

Water Division

10996 S Redwood Rd  
South Jordan, UT 84095



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Water Customer  
South Jordan City, UT



# 2016

Annual Drinking Water  
Quality Report



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 water quality information to their customers on an annual basis.

Each year South Jordan City publishes an Annual Water Quality Report, informing City water customers of the South Jordan City Water System meeting or exceeding all federal and state water quality requirements for the monitoring period January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016. South Jordan City purchases all drinking water from Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, who also performs required water quality tests and has provided the information in the water quality table within the report.

South Jordan is committed to comply with all federal and state rules for water quality and distribution. The City Water Division strives to better our community through prompt, reliable, and knowledgeable service. Within the current year, the City will be adding a new drinking water reservoir to the system and add secondary water connections were feasible.

It is our goal to continue providing a small town, personal service as our community continues to experience rapid growth. Quality service does not change, it only gets better; this is our commitment to you.

If you have any questions about water quality please contact the city at (801) 446-HELP or visit the City's website @ <http://www.sjc.utah.gov>

-Cary Necaie,  
Water Division Manager



## DID YOU KNOW?

### The Water Division will investigate any water quality issue for free.

- Odor and Taste – This can be caused by a number of different factors, including algae growth in the mountain reservoirs in the late summer, stagnant water during the winter, chlorine levels, etc. Although some of these issues just make the water taste different, always contact the Water Division if you notice a problem.
- Cloudy or Milky Water – This is most often caused by air in the water lines. Fill a glass of water and if it is air it will become clear after 10-15 minutes. If the water remains cloudy or if there is a smell with the cloudiness contact the Water Division immediately.
- Discolored Water (Pink, Reddish-Brown, or Muddy) – This can be caused by natural sediments in the plumbing lines, bacteria growth, dirt from a water leak repair, water softener malfunctions or sediments from your water heater. The Water Division will help investigate the cause for free.





### How much Lead and Copper is in the water?

The amount of Lead and Copper were below the Action Level (AL) in 2016.

The range of detected Lead was ND - 2 mg/L; the AL for Lead is 15 mg/L

The range of detected Copper was 4 - 235 mg/L; the AL for Copper is 1300 mg/L

## UPCOMING EVENTS

Join us every Spring and Fall for a free sprinkler workshop where you can learn about:

- Basic sprinkler system repair
- Winterizing your sprinkler system
- Backflow prevention
- Water conservation
- Secondary water
- And more!

**Saturday September 30, 2017 & Saturday March 24, 2018**

South Jordan Public Works Building - 10996 S Redwood Rd



## CITY WATER DIVISION FUNCTIONS

### CONSERVATION

Works to help the City achieve the 25% per capita reduction in water use by the year 2025.

Manages the rebate program, provides training for residents, and assesses opportunities to improve water usage throughout the city.

### UTILITY SERVICES

Assists the Utility Billing department with new meter installations, monthly water reads.

Inspect high water usage, check for leaks, and performs other water meter related services.

### WATER QUALITY

Ensures compliance with all federal, and state water quality standards and regulations.

Takes over 80 water samples each month throughout the city. Installs and maintains dedicated water quality sample stations.

### DISTRIBUTION

Maintains the city's water pressure zones, tanks, transmission lines and pressure regulating vaults.

Investigates water pressure issues for residents, and provides fire flow data for new development.

### CONSTRUCTION

Repairs and maintains the water lines, valves, fire hydrants, meters, etc.

Works with developers and contractors on new construction of the water system.

Marks all Bluestakes requests.

### SECONDARY WATER

Maintains the City's secondary water system; including pipes, weirs, pumps, meters, connection points, valves, etc.

Repairs all secondary water leaks, and assists residents in locating secondary water access.

# CULINARY WATER CONSUMPTION

## Itron Analytics Coming Soon!

South Jordan City will offer customers access to their own culinary water consumption information via a web portal. This will allow residents to log-on and view their consumption on a yearly, monthly and daily basis. There will also be the ability for customers to view their consumption compared to similar users in their area.



For more information please visit:

[www.sjc.utah.gov/water/](http://www.sjc.utah.gov/water/)

## Where does our water come from?

South Jordan purchases all of the drinking water from Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District whose main water source is the Provo River system which includes Deer Creek reservoir, as well as some ground water sources.



## SAVE WATER, SAVE \$

South Jordan City provides over \$700 in different rebates to encourage residents to save water and save money. These rebates include:

- Water-wise Plant Rebate:** Up to \$300 for planting water-wise in an area irrigated with a drip system.
- Toilet Replacement Rebate:** Up to \$200 for replacing old high flush toilet (up to 2) with new 1.23 gallons per flush toilet.
- Indoor Water Fixture Rebate:** up to \$200 for replacing an old high flow shower head or faucet with a new water-sense fixture.
- Drip System Conversion Kits:** Each kit includes everything you need to convert an existing zone from spray heads to drip irrigation. Converting zones to a drip system with low water use plants can reduce water use by over 80%.

