

Questions or Input

Public comment can be shared during City Council meetings. The Council meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at 6 p.m. at City Hall, 8000 S. Redwood Road.

Unusual Taste, Odor or Color?

Please contact the Water Division if you notice any changes in the taste, odor or color of your water.

We Can Help

Although the main duties of the Water Division include routine and preventative maintenance, staff responds to more than 600 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 come check it out.

Atención! Muy Importante!

Este reporte de calidad de agua potable contiene valiosa información sobre la calidad del agua que Usted consume. Por favor, haga que alguien de su confianza le traduzca el contenido demismo.

Requests or questions? Email or call:

Email info@wjordan.com
Utility Billing 801-569-5020
Water Operations 801-569-5700
After-Hour Emergencies 801-330-4528



City of West Jordan

8000 S. Redwood Rd.
West Jordan, UT 84088
801-569-5100
wjordan.com



2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE WATER QUALITY REPORT

Based on water testing performed in 2014



Did You Know ...

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

Safe, Clean Water

The City of West Jordan is dedicated to providing you with a safe and dependable water supply and is pleased to present the **2015 Water Quality Report**.

This report contains important information regarding the quality of your drinking water. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires water providers to report to their customers on the quality of their drinking water each year.

Our Water Sources

The City of West Jordan's water supply comes from two sources — approximately 85% comes from the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (water sources include mountain reservoirs, springs, wells, and other sources). The remaining 15% comes from City-owned groundwater wells, which are used only during summer months to help meet high water demand. (All surface water sources are fully treated.)

Are There Contaminants in My Drinking Water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, please call the Environmental Protection Agency's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791**.



Special Health Alert

Although West Jordan's water is considered safe, some people may be more vulnerable to drinking water contaminants than the general population. People with compromised immunity such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, people with HIV/AIDS, organ transplant recipients, 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 ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or online at epa.gov.

Fluoridation

In accordance with the Salt Lake Valley Health Department, the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (the City's water supplier) has been adding fluoride to your drinking water since October 1, 2003. The amount added combines with the naturally occurring fluoride in your water to provide a concentration level of about 0.7 mg/l at your tap.

Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it contains low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Drinking Water Source Protection

Pollution prevention is the most effective groundwater protection measure. Underground aquifers are often threatened by contamination from paint, used motor oil, gasoline, or lawn and garden chemicals that are not disposed of properly. Once the aquifer is polluted, it takes decades and millions of dollars to restore to its pristine condition.

Storm Water Pollution

Storm water is NOT TREATED and can affect our overall water quality. Storm water flows through storm drains directly to local creeks and rivers, eventually ending in our drinking water.

Remember, we all live downstream. Everything that ends up on the ground could end up in the storm water. Your above-ground practices affect below-ground conditions.



What Can You Do?

Look through your home, garage or shed for the usual assortment of cans, bottles and boxes of leftover household cleaners, oil-based paints, stain removal products, and automotive fluids of all sorts. If these products are used in any other way than for what they were intended, they are considered hazardous materials, and could harm our storm water and our water supply.

The Trans-Jordan Landfill accepts residential hazardous household waste for no charge Monday-Saturday from 7 a.m.-6 p.m. at 10873 S. Bacchus Hwy., South Jordan. Report illegal dumping of oil, fuel, paint and other hazardous materials into the storm system to: West Jordan Public Works 801-569-5700.



Cross Connection Control and Backflow Prevention

A **cross connection** is an actual or potential physical connection to the drinking water system through piping that has the possibility of allowing pollutants or contaminants to backflow into the public drinking water system.

Backflow is the reverse flow of non-potable water or other substances back into the drinking water system. A backflow incident could carry pollutants or contaminants into the drinking water system making it unsafe.

Protect your drinking water by installing an inexpensive Hose Bib Vacuum Breaker on each threaded hose bib around your home. These are needed when a hose bib does not come with an anti-siphon feature from the FAACY and can be found at a home improvement store.

City code requires all landscape sprinkling systems connected to the public drinking water system be equipped with an approved backflow prevention assembly. These need to be tested annually to comply with state law.

Water Testing

The Water Division takes more than 100 samples each month to make sure the levels for chlorine and disinfectant bi-products are safe, to look for bacteria and viruses, and to monitor natural contaminants like lead and copper.

