Magna Water District
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
2021

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Emergency Contact Information

Magna Water District is always exploring effective ways to notify customers in case of a boil order or other water-related emergency. Please sign up on our website for email or text alerts: https://www.magnawater.com/

IS MY WATER SAFE?

YES! Your drinking water meets or exceeds the standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, and the Division of Drinking Water.

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from 10 wells located in two well fields. Magna Water District owns the land around these wells and restricts any activity that could contaminate them. Additional water is purchased through a perpetual yearly contract with Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, which provides a redundant supply source in case of emergencies.

Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District provides a portion of the water distributed by Magna Water District. Water quality reports for Jordan Valley Water can be found at: https://jvwcd.org/water/wqrpage.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring constituents. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Some naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the concentration of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Types of contaminants include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
- **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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems;
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Is my drinking water treated?

Magna Water District operates a state-of-the-art electrodialysis reversal (EDR) facility to reduce or remove total dissolved solids (TDS), naturally occurring arsenic, and perchlorate. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

HOW DO I MEASURE HOW SAFE THE WATER IS?

The maximum contaminant level or MCL's for drinking water are set at very stringent levels to protect public health. To understand the possible health effects described for EPA regulated constituents, a person would have to drink a half-gallon of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Drinking Water Quality Data Tables

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the contaminants in drinking water provided by public water systems. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected in your drinking water.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State of Utah requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions above the table.

DRINKING WATER QUALITY TABLES

Data collected from water delivered in 2021 and earlier.
NA - not applicable, NE - not established, ND - not detected,
MCL = maximum contaminant level, MCLG = maximum contaminant level goal

Parameter (units)	MCLG	MCL	Detect Average	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Notes / Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Note: There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5, µg/L)	NA	60	10.0	1.0	22.7	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes, µg/L)	NA	80	25.3	5.3	50.2	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Other Organic Chemicals								
No other regulated organics were detected								
Primary Inorganic Chemicals								
Arsenic (µg/L)	0	10	6.7	6.1	7.0	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate as nitrogen (mg/L)	10	10	1.0	NA	NA	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/L)	4	90% of homes <15	All samples <15	NA	NA	2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Copper (µg/L)	1.3	90% of homes <1.3	1 sample >1.3	NA	NA	2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.

DRINKING WATER QUALITY TABLES (continued)

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Parameter (units)	MCLG	MCL	Detect Average	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Notes / Typical Source
				Low	High			
Microorganisms								
E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system	0	0	0	NA	NA	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform (RTCR)	0	All repeat samples are negative	0% (Note 1)	0%	0%	2021	No	MCL is for monthly compliance. All repeat samples were negative (see note 1). No violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste; naturally occurring in the environment.
Note 1: A single residential sample tested positive for total coliform, but subsequent testing determined that the source of contamination was in the home and not from the water distribution system.								
Radionuclides								
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	NE	15	<2.1	NA	NA	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	0	50	8.6	NA	NA	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	NE	NE	<0.29	NA	NA	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits

DRINKING WATER QUALITY TABLES (continued)

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Parameter (units)	MCLG	MCL	Detect Average	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Notes / Typical Source
				Low	High			
Secondary Inorganics								
EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply with the standard.								
Odor (0-5 Scale)	3	NE	2	NA	NA	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Color (Color Units)	15	NE	5	NA	NA	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
pH (pH Units)	6.5-8.5	NE	7.7	NA	NA	2018	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS, mg/L)	500	2000	641	536	740	2021	No	Naturally occurring substances
Unregulated Constituents								
Hardness as calcium carbonate (mg/L)	60-120	NE	115	97.9	135	2021	No	Naturally occurring minerals (scale: <60 soft, 61-120 moderately hard, 121-180 hard, >180 very hard)
Trichlorotrifluoroethane (Freon 113, µg/L)	NE	NE (Note 2)	6.7	NA	NA	2021	No	Refrigerant, solvent, and aerosol propellant.
Perchlorate - finished Blend (µg/L)	NE	NE (Note 3)	2.2	1.6	3.6	2022	No	Used in manufacture of solid rocket propellants, munitions, fireworks, etc.
Note 2: CA has set a public health goal of 4,000. Note 3: CA has a current MCL of 6. EPA has proposed but not yet adopted an MCL as high as 56.								

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional Information for 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.

Magna Water District 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.

Additional Information for Arsenic

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

Magna Water District can remove more arsenic from the water, beyond what the EPA requires, but the cost for additional treatment would be overly burdensome to Magna residents. 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.