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Water Division
10996 S. Redwood Rd
South Jordan City, UT 84095

**Water Customer
South Jordan City, UT 84095**



**2014
Water Quality Report**

Water Utility Customers:

Each year South Jordan City publishes an Annual Water Quality Report as required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. Additional information has been included in the report to help provide an outlook of the year ahead and basic details on the services provided to our water users.

The City recently added a secondary water connection and pump to City Park, the city's largest park. Additionally, a new fixed network meter reading system is in the process of being installed that will increase meter reading efficiency, and allow for real time meter reading accessible to the water customers. Water projects identified in the Culinary and Secondary Water Master Plans are underway to maintain and improve both water systems. Projects include old transite pipe replacement and check dams on the Utah Lake Distributing Canal.

The Water Division was able to reduce unaccounted water use to 7.69% and has maintained a low percentage for the last several years. National averages for water loss in near perfect systems is 8%. This great accomplishment is a testament to the support and action of our residents, management, and employees.

Providing a consistent, safe drinking water supply to our customers is the Water Division's top priority. Continue to read the report to learn more about the quality of your drinking water, ways to conserve water, meeting compliance for backflow prevention, and how to participate in our programs. Please contact us at (801) 253-5230 with any question or concerns.

Sincerely,

Raymond Garrison
Water Division Manager



Pictured Above: South Jordan City Water Division - New City Park Pumphouse

quality service | quality water

The Water Division is dedicated to providing safe, clean drinking water. The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 requires all water suppliers to provide important information about the water quality to their customers on an annual basis.

This Annual Water Quality Report gives us the opportunity to inform you that the South Jordan City Water System met and exceeded all federal and state requirements for the monitoring period January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014. If you have any questions about the water quality please contact us at (801) 253-5230 or visit the city's website at <http://www.sjc.utah.gov>.

We are committed to providing safe, clean water by remaining educated and in compliance with all state and federal rules for water quality and distribution. The Water Division strives to better our community through prompt, reliable, knowledgeable service.

It is our goal to continue providing small town, personal service even as our city continues to grow. Quality service doesn't change, it only gets better. That is our commitment to you.

frequently asked questions

Having the ability to turn on a faucet and have water is rarely given much thought, but here are some of the most frequently asked questions:

Q - Where does our water come from?

A - South Jordan purchases all of the culinary water from Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD) whose main sources include Deer Creek and Jordanelle resevoirs.

Q - What is the hardness of the water?

A - The water has a total hardness range from 7-10 grains per gallon and is considered "hard".

Q - Is there fluoride in the water?

A - Yes. JVWCD has been fluoridating the water since October 2003, as required by the Salt Lake Valley Health Department.

Q - How can I lower my monthly water bill?

A - The majority of culinary water is used for outdoor watering. Water bills can be greatly reduced by implementing some conservation efforts. Read more about our Conversation program and resident reabates in this report, and online at www.watersmartsojo.org.

Q - How can I get better water pressure?

A - The water system is carefully designed to supply each area with adequate water pressure. Sprinkler systems should be built for 40 psi. In home water pressure can be adjusted at the Pressure Regulator Valve (PRV) inside the home, usually near the main shut off valve.

Q - Do we have enough water supply this year?

A - Hopefully. Because of the mild winter this year the current outlook is around 60% of what we need and normally have. If everyone works together to use water efficiently and conservatively water restrictions can hopefully be avoided.

The Water Division takes over 100 water samples a month, checking to make sure the levels for chlorine and disinfectant bi-products are safe, looking for dangerous bacteria and viruses, and monitoring other natural contaminants.

A third-party lab analyzes the samples, and results are reported to the State. Our water system had 0 water quality violations in 2014.

definitions

AL	<u>Action Level</u> The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level</u> The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u> The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
mg/L	Miligrams per liter
ND	Not Detected
NE	None Established
NTU	<u>Nephelometric Turbidity Unit</u> A measure of cloudiness of the water.
pCi/L	<u>Picocuries Per Liter</u> A measure of radiation.
PPM	Parts Per Million
TT	<u>Treatment Technique</u> A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ug/L	Micrograms per liter

Health Advisory

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. South Jordan City 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



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2014 WATER QUALITY DATA

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table below have been detected in your drinking water.

