



# WEST JORDAN

# WATER QUALITY

## CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2023



## SAFE AND CLEAN WATER

The City of West Jordan is dedicated to providing safe and dependable water to its residents. The city is pleased to present its 2023 Water Quality report which contains important information regarding the quality of your drinking water.

## OUR WATER SOURCES

- The City of West Jordan's water supply comes from two sources:
- ▶ 85% from the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (treated water sources include mountain reservoirs, springs, wells.)
  - ▶ 15% from the city-owned groundwater wells. (Only used during summer months to help meet high water demand.)

## 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 doesn't necessarily mean that water poses a health risk.

## FLUORIDATION

In accordance with the Salt Lake Valley Health Department, the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District has been adding fluoride to drinking water since October 1, 2003. Combined with the natural fluoride already present in the water, the amount added provides about 0.6 mg/L in your tap.

## ARSENIC

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it still can contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The 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.

## NITRATE

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (ppm) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for medical advice from your healthcare provider regarding Nitrate in water.

## LEAD

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. The City of West Jordan 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 your potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you're concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have it water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize is exposure can be found online at [epa.gov/safe-water/lead](https://www.epa.gov/safe-water/lead).

For more information about other contaminants and potential health effects, please call the [Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline](https://www.epa.gov): 1-800-426-4791 or visit online: [epa.gov](https://www.epa.gov).



## WATER TESTING

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



## 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 its pristine condition.



## POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS

Water quality can be affected by several natural elements as well as chemical elements introduced by humans. Contaminants resulting from unwise landscaping practices such as over apply or over watering might include dirt, leaves, grass clippings, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.



## 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 vehicle emissions through regular maintenance and limiting usage.
- ▶ Clean spills with kitty litter or another absorbent material and let it dry.
- ▶ 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 a year.
- ▶ Do not mix other materials with oil.

## STORMWATER POLLUTION

Stormwater is NOT TREATED and can affect overall water quality. Stormwater flows through storm drains to local creeks, canals, and rivers which can then move to groundwater.

We all live downstream. Everything that is dropped, sprayed, or poured on the ground could up in stormwater. Avoid placing waste products or chemicals near or in storm drains. Protection of stormwater is key to protecting our drinking water supply.



## WHAT YOU CAN DO TO PROTECT OUR WATER SUPPLY

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. If these products are used in any way other than what they were intended, they are considered hazardous materials and could harm our storm water and water supply.

The Trans-Jordan Landfill accepts residential hazardous household waste for no charge Monday-Saturday from 8 AM to 5 PM at 10873 S. Bacchus Hwy., South Jordan. You can 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 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 doesn't come with an anti-siphon feature from the factory and can be found at a home improvement store. Remove hose bib vacuum breakers during freezing temperatures to prevent water pipe breaks.

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 laws.

## INDOOR AND 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 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 ½" of water at a time, and irrigate once a week in the spring, increasing gradually to once every three days in the summer, and then gradually back to once a week in the fall.

## '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 population growth. 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 since the year 2000, and we fully expect to reach the 25 percent goal by 2025. West Jordan is on the right track. With your help, we will reach out long-term goals.

Visit [conservewater.utah.gov](http://conservewater.utah.gov) for real-time watering recommendations.

## QUESTIONS OR INPUT

Public comment can be shared during City Council meetings. The Council meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesday each month. Find more information on our website: [westjordan.utah.gov](http://westjordan.utah.gov).

## UNUSUAL TASTE, ODOR, OR COLOR?

Promptly contact the Water Division if your water is ever discolored or you notice any changes in the taste or odor of your water. 801-569-5700 or 801-330-4528 for after-hour emergencies.

## REQUESTS OR QUESTIONS?

Water Operations: 801-569-5700

After-hour Emergencies: 801-330-4528

[publicworks@westjordan.utah.gov](mailto:publicworks@westjordan.utah.gov)

Utility Billing: 801-569-5020

The table below lists all of the parameters in the drinking water detected by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District or its suppliers in the drinking water during the calendar year of this report. The presence of these parameters in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of this report. For certain parameters, EPA and/or the State requires monitoring at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently.

