

UPCOMING EVENTS

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.

September 24, 2016 9:30am
March 19, 2017 9:30am

South Jordan Public Works Building | 10996 S Redwood Rd

METER READS

South Jordan has been upgrading the meter reading system throughout the city which will enable the city to read the meter remotely in real-time.

This adds a lot of benefit to the city, as money will be saved in time and labor in providing final reads, and residents can be notified quicker when a leak is found. Residents will also have access to pull up more detailed information on their water usage.



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

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>.

2015 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	ND - 623.0	MPN/ml	NE	500.0	2015	
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0.0	% positive per month	0.00	Not greater than 5% of all monthly samples.	2015	MCL is for monthly compliance. The MCL was not exceeded during any month of 2015. Human and animal fecal waste naturally occurring in the environment. <i>SJC results</i>
RADIOLOGICAL							
Gross - Alpha	No	(-1.2) - 2.9	pCi/L	NE	15.0	2015	Erosion of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross - Beta	No	1.1 - 8.7	pCi/L	NE	50.0	2015	Erosion of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 226 & 228	No	0.18 - 3.11	pCi/L	NE	5.0	2015	Erosion of natural and man-made deposits.
Radon	No	(-8.0) - (-1.0)	pCi/L	NE	NE	2013	Naturally occurring in soil.
Uranium	No	ND - 9.5	ug/L	NE	30.0	2015	Erosion of natural deposits.
INORGANIC							
Arsenic	No	ND - 3.2	ug/L	0	10	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards.
Barium	No	ND - 172	ug/L	2000	2000	2015	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	ND - 38	ug/L	NE	NE	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Fluoride	No	ND - 1.3	mg/L	4.0	4.0	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; fluoride added at the source.
Lead	No	ND - 1.0	ug/L	NE	NE	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate	No	ND - 2.2	mg/L	10.0	10.0	2015	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	No	ND - 1.7	ug/L	50	50	2015	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	5.4 - 34.4	mg/L	NE	NE	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from road deicing.
Sulfate	No	19.0 - 111.0	mg/L	NE	1000	2015	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No	100 - 568	mg/L	NE	2000	2015	Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity for Surface Water Source	No	0.01 - 0.52	NTU	TT	0.3	2015	Suspended material from soil runoff.
Turbidity for Ground Water Source	No	0.01 - 0.24	NTU	TT	5.0	2015	Suspended material from soil runoff.
ORGANIC MATERIAL							
Total Organic Carbon	No	ND - 3.6	mg/L	NE	TT	2015	Naturally occurring.
Dissolved Organic Carbon	No	1.8 - 2.5	mg/L	NE	TT	2015	Naturally occurring.
UV-254	No	0.014 - 0.051	l/cm	NE	UR	2015	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. <i>SJC results</i> .
Copper	No	0.0111 - 1.3	mg/L	NE	TT	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits. <i>SJC results</i> .
90 th Percentile	No	Lead = 0.021 ppm, Copper = 0.681 ppm					
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine	No	0.11 - .95	mg/L	NE	4.0	2015	Drinking water disinfectant. <i>SJC results</i>
TTHM	No	ND - 60.8	ug/L	NE	80.0	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection. <i>SJC results</i> .
HAA5s	No	ND - 36.8	ug/L	NE	60.0	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection. <i>SJC results</i>
Chlorine Dioxide	No	ND - 140	ug/L	NE	800	2015	Drinking water disinfectant.
Chlorite	No	.24 - .45	mg/L	0.8	1.0	2015	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).

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

2015

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of South Jordan



WATER DIVISION SERVICES

CONSERVATION

Works to help the City achieve the 25% reduction in water use by the year 2020.

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

UTILITY SERVICES

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

Inspects high water usage, check for leaks, zero consumption reads, and provides final reads.

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 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. Pipes, weirs, pumps, meters, connection points, valves, etc.

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

BACKFLOW PREVENTION

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)446-HELP



SAVE WATER SAVE \$

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

- Water-wise Plant Rebate:** Up to \$300 for water-wise plants planted in an area irrigated with a drip system.
- Toilet Replacement Rebate:** Up to \$200 for replacing up to two old high flush toilets with a new 1.23 gallons per flush.
- Indoor Water Fixture Rebate:** Up to \$200 back for replacing an old high flow shower head or faucet with a new water-sense fixture.

Learn more at www.WaterSmartSojo.org or contact us at (801)446-HELP.

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, 2015 to December 31, 2015. South Jordan City purchases all culinary water from a wholesaler, Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, who also tests the water for quality and has provided the information in the water quality table.

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. This is our commitment to you.

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

-Raymond Garrison, Water Division Manager