Test Results (Our drinking water surpasses all Federal and State requirements.)

Parameter	Units	2014 Ave	2014 Max	2014 Min	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
					MCL	MCLG	Violation		
PRIMARY INORGANICS									
Arsenic	ug/L	7.3	8.6	6	10.0	0.0	No	2014	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from orchards.
Asbestos	MFL	ND	ND	ND	7.0	7.0	No	2014	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	ug/L	82	172	ND	2000	2000	No	2014	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Copper	ug/L	10	125	ND	NE	NE	No	2014	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Fluoride	mg/L	0.6	1.0	0.2	4.0	4.0	No	2014	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and discharges from fertilizers. Fluoride added at source.
Lead	ug/L	0.2	1.4	ND	NE	NE	No	2014	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Mercury	ug/L	0.02	0.20	ND	2.00	2.00	No	2014	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from landfills.
Nickel	ug/L	0.0	4.5	ND	NE	NE	No	2014	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate	mg/L	2.63	3.4	1.83	10.0	10.0	No	2014	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Nitrite	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	1.0	1.0	No	2014	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	ug/L	1.1	3.8	ND	50.0	50.0	No	2014	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium	mg/L	17.9	79.9	5.4	NE	NE	No	2014	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing.
Sulfate	mg/L	42	104	14	1000	NE	No	2014	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TDS	mg/L	265	688	108	2000	NE	No	2014	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity (groundwater sources)	NTU	0.34	2.84	0.02	5.0	NE	No	2014	MCL is 5.0 for groundwater. Suspended material from soil runoff.
Turbidity (surface water sources)	NTU	0.03	0.74	0.01	0.3	TT	No	2014	MCL is 0.3 NTU 95% of the time for surface water. Suspended material from soil runoff.
VOCs									
Chloroform	ug/L	4.5	36.8	ND	UR	NE	No	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	ug/L	0.3	1.4	ND	UR	NE	No	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	ug/L	1.0	5.5	ND	UR	NE	No	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
All Other Parameters	ug/L	None Detected			Various	Various	No	2014	Various sources.
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs									
Various Parameters	ug/L	None Detected			Various	Various	No	2014	Various sources.
RADIOLOGICAL									
Radium 226	pCi/L	0.15	0.70	-0.01	NE	NE	No	2014	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 228	pCi/L	0.91	3.00	0.18	NE	NE	No	2014	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	1.05	3.11	0.18	5.00	NE	No	2014	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Alpha	pCi/L	3.3	12.0	-2.1	15.0	NE	No	2014	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Beta	pCi/L	6.7	14.0	-0.2	50.0	NE	No	2014	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium	ug/L	14.0	118.0	ND	30.0	NE	No	2014	The high maximum result is not a violation but triggers quarterly monitoring. Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radon	pCi/L	-4.5	-1.0	-8.0	NE	NE	No	2013	Naturally occurring in soil.
DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS									
Chlorine	mg/L	0.5	1.2	0.0	4.0	NE	No	2014	Drinking water disinfectant.
TTHMs	ug/L	18.5	84.5	ND	80.0	NE	No	2014	High result is not a violation, violation is determined on annual location average. By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	ug/L	13.1	51.9	ND	60.0	NE	No	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6	ug/L	32.2	44.9	23.1	UR	NE	No	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Highest Annual Location Wide Avg.	ug/L	TTHM = 42.1 ug/L, HAA5s = 27.8 ug/L							
Bromate	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	10.0	NE	No	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine Dioxide	ug/L	5	209	0	800	NE	No	2014	Drinking water disinfectant.
Chlorite	mg/L	0.39	0.67	0.10	1.00	0.80	No	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
ORGANIC MATERIAL									
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	1.5	2.6	ND	TT	NE	No	2014	Naturally occurring.
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	2.3	2.5	2.0	TT	NE	No	2014	Naturally occurring.
UV-254	1/cm	0.026	0.050	0.011	UR	NE	No	2014	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.
LEAD and COPPER (tested at the consumer's tap) - monitoring required every 3 years.									
Lead	ug/L	1.8	9.9	ND	AL = 15	NE	No	2014	Lead violation is determined by the 90th percentile result. Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Copper	ug/L	157	589	11	AL = 1300	NE	No	2014	Copper violation is determined by the 90th percentile result. Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
90th Percentile		Lead = 4.1 ppb, Copper = 289 ppb							
# of sites above Action Level		Lead = 0, Copper = 0							
PROTOZOA (sampled at source water)									
Cryptosporidium	Oocysts/1L	0.00	0.09	ND	TT	0.00	No	2013	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.
Giardia	Cysts/1L	0.42	1.10	ND	TT	0.00	No	2013	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
HPC	MPN/mL	46.2	738.0	ND	500.0	0.0	No	2014	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	% Positive per Month	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Not >5%	0.00	No	2014	MCL is for monthly compliance. All repeat samples were negative; no violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment.

