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Water Customer
South Jordan City, UT 84095

2013 Drinking 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 also 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 has recently completed a waterline replacement project in the Glenmoor area as well as a project adding security to all of the water tank locations. Water projects identified in the Culinary and Secondary Water Master Plans are underway to maintain and improve both water systems. Some projects include old transite pipe replacement, fire flow water main upgrades, check dams on the Welby Jacob Water Users Canal and putting the City Park on secondary water.

The Water Division was able to reduce unaccounted water use below 5% and has maintained this low percentage for the last few 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 water 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



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, 2013 to December 31, 2013. 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 and that is our commitment to you.

Questions & Answers

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, or online at www.sjc.utah.gov.

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, and in home water pressure can be adjusted at the Pressure Regulator Valve (PRV) in side the home, usually near the main shut off valve.



Did You Know?

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

A third-party lab analyzes the samples, and results are reported to the State. Our water system had **0** water quality violations in 2013.

Definitions

AL

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

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.

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.

mg/L

Miligrams 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

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>.

2013 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 are the only contaminants 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	2013	
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	ND	% positive per month	0.00	Not greater than 5% of all monthly samples.	2013	MCL is for monthly compliance. No positive samples. Human and animal fecal waste naturally occurring in the environment. SJC results.
RADIOLOGICAL							
Gross - Alpha	No	0.4 - 12.8	pCi/L	NE	15.0	2013	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross - Beta	No	1.9 - 14.0	pCi/L	NE	50.0	2013	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 & 228	No	-0.05 - 1.14	pCi/L	NE	5.0	2013	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radon	No	-8.0 - -1.0	pCi/L	NE	NE	2013	Naturally occurring in soil.
Uranium	No	ND - 12.0	ug/L	NE	30.0	2013	Erosion of natural deposits.
INORGANIC							
Arsenic	No	ND - 2.9	ug/L	0	10	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards.
Barium	No	ND - 203	ug/L	2000	2000	2013	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	ND - 5.0	ug/L	NE	NE	2013	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Fluoride	No	0.2 - 1.0	mg/L	4.0	4.0	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; fluoride added at the source.
Lead	No	ND - 0.5	ug/L	NE	NE	2013	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Mercury	No	ND - 0.20	ug/L	2.0	2.0	2013	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from landfills.
Nitrate	No	0.1 - 3.7	mg/L	10.0	10.0	2013	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	No	ND - 3.1	ug/L	50	50	2013	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	5.4 - 79.9	mg/L	NE	NE	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from road deicing.
Sulfate	No	3.0 - 111.0	ug/L	NE	1000	2013	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No	32 - 688	mg/L	NE	2000	2013	Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity for Surface Water Source	No	0.01 - 0.56	NTU	TT	0.3	2013	Suspended material from soil runoff.
Turbidity for Ground Water Source	No	0.01 - 2.84	NTU	TT	5.0	2013	Suspended material from soil runoff.
ORGANIC MATERIAL							
Total Organic Carbon	No	0.7 - 2.3	mg/L	NE	TT	2013	Naturally occurring.
Dissolved Organic Carbon	No	1.8 - 2.1	mg/L	NE	TT	2013	Naturally occurring.
UV-254	No	0.011 - 0.042	l/cm	NE	UR	2013	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.
LEAD & COPPER - (TESTED AT THE CONSUMERS TAP)							
Lead	No	0 - 0.0172	mg/L	NE	TT	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits. SJC results.
Copper	No	0.025 - 1.15	mg/L	NE	TT	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits. SJC results.
90 th Percentile	No	Lead = 0.003 ppm. Copper = 0.438 ppm					
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine	No	0.02 - .87	mg/L	NE	4.0	2013	Drinking water disinfectant. SJC results
TTHM	No	ND - 50.4	ug/L	NE	80.0	2013	By-product of drinking water disinfection. SJC results.
HAA5s	No	ND - 48.6	ug/L	NE	60.0	2013	By-product of drinking water disinfection. SJC results
Chlorine Dioxide	No	ND - 59	ug/L	NE	800	2013	Drinking water disinfectant.
Chlorite	No	ND - .69	mg/L	0.8	1.0	2013	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

Backflow incidents can seriously affect the quality and safety of the drinking water. Backflow is the reverse flow of contaminated water or other substances from a user's water system back into the public drinking water. Common residential examples include landscape sprinkling systems and garden hoses.

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. South Jordan City will provide the annual required test for all residential backflow preventers.

All sprinkler irrigation systems that are designed to use both the secondary (canal) and culinary water are also 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.

The City provides free testing for all compliant residents that maintain their own landscaping and 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

Did You Know?

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.

South Jordan City is one of the fastest growing cities in the Salt Lake Valley; therefore, water conservation is an important issue for our community. The City has established short and long term goals for water conservation to reduce the water use per capita by 25% by the year 2025. This year, with the low precipitation and fast melting of our snow pack, we encourage residents to use water wisely in and around their homes. Below are some helpful tips to achieve our future goal:

- **Plant Drought Resistant Trees and Plants** - visit the Conservation Garden Park at 8215 South 1300 West for ideas.
- **Tune-up Your Sprinkler System** – adjust your system to avoid watering the sidewalk, driveway and street, water during cooler times of the day, and only water when needed.
- **Check for Leaks** – evaluate your home for leaking faucets, toilets and appliances, where possible replace with water saving fixtures.

The City offers rebates through the Conservation Program, these rebates include:

- Up to \$350 - Water-wise plants.
- Up to \$100 - High Efficiency toilet.

The City also provides conservation tips on the website, and free workshops are hosted every Spring and Fall. For more information on how you can conserve water, apply for a rebate, or for events related to conservation check our website at <http://www.sjc.utah.gov/water-conservation.asp> or call us at (801)253-5230.



Water in an Emergency

Broken water mains, power outages, treatment plant breakdowns, and failure of storage tanks or equipment are considered "water system" emergencies. Likewise, natural disasters are events that can create water emergencies. Prepare now for an emergency by storing water and/or developing a plan to treat water that may not be safe to drink, either by boiling or using a filtration system. Also, learn how to shut off the main water valve to your house.

Secondary Water Update

We recently completed the installation of drains valves to the existing system. This will help clear debris/silt from the lines to enhance the quality & supply of secondary water to our residents. We have also added check dams on the Welby Jacob Water Users Canal to help minimize debris in the lines. The City is also currently in the process of adding City Park to secondary water to help conserve culinary water and reduce costs.

Did You Know?

Secondary water can lose pressure quickly from debris in the line. Be sure to check and clean your filter a few times a week. This will help maintain good pressure and flow.

The water crew installing a new rotating screen on one of the canals.



We Can Help!

The Water Division is always willing to help. Although their main duties include routine and preventative maintenance, the Water Division responds to over 1500 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 we will respond.

Requests and questions can be submitted by:

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

Phone: 801-253-5230

Visit: 10996 S Redwood Road - Public Works Building

Mobile: South Jordan City App-available for iPhones and Droids

Join Us this Year

Free Sprinkler Workshops - Provided every Spring and Fall for the residents to learn about: Basic sprinkler system repair, how to winterize your sprinkler system, backflow prevention, conservation, how to use secondary water, and more.

Septemeber 27, 2014 9:30am - Public Works Building

March 28, 2015 9:30am - Public Works Building

National Drinking Water Week

Each year in May, during Annual Drinking Water Week, the Water Division visits local elementary schools and provides presentations on the Water Cycle, Conservation and Storm Water Protection. Check the city's website for ways to participate next year.



The Water Division teaching 4th graders during 2014 National Drinking Water Week