



CITY OF SOUTH JORDAN

2022 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER DIVISION – PUBLIC WORKS DEPT



PUBLIC WORKS DEPT MISSION

To advance a high quality of life through superior public infrastructure maintenance and utility services by delivering innovative, responsive, and efficient/effective services.

CONSERVATION

Manages the rebate programs, provides assistance for residents and assesses opportunities to improve water usage throughout South Jordan.

Assesses high water usage, monitors and checks for leaks with residents and commercial customers.

UTILITY SERVICES

Installs water meters for new construction, performs testing on existing meters, assists in collecting monthly water reads, manages hydrant meter services, and collects hydrant meter reads.

Maintains and manages the city backflow program. Provides knowledge for swing-connections and backflow operation to

CONSTRUCTION

Repairs and maintains water lines, valves, fire hydrants, meters, etc.

Works with developers and contractors on new construction of water system and testing to meet state standards.

WATER QUALITY

Ensures compliance with all federal and state water quality standards and regulations.

Takes more than 80 water samples each month throughout the City.

Installs and maintains water quality sample stations.

Investigates all water quality issues.

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.

Marks all Bluestakes requests.

SECONDARY WATER

Maintains the City's secondary water system; including pipes, weirs, pumps, meters, connection points, valves, etc.

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



WATER QUALITY

DEFINITIONS

AL	ACTION LEVEL The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCLG	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL 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.
MCL	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL 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.
mg/L	MILLIGRAMS PER LITER



HOW MUCH LEAD AND COPPER IS IN THE WATER?

The amount of Lead and Copper were below the Action Level (AL).

The range of detected lead was 0.0 - 3.0 ppb; the AL for Lead is 15 ppb.

The range of detected Copper was 7.8 - 300 ppb; the AL for Copper is 1300 ppb.

ND	NOT DETECTED
NE	NONE ESTABLISHED
NTU	NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNIT
	A measure of cloudiness of the water.
pCi/L	PICOCURIES PER LITER
	A measure of radiation
PPM	PARTS PER MILLION
TT	TREATMENT TECHNIQUE
	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ug/L	MICROGRAMS PER LITER

INVESTIGATING WATER QUALITY

ODOR & TASTE

This can be caused by a number of different factors, including but not limited to algae growth in the mountain reservoirs in late summer, stagnant water during winter, chlorine levels.

Although these issues just make the water taste or smell different, always contact the Water Division if you notice a problem.

CLOUDY OR MILKY

This is most often caused by air in the water lines. Fill a glass with water and if it is air it will become clear after 10-15 minutes.

If the water remains cloudy or if there is a smell with the cloudiness contact the water division immediately.

DISCOLORED

Is the water pink, reddish-brown, or muddy?

This can be caused by natural occurring sediments in the plumbing lines, dirt from water leak repair, water softener malfunctions or sediments from your water heater. The Water Division will help investigate the cause for free.

2022 JORDAN VALLEY WATER CONSERVA

The table below lists all of the parameters in the drinking water detected by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District during the calendar year of this report. The presence of these parameters in the water does not necessarily indicate a health risk. The data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of this report. For most parameters, testing is done once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently. For questions re

PARAMETER	UNITS	2022 AVERAGE	2022 MAXIMUM	2022 MINIMUM	MONITORING	
					MCL	MCLG
PRIMARY INORGANICS						
Arsenic	ug/L	1.0	3.7	ND	10.0	0.05
Barium	ug/L	51.5	150.0	ND	2000	2000
Copper	ug/L	5.5	125.0	ND	NE	M
Fluoride	mg/L	0.5	0.9	ND	4.0	4.0
Lead	ug/L	0.04	1.0	ND	NE	M
Nitrate	mg/L	1.2	2.9	ND	10.0	10.0
Nitrite	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	1.0	1.0
Selenium	ug/L	0.6	8.1	ND	50.0	50.0
Sodium	mg/L	19.9	74.2	8.0	NE	M
Sulfate	mg/L	51.0	239.0	5.4	1000	M
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	249	652	88	2000	M
Turbidity (groundwater sources)	NTU	0.2	0.7	0.01	5.0	M
Turbidity (surface water sources)	NTU	0.03	0.1	0.01	0.3	T
ORGANIC MATERIAL						
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	1.8	3.0	ND	TT	M
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	1.9	2.3	1.6	TT	M
UV-254	1/cm	.02	.04	.01	UR	M

VALLEY DISTRICT WATER QUALITY DATA

Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD) or its suppliers in the drinking water during the year. This does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the following parameters, EPA and/or the State requires monitoring at a frequency less than that required for JVWCD water quality data, please call (801) 446-2000.