Parameter	Units	Overall Average Data	Overall Max Data	Overall Min Data	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
					MCL	MCLG	Violation		
<b>PRIMARY INORGANICS</b>									
Antimony	ug/L	ND	0	ND	6.00	6.00	No	2022	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic	ug/L	1.6	7.3	ND	10	0	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from orchards.
Asbestos	MFL				7	7	No	2021	
Barium	ug/L	51.5	221.0	ND	2000	2000	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Beryllium	ug/L				4	4	No	2022	Discharge from metal refineriesand coal burning factories.
Cadmium	ug/L				5	5	No	2022	Corosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ug/L	5.5	125.0	ND	NE	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chromium	ug/L	0.0	5.0	ND	100	100	No	2022	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide, Free	ug/L	<0.002	3.000	ND	200	200	No	2022	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride	mg/L	0.63	0.80	0.10	4	4	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and discharges from fertilizers. Fluoride added at source.
Lead	ug/L	0.0	1.0	ND	NE	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Mercury	ug/L				2	2	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Nickel	ug/L	0.33	3.69	ND	NE	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate	mg/L	1.36	4.00	ND	10	10	No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Nitrite	mg/L				1	1	No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	ug/L	0.7	8.1	ND	50	50	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium	mg/L	23.5	74.2	8.0	NE	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing.
Sulfate	mg/L	52.4	239.0	5.4	1000	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Thallium	ug/L							2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TDS	mg/L	248.8	1150.0	88	2000	NE	No	2022	
Turbidity (groundwater sources)	NTU	0.2	3.6	0.01	5	NE	No	2022	MCL is 5.0 for groundwater. Suspended material from soil runoff.
Turbidity (surface water sources)	NTU	0.03	0.15	0.01	0.3	TT	No	2022	MCL is 0.3 NTU 95% of the time for surface water. Suspended material from soil runoff.
<b>SECONDARY INORGANICS - Aesthetic Standards</b>									
Aluminum	ug/L	0.0	0.0	0.0	SS = 50-200	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and treatment residuals.
Chloride	mg/L	39.1	161.0	10.00	SS = 250	NE	No	2021	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Color	CU	3.56	10.00	0.12	SS = 15	NE	No	2021	Decaying naturally occurring organic material and suspended particles.
Iron	ug/L	22.3	313	ND	SS = 300	NE	No	2021	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese	ug/L	1.3	34.00	ND	SS = 50	NE	No	2021	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Odor	TON				SS=3	NE	No	2021	Various Sources.

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					MCL	MCLG	Violation		
<b>SECONDARY INORGANICS - Aesthetic Standards (Continued)</b>									
pH		6.9	8.7	0.0	SS = 6.5-8.5	NE	No	2021	Naturally occurring and affected by chemical treatment.
Silver	ug/L				SS=100	NE	No	2021	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Zinc	ug/L	0.0	1.0	ND	SS = 5000	NE	No	2021	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
<b>UNREGULATED PARAMETERS - monitoring not required</b>									
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	mg/L	126	225	0	UR	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Carbonate	mg/L	0.3	4.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Hydroxide	mg/L	ND	0.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Total (CaCo3)	mg/L	102.3	225	0.0	UR	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring.
Ammonia	mg/L		0.3		UR	NE	No	2021	Runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring.
Bromide	ug/L	9.9	14.3	0.0	UR	NE	No	2021	Naturally occurring.
Boron	ug/L				UR	NE	No	2021	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Calcium	mg/L	42.1	87	22.70	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2014	Measures amount of organic compounds in water. Naturally occurring.
Chloropicrin	ug/L				UR	NE	No	2014	Antimicrobial, fungicide chemical compound
Cobalt	mg/L				UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Conductance	umhos/cm	419.4	1100	12.60	UR	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring.
Cyanide, Total	ug/L				UR	NE	No	2022	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizers
Dioxin	pg/L				UR	NE	No	2009	Industrial discharge from factories
Geosmin	ng/L	3.5	12.3	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor.
Hardness, Calcium	mg/L	113.0	210.0	18.0	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Hardness, Total	mg/L	173.2	381	75.60	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chromium VI	mg/L				UR	NE	No	2011	Industrial runoff and naturally occurring
Magnesium	mg/L	15.1	41.3	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Molybdenum	ug/L	0.87	0.00	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	By-product of copper and tungsten mining.
Oil & Grease	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2016	Petroleum hydrocarbons can either occur from natural underground deposits or from man made lubricants.
Orthophosphates	ug/L	2.1	20.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Potassium	mg/L	2.2	10.9	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Silica (Silicon Dioxide)	mg/L				UR	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TSS (Total Suspended Solids)	mg/L	0.2	4.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.

