

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



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Water Customer
South Jordan City, UT 84095

2010



**Drinking
Water Quality
Report**





South Jordan City, UT 84095

To the citizens of South Jordan City:

Each year South Jordan City publishes an Annual Water Quality Report as required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. This year's report contains test results based on thousands of samples collected from areas throughout the City's culinary water system. Samples are taken at frequent, regularly schedule times and analyzed at an independent lab to ensure that we are providing only the highest quality of water to our customers.

The Safe Drinking Water Act also requires water systems to protect the quality and safety of the drinking water. Eliminating unprotected connections to the water system helps in this effort. By either removing the connection or protecting it with the correct backflow prevention the risk of contamination or pollution is reduced. South Jordan City has a proactive Backflow Prevention Program that focuses solely on keeping the water safe for our residents and customers. More information on this program is included in this report and is available online at www.sjc.utah.gov/backflow.asp.

A new drinking water Master Plan has been developed to guide future projects ensuring a consistent supply of water into the future. Through system upgrades, such as new water storage tanks, and preventative maintenance the Water Division is able to guarantee the availability of water for emergency fire flows, and a readily available supply for the your daily water needs.

Providing a consistent, safe drinking water supply to our customers is the Water Division's top priority. Please continue to read this report to learn more about the quality of your drinking water, ways to conserve water (lower your water bill), and help in the backflow prevention effort. If you have any questions or concerns about the 2010 Water Quality Report, please contact us at (801)253-5230.

Sincerely,

Don Bruey
Director of Public Works



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, 2010 to December 31, 2010. 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.

Pictured Above: South Jordan City Water Division - February 2011 - New Water Tank Site

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 find out how much of a specific chemical is in the water, (ie., copper, lead, fluoride etc.)?

A - This report contains a chart of all the chemicals monitored. If something is not on the list you can contact the Water Division at (801) 253-5230.

Q - How can I get better water pressure?

A - The water system is carefully designed to supply each area with adequate water pressure. If your sprinkler system is built for 40 psi it should have enough pressure. Otherwise, consider evaluating how simple modifications of your sprinkler zones could help.



Did You Know?

Every month the Water Division takes 60 routine water samples from 60 different locations throughout the city. They are sent to a lab where the water is analyzed for bacteria.

As the city grows, so does the number of samples that are taken each month. This ensures the water is safe in all areas of the system and the city.

The bacteria results are closely monitored by the Water Division and the state. Our water system had 0 water quality violations in 2009.

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>.

2010 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.

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION	RANGE DETECTED	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	YEAR SAMPLED	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
HPC	No	0 - 73.8	MPN/ml	NE	500.0	2010	
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0% - 0.65%	% positive per month	0.00	Not greater than 5% of all monthly samples.	2010	MCL is for monthly compliance. No positive repeat samples. Human and animal fecal waste naturally occurring in the environment.
RADIOLOGICAL							
Gross - Alpha	No	0 - 20.2	pCi/L	NE	15.0	2010	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross - Beta	No	0 - 47.6	pCi/L	NE	50.0	2010	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 & 228	No	-0.5 - 2.0	pCi/L	NE	5.0	2010	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radon	No	-18.4 - -13.8	pCi/L	NE	NE	2010	Naturally occurring in soil.
Uranium	No	0 - 14.7	ug/L	NE	30.0	2010	Erosion of natural deposits.
INORGANIC							
Antimony	No	0 - 17.0	ug/L	6.0	6.0	2010	The high maximum result is not a violation, but triggers quarterly monitoring. Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic	No	0 - 7.3	ug/L	0	0.010	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards.
Barium	No	0 - 147	ug/L	2000	2000	2010	Erosion of natural deposits.
Cadmium	No	0 - 0.12	ug/L	5.0	5.0	2010	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	0 - 1.3	ug/L	NE	NE	2010	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chromium	No	0 - 4.0	ug/L	100.0	100.0	2010	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	No	0.2 - 1.3	mg/L	4.0	4.0	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; fluoride added at the source.
Lead	No	0 - 0.5	ug/L	NE	NE	2010	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Mercury	No	0 - 0.30	ug/L	2.0	2.0	2010	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from landfills.
Nickel	No	0 - 3.5	ug/L	NE	NE	2010	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate	No	0.1 - 3.7	mg/L	10.0	10.0	2010	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	No	0 - 7.3	ug/L	50	50	2010	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	3.2 - 27.6	mg/L	NE	NE	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from road deicing.
Sulfate	No	3.0 - 114.3	ug/L	NE	1000	2010	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No	10 - 390	mg/L	NE	2000	2010	Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity for Ground & Surface Water	No	0 - 2.84	NTU	TT	0.3/5.0	2010	Soil runoff.
ORGANIC MATERIAL							
Total Organic Carbon	No	0 - 2.4	mg/L	NE	TT	2010	Naturally occurring.
Dissolved Organic Carbon	No	1.4 - 2.7	mg/L	NE	TT	2010	
UV-254	No	0.010 - 0.043	l/cm	NE	UR	2010	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.
LEAD & COPPER - (TESTED AT THE CONSUMERS TAP)							
Lead	No	.002 - 0.0109	mg/L	NE	TT	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	0.289 - 0.804	mg/L	NE	TT	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
90 th Percentile	No	Lead = 0.0031 ppm, Copper = 0.556 ppm		No sites above the Action Level			
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine	No	0 - 1.4	mg/L	NE	4.0	2010	Drinking water disinfectant.
TTHM	No	0 - 60.3	ug/L	NE	80.0	2010	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	No	0 - 53.9	ug/L	NE	60.0	2010	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Water Works