VIOLATING CRITERIA		LAST SAMPLED	COMMENTS/LIKELY SOURCE
CLG	VIOLATION		
0.0	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from orchards.
0.000	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
0.000	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
0.0	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and discharges from fertilizers. Fluoride added at source.
0.000	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
0.0	No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
0.0	No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
0.0	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
0.000	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing.
0.000	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
0.000	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
0.000	No	2022	MCL is 5.0 for groundwater. Suspended material from soil runoff.
0.000	No	2022	MCL is 0.3 NTU 95% of the time for surface water. Suspended material from soil runoff.
0.000	No	2022	Naturally occurring.
0.000	No	2022	Naturally occurring.
0.000	No	2022	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.

2022 JORDAN VALLEY WATER CONSERVATION

PARAMETER	UNITS	2022 AVERAGE	2022 MAXIMUM	2022 MINIMUM	MONITORING	
					MCL	...
DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
Chlorine	mg/L	0.7	1.3	0.02	4.0	
RADIOLOGICAL						
Radium 226	pCi/L	0.2	1.3	-0.5	NE	
Radium 228	pCi/L	0.4	1.3	-0.3	NE	
Gross-Alpha	pCi/L	2.9	7.2	0.5	15.0	
Gross-Beta	pCi/L	3.8	11.0	0.9	50.0	
Uranium	ug/L	3.8	10.1	0.002	30.0	
Radon	pCi/L	ND	ND	ND	NE	

2022 SOUTH JORDAN CITY

For questions regarding South Jordan City water quality...

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION	RANGE DETECTED	UNITS	MCLG	...
MICROBIOLOGICAL					
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0.0% - 0.0%	% Positive per Month	0	No
LEAD & COPPER - (TESTED AT THE CONSUMER'S TAP)					
Lead	No	ND - 3	ug/L	NE	AL =
Copper	No	7.8 - 300	ug/L	NE	AL =
90th Percentile	No	Lead = 3 ppb, Copper = 300 ppb			
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS					
Chlorine	No	0.01-1.1	mg/L	NE	
TTHMs	No	ND-70.0	ug/L	NE	
HAA5s	No	ND-39.0	ug/L	NE	

Health Advisory: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least one or more of the following chemicals in concentrations that may pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained at [www.epa.gov](#). Some vulnerable populations, such as immunocompromised persons, infants, and the elderly, may be particularly vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from drinking contaminated water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and Giardia are available at [www.epa.gov](#).

ANCY DISTRICT WATER QUALITY DATA

DRINKING CRITERIA		LAST SAMPLED	COMMENTS/LIKELY SOURCE
MCLG	VIOLATION		
NE	No	2022	Drinking water disinfectant.
NE	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
NE	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
NE	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
NE	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
NE	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring in soil.

ITY WATER QUALITY DATA

For more information on water quality data, please call South Jordan City at (801) 446-HELP.

MCL	YEAR SAMPLED	COMMENTS/LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
>5%	2022	MCL is for monthly compliance.
15 ppb	2020	Lead violation is determined by the 90th percentile result. Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
= 1300 ppb	2020	Copper violation is determined by the 90th percentile result. Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
4	2022	Drinking water disinfectant.
80	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
60	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water is unsafe to drink. For more information on water quality data, please call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others. People such as persons with cancer **undergoing chemotherapy**, persons who have undergone organ transplants, and persons who are immunocompromised are particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. Additional information on contaminants that may be present in drinking water that is not from drinking water and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

COMPLETED 2022 PROJECTS & ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Replaced Skye Drive culinary water main
2. Added water conservation technician position
3. Expanded water division to 25 employees
4. Added hardscape and curbing rebates

WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Water Wise Plant Rebates - 257

Toilet Rebates - 41

Fixture Rebates - 12

Water Customer Portal Sign-Ups: 330

Grass Removal Rebates: 433 rebates amounting to 286,394 square feet of grass removed





BACKFLOW PREVENTION

South Jordan City is dedicated to providing our residents and customers with safe, clean, drinking water. Maintaining a backflow prevention program is one of the ways the City accomplishes this goal. A joint responsibility between the City and its residents/customers must exist to ensure all areas of the water distribution system are adequately protected.