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Parameter	Units	Overall	Overall	Overall	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
		Average Data	Max Data	Min Data	MCL	MCLG	Violation		
<b>UNREGULATED PARAMETERS - monitoring not required (Continued)</b>									
Turbidity (distribution system)	NTU	0.5	1.8	0.1	UR	NE	No	2022	Suspended material from soil runoff.
Vanadium	ug/L	0.854	0.00	ND	UR	NE	No	2021	Naturally occurring.
<b>VOCs</b>									
Chloroform	ug/L				UR	NE	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	ug/L				UR	NE	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	ug/L				UR	NE	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	ug/L				UR	NE	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
All Other Parameters	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Various sources.
<b>PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs</b>									
Bis (2ethylhexyl) phthalate	ug/L	ND	0.06	0.81	ND	6.0	No	2022	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
All Other Parameters	ug/L	None Detected						2022	
<b>RADIOLOGICAL</b>									
Radium 226	pCi/L	0.23	1.30	-0.54	NE	NE	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 228	pCi/L	0.45	1.60	-0.30	NE	NE	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Alpha	pCi/L	0.7	2.8	7.2	-1.3	15	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Beta	pCi/L	3.9	11	0.9	50	NE	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium	ug/L	4	10	0	30	NE	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radon	pCi/L	ND	0	ND	NE	NE	No	2020	Naturally occurring in soil.
<b>DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>									
Chlorine	mg/L	0.54	0.84	0.18	4	NE	No	2022	Drinking water disinfectant.
TTHMs	ug/L	32.46	44.20	16.50	80	NE	No	2022	High result is not a violation, violation is determined on annual location average. By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	ug/L	15.99	24.20	8.98	60	NE	No	2022	High result is not a violation, violation is determined on annual location average. By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6	ug/L	0.00	54.40	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Highest Annual Location Wide Avg.	ug/L	TTHM = 40.0 ug/L, HAA5s = 22.8 ug/L					No	2022	
Bromate	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	10	0	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine Dioxide	ug/L	0.04	0.44	ND	800	NE	No	2022	Drinking water disinfectant.
Chlorite	mg/L	0.46	0.99	ND	1	0.8	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

The table below lists all of the parameters in the drinking water detected by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District or its suppliers in the drinking water during the calendar year of this report. The presence of these parameters in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of this report. For certain parameters, EPA and/or the State requires monitoring at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently.

Parameter	Units	Overall Average Data	Overall Max Data	Overall Min Data	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
					MCL	MCLG	Violation		
<b>ORGANIC MATERIAL</b>									
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	1.76	2.96	ND	TT	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring.
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	1.91	2.27	1.60	TT	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring.
UV-254	1/cm	0.02	0.04	0.01	UR	NE	No	2022	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.
<b>PROTOZOA (sampled at source water)</b>									
Cryptosporidium	Oocysts/1L	ND	ND	ND	TT	0	No	2017	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.
Giardia	Cysts/1L	1.5	7	ND	TT	0	No	2017	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>									
Total Coliform	% Positive per Month	0%	0%	0%	Not >5%	0	No	2022	MCL is for monthly compliance. All repeat samples were negative; no violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment.
HPC	MPN/mL	14.8	68	0.2	500	0	No	2022	Used to measure the overall bacteriological quality of drinking water
<b>LEAD and COPPER (tested at the consumer's tap) - monitoring required every 3 years.</b>									
Lead	ug/L	1	7	0.00	AL = 15	NE	No	2020	Lead violation is determined by the 90th percentile result. Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Copper	ug/L	164	693	43	AL = 1300	NE	No	2020	Copper violation is determined by the 90th percentile result. Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
90th Percentile		Lead = 2.23 ppb, Copper = 252 ppb							
# of sites above Action Level		Lead = 0, Copper = 0							
ng/L: nanograms per liter		HAA5s: Five Haloacetic Acids					UR: Unregulated		
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit		HPC: Heterotrophic Plate Count					TT: Treatment Technique		
CU: Color Unit		VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds					AL: Action Level		
TON: Threshold Odor Unit		PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls					SS: Secondary Standard		
umhos/cm: micro ohms per centimeter		SOCs: Synthetic Organic Chemicals							
1/cm: One / centimeter									
pCi/L: picocuries per liter									
MFL: Millions of Fibers per Liter									
MPN/mL: most probable number per millileter									
Oocysts/1L: Oocysts per 1 liter									
Cysts/1L: Cysts per 1 liter									