To promote the consistent delivery of quality water, the Water Division focuses daily operations in several areas:

Resident Requests - The water crew responds to resident requests daily, from missing water meter lids to leaking fire hydrants. We will follow up on all requests.

New Construction - The crew installs new residential water meters. We work closely with contractors and

construction crews to fulfill required testing and inspect all new lines and tanks before they are put into service.

Maintenance - The water crew maintains and repairs water lines, fire hydrants, valves and services; responds to emergency leaks, flooding and after-hour issues. We also take routine water samples to monitor water quality.

Distribution - We monitor water pressures throughout the city, adjusting flow and pressure levels to sustain adequate pressure in all areas. We monitor and maintain the water storage tanks, tracking flows, levels and pressures through a remote computer system called SCADA.

Did You Know?

The city has over 307 miles of culinary water lines that serve our residents. If stretched out the water lines could reach from South Jordan past St. George, Utah.

Tip from the Experts

Periodically check your faucets and toilets for leaks. A leaky toilet can waste over 100 gallons of water a day.

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).

Conservation

South Jordan is dedicated to conservation and has committed to the goal set by the state to conserve 25%. Progress has already been made; water usage was reduced by 3.08% in 2008, and reduced again by 5% in 2009. Throughout 2010 the City has been able to maintain the same amount of usage per capita as 2009, even with an increase of almost 1200 new water connections.

Conservation techniques and tips are presented at the city's free Sprinkler Workshops, hosted every spring and fall. Some landscape products can help residents and businesses save water, lowering their water bills. A conservation rebate program is available to residents for specific conservation products. These products include Smart Controllers for your sprinkler system, and high efficiency toilets.

For more information on how you can conserve water or apply for a rebate check our website at www.sjc.utah.gov or call us at (801)253-5230.



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. Backflow can occur if your plumbing system is physically connected (also called a cross connection) to anything other than culinary 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.

An inspector from the Water Division will be visiting homes during the next year to verify the safety of sprinkler system connections. A pamphlet will be left at your home at the time of inspection detailing the level of compliance and any corrective measure that may need to be taken.

For more information, to schedule an inspection or to arrange for the annual test, please contact the Water Division at 253-5230.



Tip from the Experts

Make sure you check and clean your secondary water filter at least once a week. This will help you maintain good pressure and flow.

Secondary Water

A portion of the city is provided with a connection to the city's secondary water system. Secondary water is fed to the system through multiple canals that deliver water from Utah Lake. This water is not treated and is used for sprinkler landscape irrigation only.

The secondary water system is, in large part, gravity fed. This requires end-users to install and maintain personal pumps and filters. In an effort to reduce the debris and mud that often clogs filters restricting flow the Water Division checks and cleans the screens on the canal daily.



Did You Know?

South Jordan City used over 4.1 billion gallons of drinking water in 2010. Which is about 181 gallons of water per person a day.

City Phone Numbers

South Jordan Switchboard	801-253-5230
South Jordan City Main	801-254-3742
After Hours Dispatch	801-840-4000