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 drinking and secondary water to be used or connected at the same time.

Learn more at sjc.utah.gov/water

OR

Contact Justin Blake

jblake@sjc.utah.gov | (801) 446-HELP



TOP 5 TIPS FOR CONSERVING WHEN YOU WATER

1. Consider lowering your watering times. On average, a sprinkler zone uses 1,020 gallons per watering.
2. Install a smart controller to have greater control of the sprinkler system, and skip watering on weather events such as rain or windy days.
3. Fix leaking irrigation valves or water service leaks outside of the home and leaky toilets, pipes, fixtures, etc. inside the home.
4. Create hydrozones to match watering times to plant irrigation demand. Consider installing drip systems, on their own zone, for shrubs, trees, and water efficient plants.
5. Raise lawnmower height to allow grass to grow longer, healthier and to prevent evaporation.

Avoid Overwatering

- In Utah, residential landscapes can appear stressed in March, prior to the start of the irrigation season. Overwatering tends to occur in April-May. In June-July, if clocks are not adjusted, the landscape appears stressed once again. In response, irrigation supply is increased and not adjusted for the remainder of the season, leading to overwatering from August-October.
- There is ample opportunity to conserve water through irrigation clock adjustments. Refer to page 12 for tricks and tips on how conserve water by monitoring outdoor use.



DRINKING WATER CONSUMPTION

The online portal allows you to:

- Access your hourly, daily, and monthly water usage
- Set water usage goals and receive text/email alert usage reminders
- View your water usage in comparison to your neighborhood average

To sign up* visit
sjc.utah.gov/wateruse



*When you sign up a one-time \$20 credit will be applied to your utility bill within 60 days of creating a water usage goal.



UTAH'S REGIONAL CONSERVATION GOALS

REAL SOLUTIONS FOR SAVING WATER

An estimated 60% of residential water use is for outdoor purposes. The main way to reduce outdoor water usage is to cut down the amount of time for each zone on sprinkler systems. The next best way is to remove grass and convert areas to water-wise landscaping. A combination of the two efforts is a great start to reducing water use.

SOUTH JORDAN CITY'S GOAL

While the progress we've made is excellent, the continued growth and demand for water continues, especially in South Jordan. 2022 was an extremely tough water year for the state of Utah. The drought conditions across much of the state were considered severe. South Jordan has goals of reducing water usage throughout the city, and has multiple programs and policies in place to achieve this goal. These include grass-removal rebates, leak detection systems, water customer portal, landscape re-design, new construction requirements, and more.

CITY HALL BUILDING LANDSCAPING RE-DESIGN PROJECT

The landscaping surrounding the building consists of turf grass and overgrown shrubs that were watered with pop-up sprayers. Pop-up sprayers are planned to be removed and converted to dripline irrigation. This project is intended to be a water-wise landscape, to conserve water and beautify the landscaping around City Hall.

PARKSTRIP MASTER PLAN

The City has completed the designs of parkstrips along 2700 W. and 11400 S. Work is planned to start in 2023, with removal and re-construction of these parkstrips to change to water-wise landscaping.

BEFORE



WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE



BEFORE AND AFTER

AFTER



LANDSCAPING: NEW CONSTRUCTION





WAYS TO REACH OUR CONSERVATION GOALS

South Jordan City provides over \$1,450 per residence in different rebates and programs to encourage residents to save water and save money.

FLIP YOUR STRIP PROGRAM

Water-wise plants rebate, drip system conversion kit, weed barrier, and rock mulch

HARDSCAPE REBATE

Receive up to \$500 for removing currently watered turf-grass and replacing with hardscape material (concrete, pavers, brick, patio).

CURBING REBATE

Remove 150+ square feet of currently watered turf-grass to create a “shape, or perimeter area” with curbing, rock, and plants, and receive up to \$250 for curbing material.



TOILET REBATE

Replace a pre-1992 toilet (1.6+ gal/flush) with a water-efficient toilet (1.28 or less gal/flush) and receive up to \$100 per toilet. Limit of 2 toilets per residence.

INDOOR WATER FIXTURE REBATE

Replace a pre-2005 fixture with a new water Efficient low-flow fixture to receive up to \$100 per fixture. Limit of 2 fixtures per residence.

**LEARN MORE AT
WATERSMARTSOJO.ORG**



WATER SMART SOJO

SOUTH JORDAN CITY

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