Definitions

mg/L: milligrams per liter
 NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
 pCi/L: picocuries per liter
 MPN/mL: most probable number per milliliter
 ug/L: micrograms per liter
 pg/L: picograms per liter
 AL: Action Level
 ND: None Detected

NE: Not Established
 UR: Unregulated
 TT: Treatment Technique
 TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes
 MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
 MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
 HAA5s: Five Haloacetic Acids
 VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds

Complete report available online at wjordan.com

Did You Know ...

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.

Potential Contaminants

Storm water flows through storm drains directly to local creeks and rivers with NO TREATMENT. Water quality can be affected by a number of natural elements as well as chemical elements introduced by humans.

Contaminants resulting from unwise landscaping practices such as over applying or over watering might include dirt, leaves, grass clippings, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.

Chemicals from household products from washing your car, painting, or household cleaners.

Toxins such as oil or antifreeze that may leak from your car.

Six Measures to Help Ensure Water Quality Control

1. Public education and outreach
2. Public participation/involvement
3. Illicit discharge detection and elimination
4. Construction site runoff control
5. Post-construction runoff control
6. Pollution prevention and good housekeeping

Avoiding Water Contamination

- ▶ Never use the gutter or storm drain system for disposal of household hazardous waste. If you wouldn't drink it, don't dump it.
- ▶ Reduce automotive emissions through regular maintenance and by limiting vehicle usage.
- ▶ Clean spills with kitty litter or absorbent material and let dry. Dispose of cleanup as solid waste.
- ▶ Follow manufacturers' directions and properly dispose of unused household chemicals like cleaners, herbicides and pesticides.
- ▶ Store toxic products and chemicals indoors in a shed or storage cabinet.
- ▶ Use the least hazardous methods first to prevent and control pest or weed problems.
- ▶ Look for and consider using the least toxic cleaning products available.
- ▶ Take unwanted hazardous materials and containers to the household hazardous waste disposal facility at the Trans-Jordan Landfill.
- ▶ Do not wash tools and equipment in gutters, driveways, or drainage ways.
- ▶ Inspect and maintain vehicles to reduce fluid leakage.
- ▶ Vehicles should be washed at a commercial car wash. Vehicles can be washed on the lawn with biodegradable soap to reduce wash water flowing to the storm drain system.
- ▶ Recycle oil. Pour used oil into an unbreakable container like a plastic milk jug, seal and label. Recycling oil could reduce national petroleum imports by 25.5 million barrels per year.
- ▶ Do not mix other materials with oil.

'Slow the Flow'

Utah is a desert state, and even if we never have another drought, the Utah Division of Water Resources says water conservation is critical because of anticipated population growth — most of which is internal. The city's water supplier is also required by Federal contracts to reduce per capita water consumption.

The goal is to reduce per capita consumption by 25% between the years 2000 and 2025. The city has reduced per capita consumption by 20 percent since the year 2000, and we fully expect to reach the 25 percent goal by 2025. But our progress is fragile and reversible. Within one season, our numbers could easily jump back up to our old wasteful levels. For example, if we all started showering two minutes longer and watering our lawns five minutes longer, this would eliminate 10 years of progress overnight.

West Jordan is on the right track. With your help, we will reach our long-term goals.

