacteriological quality of drinking water
Total Coliform (% Positive/ Month)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Not >5%	0.00	No	2022	All repeat samples negative, no violations. Human and animal fecal waste
ORGANIC MATERIAL								
Dissolved Organic Carbon (mg/L)	1.8	2.3	1.2	TT	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	1.97	3.00	ND	TT	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring
UV-254 (1/cm)	0.02	0.04	0.01	UR	NE	No	2022	Concentration of naturally occurring, UV-absorbing organic compounds

Water Quality Data *Cont.*

Parameter	2022 Avg.	2022 Max.	2022 Min.	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
				MCL	MCLG	Violation		
PRIMARY INORGANICS								
Antimony (ug/L)	0.00002	0.00050	ND	6.00	6.00	No	2022	Petroleum refinery discharge, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Arsenic (ug/L)	1.1	3.7	ND	10.0	0.0	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits and runoff from orchards
Barium (ug/L)	53.2	150.0	ND	2000	2000	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ug/L)	0.00001	0.00030	ND	5.00	5.00	No	2022	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ug/L)	5.8	125.0	ND	NE	NE	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide, Free (ug/L)	0.3	3.0	ND	200.0	200.0	No	2022	Steel/metal, plastic, and fertilizer factory discharges
Fluoride (mg/L)	0.51	0.80	ND	4.0	4.0	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits, fertilizers added at source
Lead (ug/L)	0.05	1.00	ND	NE	NE	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ug/L)	0.3	3.7	ND	NE	NE	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/L)	1.16	2.90	ND	10.0	10.0	No	2022	Fertilizer, leaching septic tanks, and naturally occurring material
Selenium (ug/L)	0.6	8.1	ND	50.0	50.0	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/L)	19.4	74.2	8.0	NE	NE	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits and runoff from road deicing
Sulfate (mg/L)	50.2	239.0	5.4	1000	NE	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ug/L)	0.1	1.1	ND	2.0	0.5	No	2022	Ore-processing sites, electronics, glass and drug factories
TDS (mg/L)	248	652	88	2000	NE	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity - Groundwater (NTU)	0.17	0.70	0.01	5.0	NE	No	2022	Soil runoff (MCL is 5.0 for groundwater)
Turbidity - Surface Water (NTU)	0.03	0.11	0.01	0.3	TT	No	2022	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	2022	Enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste
RADIOLOGICAL								
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	0.2	1.3	-0.5	NE	NE	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0.4	1.3	-0.3	NE	NE	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross-Alpha (pCi/L)	2.9	7.2	0.5	15.0	NE	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross-Beta (pCi/L)	3.8	11.0	0.9	50.0	NE	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	3.3	10.1	0.002	30.0	NE	No	2021*	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
SECONDARY INORGANICS - Aesthetic standards								
Chloride (mg/L)	37.9	161.0	10.0	SS=250	NE	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Color (CU)	3.56	10.00	0.12	SS=15	NE	No	2022	Decaying naturally occurring organic material and suspended particles
Iron (ug/L)	23.2	313.0	ND	SS=300	NE	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ug/L)	1.4	34.0	ND	SS=50	NE	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	7.66	8.74	6.74	SS = 6.5 - 8.5	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring and affected by chemical treatment
Zinc (ug/L)	0.03	1.00	ND	SS=5000	NE	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Data *Cont.*

Parameter	2022 Avg.	2022 Max.	2022 Min.	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
				MCL	MCLG	Violation		
VOCs								
Chloroform (ug/L)	6.5	28.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ug/L)	0.60	2.90	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane (ug/L)	2.2	6.8	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

These required parameters were tested for in 2022, but not detected. They are included just for your information.