Our Water Conservation Coordinator is also available to do **landscape audits** (as time permits).

Learn more at [www.WaterSmartSojo.org](http://www.WaterSmartSojo.org)  
or contact Jordan Allen  
joallen@sjc.utah.gov (801) 446-HELP



# BACKFLOW PREVENTION

Backflow prevention assemblies provide the public water system with protection against contamination or pollution.

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 compliant residential backflow preventers. We encourage all residents to take advantage of this service provided by the City.

Learn more at [www.sjc.utah.gov/water/](http://www.sjc.utah.gov/water/)  
Or contact Rawlins Thacker  
rthacker@sjc.utah.gov (801)446-HELP



## What is the hardness of the water?

The water has a total hardness that ranges from 7 - 10 grains per gallon. This is considered "hard."

## Is there fluoride in the water?

Yes. Fluoride is added to the water as required by the health department.

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>

## DEFINITIONS

**AL** Action Level The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**MCLG** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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.

**MCL** Maximum Contaminant Level 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.

**mg/L** Milligrams Per Liter

**ND** Not Detected

**NE** None Established

**NTU** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit  
A measure of cloudiness of the water.

**pCi/L** Picocuries Per Liter  
A measure of radiation

**PPM** Parts Per Million

**TT** Treatment Technique A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**ug/L** Micrograms Per Liter

# 2016 WATER QUALITY DATA

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION	RANGE DETECTED	UNITS	McLG	MCL	YEAR SAMPLED	COMMENTS/LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>							
HPC	No	0.0 - 555.0	MPN/mL	0.0	500.0	2016	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 Bacteria	No	0.0 - 0.84%	% positive per month	0.0	Not>5%	2016	MCL is for monthly compliance. All repeat samples were negative; no violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment.
<b>RADIOLOGICAL</b>							
Gross - Alpha	No	(-1.2) - 14.0	pCi/L	NE	15.0	2016	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross - Beta	No	1.1 - 32.0	pCi/L	NE	50.0	2016	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 226 & 228	No	0.18 - 3.11	pCi/L	NE	5.0	2016	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radon	No	(-9.0) - (-1.0)	pCi/L	NE	NE	2013	Naturally occurring in soil.
Uranium	No	0.0 - 25.3	ug/L	NE	30.0	2016	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
<b>INORGANIC</b>							
Arsenic	No	ND - 2.9	ug/L	0.0	10.0	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from orchards.
Barium	No	ND - 172	ug/L	2000	2000	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Copper	No	ND - 8	ug/L	NE	NE	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Fluoride	No	0.12 - 1.3	ug/L	4.0	4.0	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and discharges from fertilizers. Fluoride added at source.
Lead	No	ND - 1.0	ug/L	NE	NE	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate	No	0.14 - 4.1	mg/L	10.0	10.0	2016	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	No	ND - 3.1	ug/L	50.0	50.0	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium	No	10.0 - 79.9	mg/L	NE	NE	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing.
Sulfate	No	11 - 100	mg/L	NE	1000	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No	14 - 688	mg/L	NE	2000	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity for Surface Water Source	No	0.01 - 0.13	NTU	TT	0.3	2016	MCL is 0.3 NTU 95% of the time for surface water. Suspended material from soil runoff.
Turbidity for Ground Water Source	No	0.02 - 0.59	NTU	NE	5.0	2016	MCL is 5.0 for groundwater. Suspended material from soil runoff.
<b>ORGANIC MATERIAL</b>							
Total Organic Carbon	No	ND - 4.6	mg/L	NE	TT	2016	Naturally occurring.
Dissolved Organic Carbon	No	0.8 - 2.8	mg/L	NE	TT	2016	Naturally occurring.
UV-254	No	0.010 - 0.050	1/cm	NE	UR	2016	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.
<b>LEAD &amp; COPPER - (TESTED AT THE CONSUMERS TAP)</b>							
Lead	No	ND - 2	mg/L	NE	AL = 15	2016	Lead violation is determined by the 90th percentile result. Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Copper	No	4 - 235	mg/L	NE	AL = 1300	2016	Copper violation is determined by the 90th percentile result. Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
90th Percentile	No	Lead = 2.1 ppb, Copper = 235 ppb					
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>							
Chlorine	No	0.02 - 1.2	mg/L	NE	4.0	2016	Drinking water disinfectant.
TTHM	No	ND - 113.0	ug/L	NE	4.0	2016	High result is not a violation, violation is determined on annual location average. By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	No	ND - 57.2	ug/L	NE	60.0	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine Dioxide	No	ND - 30	ug/L	NE	800	2016	Drinking water disinfectant.

## 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).