Volunteers Needed for Sustainability Committee

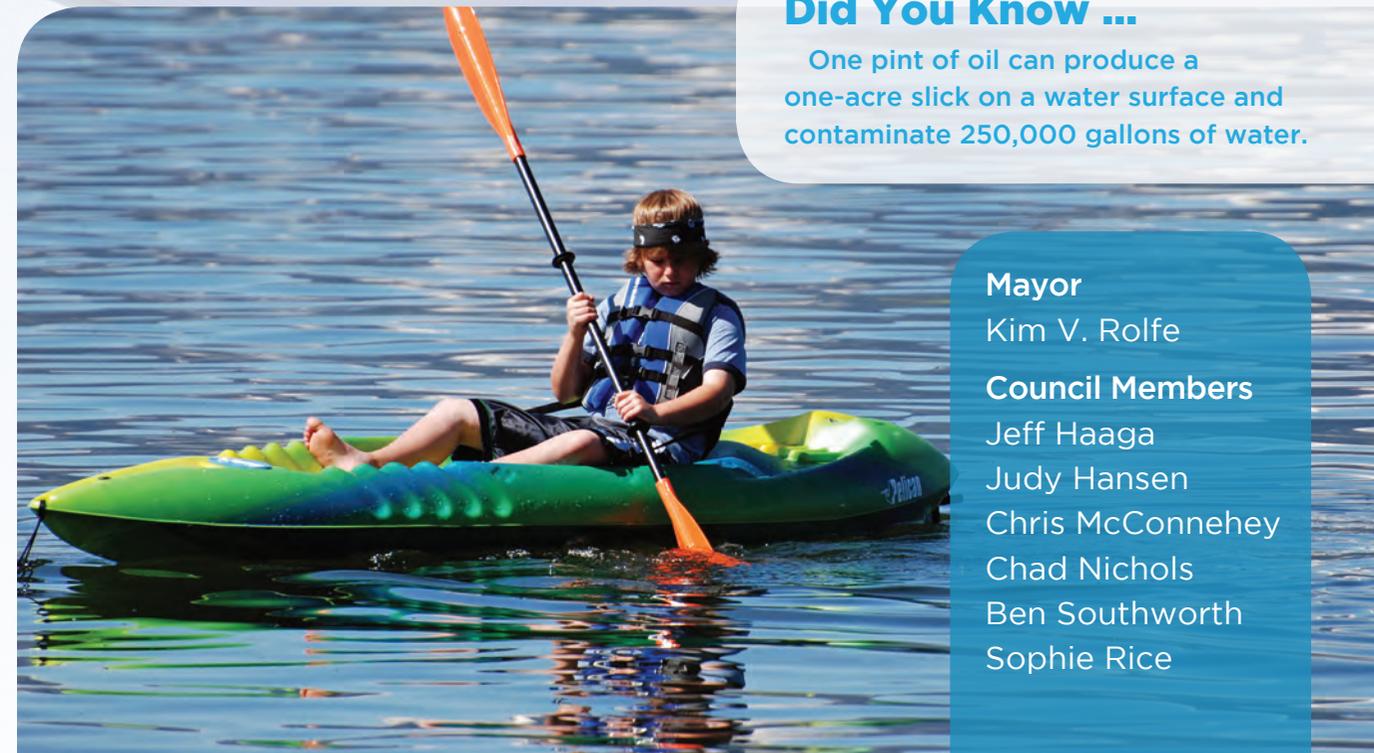
Help the City meet its water conservation goals and recommend ideas to the City Council on how the City can plan for tomorrow by adopting a variety of sustainable practices. Visit WJordan.com for more information or email info@wjordan.com.

Indoor & Outdoor Water Use

About 66% of West Jordan residents' culinary water is used for landscape irrigation. Most of us give our lawn twice as much water as it really needs. The easiest way to achieve the most water savings is to water deeply, but as infrequently as possible, depending on the weather. Try applying 1/2" of water at a time (this will soak 6-7 inches deep), and irrigate once a week in the spring, increasing gradually to once every three days in summer, then gradually back to once a week in fall. Visit conservewater.utah.gov for real-time watering recommendations.

Did You Know ...

One pint of oil can produce a one-acre slick on a water surface and contaminate 250,000 gallons of water.



Mayor
Kim V. Rolfe

Council Members
Jeff Haaga
Judy Hansen
Chris McConnehey
Chad Nichols
Ben Southworth
Sophie Rice