Parameter	2022 Avg.	2022 Max.	2022 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	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs								
Bis (2ethylhexyl) phthalate (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	6.0	0.0	No	2022	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
All Other Parameters (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	Various	Various	No	2022	Various sources
PRIMARY INORGANICS								
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	2022	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories
Chromium (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	100.0	100.0	No	2022	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	2.00	2.00	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits and runoff from landfills
Nitrite (mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	1.0	1.0	No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer, septic tank leaching, and naturally occurring
RADIOLOGICAL								
Radon (pCi/L)	ND	ND	ND	NE	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring in soil
SECONDARY INORGANICS - Aesthetic standards								
Aluminum (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	SS=50-200	NE	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits and treatment residuals
Odor (TON)	ND	ND	ND	SS=3	NE	No	2022	Various sources
Silver (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	SS=100	NE	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
VOCs								
Bromoform (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
All Other Parameters (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	Various	Various	No	2022	Various sources

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 2022. Unregulated items are not subject to violations.

Parameter	2022 Avg.	2022 Max.	2022 Min.	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
				MCL	MCLG	Violation		
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS DETECTED - Monitoring not required								
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (mg/L)	145.5	225.0	99.0	UR	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, Carbonate (mg/L)	0.3	4.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, Total (CaCo3) (mg/L)	115.6	225.0	26.0	UR	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring
Ammonia (mg/L)	0.30	0.30	0.30	UR	NE	No	2018*	Runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring
Bromide (ug/L)	9.9	14.3	ND	UR	NE	No	2021	Naturally occurring
Boron (ug/L)	35.0	39.0	31.0	UR	NE	No	2018*	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (mg/L)	42.4	86.6	22.7	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	11.0	18.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2014*	Naturally occurring organic compounds in water
Conductance (umhos/cm)	417.6	1100.0	12.6	UR	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring
Cyanide, Total (ug/L)	0.22	2.00	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Steel/metal, plastic, and fertilizer factory discharges
Geosmin (ng/L)	3.5	12.3	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor
Hardness, Calcium (mg/L)	115.4	210.0	18.0	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, Total (mg/L)	173.1	381.0	75.6	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/L)	15.1	41.3	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Orthophosphates (ug/L)	2.3	20.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium (mg/L)	2.3	10.9	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	0.25	4.00	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity, Distribution System (NTU)	0.49	1.80	0.06	UR	NE	No	2022	Suspended material from soil runoff
Vanadium (ug/L)	2.0	2.2	ND	UR	NE	No	2021*	Naturally occurring
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS NON-DETECTED - Monitoring not required								
Alkalinity, Hydroxide (mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	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 natural 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 natural deposits

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 JWCD (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. JWCD 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, JWCD 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 JWCD to compile a database of service line materials on both the public and private side of the property line.

Typically, JWCD 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 watch for more information in the near future!



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?

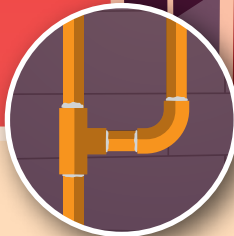
Fixtures

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



Copper Pipe Solder

Copper pipes installed before 1986 typically used solder containing lead.



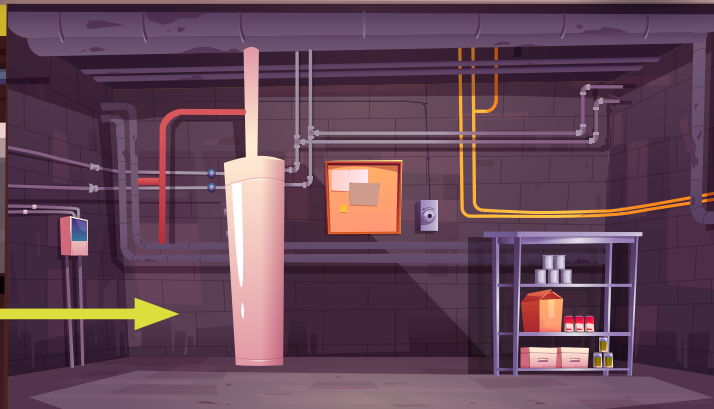
Lead Goose Necks

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



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

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(801) 446-2000

Billing/service questions

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www.jvwcd.org

Utah Public Water System #18027