

Consumer Confidence Data Report

2025

JORDAN VALLEY WCD UTAH18027

This report provides your water system with the required EPA language, data table, definitions, violation information, and source water descriptions that are required in your annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). In order to meet all of the requirements of the CCR, you must include the following additional information if it pertains to your water system:

- *The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report.*
- *In communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents, as determined by the Primacy Agency, the report must contain information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report or contain a telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain a translated copy of the report and/or assistance in the appropriate language.*
- *The report must include information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water (e.g., time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings).*
- *If your water system purchases water from another source, you are required to include the current CCR year's Regulated Contaminants Detected table from your source water supply.*
- *If your water system had any violations during the current CCR Calendar year, you are required to include an explanation of the corrective action taken by the water system.*
- *If your water system is going to use the CCR to deliver a Public Notification, you must include the full public notice and return a copy of the CCR and Public Notice with the Public Notice Certification Form. This is in addition to the copy and certification form required by the CCR Rule.*
- *The requirements on how to make this report available to your customers are in R309-225-7 at <http://rules.utah.gov>, or you may contact the Division of Drinking Water at (801) 536-4200.*
- *If you have questions about this report and the CCR requirements please contact the CCR manager, Colt Smith, at (801) 536-4155 or acsmith@utah.gov.*
- *In addition to the information provided below you must also include in your CCR a list of current significant deficiencies, the date you plan to have them corrected, the date they were identified, and how you plan to fix them.*
- *If your system has 5%-10% or greater than 1,000 consumers who are non-English speakers then this report must be provided in that common language.*
- *You may submit a copy of the CCR and the certification letter to ddwreports@utah.gov.*

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: ALAN PACKARD

Phone: 801-565-4300

Source of Drinking Water

- The sources of drinking water for our system include **(pick the applicable source types for your system: 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.

- Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

1. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
2. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
3. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
4. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
5. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 at (800) 426-4791.

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 (800) 426-4791.

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. We 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>.

CONSTITUENT TABLE DEFINITIONS

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

ND/Low - High - For water systems that have multiple sources of water, the Utah Division of Drinking Water has given water systems the option of listing the test results of the constituents in one table, instead of multiple tables. To accomplish this, the lowest and highest values detected in the multiple sources are recorded in the same space in the report table.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Date - Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem out-dated.

Waivers (W) - Because some chemicals are not used or stored in areas around drinking water sources, some water systems have been given waivers that exempt them from having to take certain chemical samples, these waivers are also tied to Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type Of Water	Source ID
OLMSTEAD DIVERSION	SW	WS002A
MURDOCK DIVERSION	SW	WS002B
BATTLE CREEK INTAKE	SW	WS002D
GROVE CREEK INTAKE	SW	WS002E
WILLOW CREEK WELL	GW	WS003
1300 E 7800 S WELL	GW	WS005
1000 E 7800 S INJECTION WELL	GW	WS006
1000 E 8200 S WELL	GW	WS007
700 E 7700 S WELL	GW	WS008
700 E 8200 S WELL	GW	WS009
1300 E 7000 S WELL	GW	WS019
2000 E 8600 S WELL	GW	WS022
SLA DIV AT DEER CREEK	SW	WS023A
DRAPER DIVERSION	SW	WS023B
BELL CANYON DIVERSION	SW	WS023C
MIDDLE FORK DIVERSION	SW	WS023D
SOUTH FORK DIVERSION	SW	WS023E
ROCKY MOUTH DIVERSION	SW	WS023F
LOWER BIG WILLOW DIVERSION	SW	WS023G
1510 W 14600 S WELL	GW	WS025
SOLENA WAY WELL	GW	WS028
ALBION WELL	GW	WS030
NEWBURY DR WELL	GW	WS031
1100 E 4500 S WELL	GW	WS032
900 E 8500 S WELL	GW	WS034
WEBSTER DR WELL	GW	WS036
1500 E 9400 S	GW	WS038
COLLEGE ST WELL	GW	WS039
1400 E 6400 S WELL	GW	WS040
1590 E 4670 S WELL	GW	WS042
1330 E 8200 S WELL	GW	WS052
8773 S 1300 W - DW1	GW	WS054
1324 W POLO LN - DW2	GW	WS055
9800 S 1300 W-DW3	GW	WS056

10621 S 1300 W - DW4	GW	WS057
11059 S 1300 W - DW5	GW	WS058
8400 S 1000 W - DW8	GW	WS061
UTAH18016 - MWDSLS	SW	WS070
UTAH18160 KENECOTT ZONE A RO	GW	WS071
CUWCD UTAH25112	SW	WS072
STRAWBERRY RESERVOIR DIVERSION	SW	WS073

TCR Tables

Coliform Bacteria	Year Sampled	+ Sample Count	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	2025	0	0	5	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Microbiological Contaminants	Year Sampled	+ Sample Count	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
E. coli	2025	0	No goals	None	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Lead And Copper

	Year Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90% tiles	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.214	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2025	0	15	5.05	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids	2025	0	38.4	0	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2025	5.19	63.9	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2021, 2023, 2024, 2025	0	4.4	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2021, 2023, 2024, 2025	0.007	0.134	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoride	2022, 2023, 2024, 2025	0.042	0.522	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	2024, 2025	0.282	2.94	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2021, 2023, 2024, 2025	0	4	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	2021, 2023, 2024, 2025	10.4	99.8	500	None	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sulfate	2021, 2023, 2024, 2025	21.1	134	1000	1000	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2021, 2023, 2024, 2025	0	708	2000	2000	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	0.013	0.433	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2025	0	14.3	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters	2021, 2023, 2024, 2025	0	6	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2021, 2023, 2024, 2025	0	0.66	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	2021, 2023, 2024, 2025	0	0.66	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2022, 2024	4.3	8.5	0	30	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2023, 2024, 2025	0	1.3	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Total Organic Carbon	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Total Organic Carbon	2021, 2025	0.4	2.9	0	0	ppm	N	Naturally present in the environment.
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Turbidity	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	2021	0.25	0.26	0	0.3	NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Year Sampled	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Ethylbenzene	2023, 2024, 2025	0	22.2	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Xylenes	2023, 2024, 2025	0	0.115	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.