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION	RANGE DETECTED	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	YEAR SAMPLED	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
HPC	No	0.0 - 738.0	MPN/ml	NE	500.0	2014	
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0 - 4.8%	% positive per month	0.00	Not greater than 5% of all monthly samples.	2014	MCL is for monthly compliance. The MCL was not exceeded during any month of 2014. Human and animal fecal waste naturally occurring in the environment. SJC results.
RADIOLOGICAL							
Gross - Alpha	No	(-2.1) - 7.1	pCi/L	NE	15.0	2014	Erosion of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross - Beta	No	(-0.2) - 14.0	pCi/L	NE	50.0	2014	Erosion of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 226 & 228	No	0.44 - 3.11	pCi/L	NE	5.0	2014	Erosion of natural and man-made deposits.
Radon	No	(-8.0) - (-1.0)	pCi/L	NE	NE	2014	Naturally occurring in soil.
Uranium	No	ND - 118.0	ug/L	NE	30.0	2014	Erosion of natural deposits.
INORGANIC							
Arsenic	No	ND - 3.2	ug/L	0	10	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards.
Barium	No	ND - 172	ug/L	2000	2000	2014	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	ND - 125	ug/L	NE	NE	2014	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Fluoride	No	0.2 - 1.0	mg/L	4.0	4.0	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; fluoride added at the source.
Lead	No	ND - 1.4	ug/L	NE	NE	2014	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Mercury	No	ND - 0.20	ug/L	2.0	2.0	2014	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from landfills.
Nitrate	No	ND - 3.7	mg/L	10.0	10.0	2014	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	No	ND - 3.8	ug/L	50	50	2014	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	5.4 - 79.9	mg/L	NE	NE	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from road deicing.
Sulfate	No	14 - 101.0	mg/L	NE	1000	2014	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No	108 - 688	mg/L	NE	2000	2014	Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity for Surface Water Source	No	0.01 - 0.29	NTU	TT	0.3	2014	Suspended material from soil runoff.
Turbidity for Ground Water Source	No	0.01 - 0.29	NTU	TT	5.0	2014	Suspended material from soil runoff.
ORGANIC MATERIAL							
Total Organic Carbon	No	ND - 2.6	mg/L	NE	TT	2014	Naturally occurring.
Dissolved Organic Carbon	No	2.0 - 2.5	mg/L	NE	TT	2014	Naturally occurring.
UV-254	No	0.011 - 0.050	l/cm	NE	UR	2014	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.
LEAD & COPPER - (TESTED AT THE CONSUMERS TAP)							
Lead	No	0 - 0.0052	mg/L	NE	TT	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits. SJC results.
Copper	No	0.0111 - 1.3	mg/L	NE	TT	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits. SJC results.
90 th Percentile	No	Lead = 0.021 ppm, Copper = 0.681 ppm					
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine	No	0.02 - .99	mg/L	NE	4.0	2014	Drinking water disinfectant. SJC results
TTHM	No	ND - 69.3	ug/L	NE	80.0	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection. SJC results.
HAA5s	No	ND - 30.4	ug/L	NE	60.0	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection. SJC results
Chlorine Dioxide	No	ND - 209	ug/L	NE	800	2014	Drinking water disinfectant.
Chlorite	No	.10 - .67	mg/L	0.8	1.0	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Health Advisory

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 (1-800-426-4791). 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Backflow prevention assemblies provide the public water system with protection against contamination or pollution. Every sprinkler irrigation system that utilizes culinary (drinking) water is required by the state plumbing code and the city municipal code to be protected by a backflow preventer.

All sprinkler irrigation systems that are designed to use both the secondary (canal) and culinary water are required to have a physical disconnect, swing joint connection. The swing joint connection makes it impossible for the culinary and secondary water to be used or connected at the same time.

South Jordan City will provide the annual required test for all residential backflow preventers. We encourage all residents to take advantage of this service provided by the City. Please contact the Backflow Technician for further information:

Daniel Allen | dallen@sjc.utah.gov
(801)253-5230



City Park Secondary Water Pump House

The installation of secondary water will help the city conserve drinking water; it will also help culinary water system demand.

Fixed Network Meter Reading

This new technology will provide web-based access for water customers to monitor water usage and contains tools to use for water consumption goal setting and monitoring. Providing customers help in determining where water and money can be saved. The technology also allows the city the ability to detect leaks throughout the system.

Real-Time Chlorine Analyzers

The installation of chlorine analyzers will help maintain and ensure water quality levels are appropriate as it is being delivered to water customers.

water conservation

South Jordan City is committed to conserving water and has made a goal to reduce per capita water use by 25% by the year 2025. Meeting this goal is more important than ever; Jordan Valley Water Conservancy, South Jordan's water supplier, gets 80% of its drinking water from snow pack, and the majority of the state is facing the lowest snow pack on record. We encourage residents to use water wisely and follow these tips to help reduce water usage inside and outside of your home.

- **Plant water-wise plants:** Grass is notoriously thirsty and swapping it out for native or drought tolerant plants can mean huge returns in water and money.
- **Tune-up your sprinklers:** The majority of irrigation systems can be adjusted to water 50% less and keep the same desired look. By ensuring that your sprinklers are working correctly and properly positioned you can also reduce water waste.
- **Update your home:** By looking through your home and replacing outdated toilets, fixtures, and appliances you can save thousands of gallons of water each year.
- **Check for leaks:** A leaky toilet that goes unfixed can waste enough water to fill an Olympic pool in less than one year.

For more tips on how to save water and a complete list of rebates the city offers please visit www.WaterSmartSojo.org or contact us at (801)253-5230.



Leaky faucets and toilets can add up. A leaky toilet can waste over 100 gallons of water a day, increasing a water bill almost 15% a month.

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Broken sprinkler heads can waste over 4,000 gallons of water a month. Save money and water by checking your home and sprinklers for leaks.

contact us

The Water Division is always willing to help. Although their main duties include routine and preventative maintenance, the Water Division responds to over 4000 work requests a year. These requests vary from high water bill inspections, to leaking fire hydrants, or even water main breaks. If you notice a problem, or have a question let us know, we're happy to help.

You can contact us via:

Website: <http://www.sjc.utah.gov>

Phone: 801-253-5230

In Person: 10996 S Redwood Road
Public Works Building

free workshops

Join us every Spring and Fall for a free sprinkler workshop where you can learn about: Basic sprinkler system repair, how to winterize your sprinkler system, backflow prevention, water conservation, how to use secondary water, and more.

October 10, 2015 9:30am

March 19, 2016 9:30am

**South Jordan Public Works Building
10996 South Redwood Road.**



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