WATER QUALITY REPORT 2023

Magna Water District

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DRINK LOCAL TAP WATER!

Magna Water

2023 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Spanish (Espanol)

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

Dear Magna Water Customer,

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 ten 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 2022 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	13.2	ND	26.7	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes, µg/L)	NA	80	32.7	2.4	54.4	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Other Organic Chemicals								
No other regulated organics were detected. Monitored parameters include pesticides, herbicides, volatile organics, semivolatile organics, and carbamates)								
Primary Inorganic Chemicals								
Arsenic (µg/L)	0	10	5.2	2.8	8.5	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate as nitrogen (mg/L)	10	10	0.97	NA	NA	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (mg/L)	4	90% of homes <0.015	All samples <0.015	NA	NA	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Copper (mg/L)	1.3	90% of homes <1.3	All samples <1.3	NA	NA	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Asbestos (MFL)	7.0	7.0	ND	NA	NA	2023	No	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains, erosion of natural deposits

DRINKING WATER QUALITY TABLES (continued)

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			
Microorganisms								
E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system	0	0	0	NA	NA	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform (RTCR)	0	All repeat samples are negative	0	NA	NA	2023	No	MCL is for monthly compliance. All samples or repeat samples were negative. No violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste; naturally occurring in the environment.
Radionuclides								
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	NE	15	3.4	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	0	50	6.6	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	NE	5	0.37	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits

DRINKING WATER QUALITY TABLES (continued)

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			
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	ND	NA	NA	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Color (Color Units)	15	NE	10	NA	NA	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
pH (pH Units)	6.5-8.5	NE	7.5	7.3	7.8	2023	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS, mg/L)	500	2000	639	460	848	2023	No	Naturally occurring substances
Unregulated Constituents								
Hardness as calcium carbonate (mg/L)	60-120	NE	105	58	185	2023	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 1)	8.6	ND	17.2	2023	No	Refrigerant, solvent, and aerosol propellant.
Perchlorate - finished Blend (µg/L)	NE	NE (Note 2)	1.7	0.49	3.02	2023	No	Used in manufacture of solid rocket propellants, munitions, fireworks, etc.
Note 1: In the absence of a federal drinking water standard for this compound, CA has set public health goal of 4,000 µg/L. Note 2: In the absence of a federal drinking water standard for this compound, CA has set public health goal of 1 µg/L.								

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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.

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 (continued)

Magna Water District Needs Your Help to Complete the EPA-Mandated Lead and Copper Water Line Inventory

In 2022, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued a Lead and Copper Rule Revision for all drinking water systems. The revisions are designed to address potential sources of lead in drinking water supplies across the country. As required by the EPA, Magna Water District is working on a systemwide water service line inventory to identify, document and develop a plan to address any lead pipes in its system – including residential homes and businesses -- by October 2024.

Magna Water District sent letters to homes and businesses built prior to 1990 in February 2023 with a request to fill out a survey based on the results of a simple lead pipe test using a magnet and key or coin. We will be reaching out again to owners of properties built before 1990 who have not responded to our initial request. If you receive notice that your home or business needs to be investigated, please complete the 5-minute survey to help us ensure we have a complete service line inventory.

Going forward under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions, more lead and copper monitoring and reporting to the public is required. In the future, additional information about lead and copper will be available on the Magna Water District website and within future Consumer Confidence Reports like the one you are currently reading. Magna Water District will let you know whether lead pipes are identified at your home or business. If lead pipes are found, we will evaluate and implement additional lead mitigation efforts and coordinate with you for the possible removal and replacement of the service line.

JORDAN VALLEY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
Consumer Confidence Report Data
2023

Report: B

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	2023 Average	2023 Maximum	2023 Minimum	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
					MCL	MCLG	Violation		
PRIMARY INORGANICS									
Antimony	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	6.00	6.00	No	2023	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic	ug/L	1.2	4.3	ND	10.0	0.0	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from orchards.
Asbestos	MFL	ND	ND	ND	7.0	7.0	No	2021	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	ug/L	54.4	134.0	ND	2000	2000	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Beryllium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	4	4	No	2023	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories.
Cadmium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	5.00	5.00	No	2023	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ug/L	1.3	38.0	ND	NE	NE	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chromium	ug/L	0.3	9.4	ND	100.0	100.0	No	2023	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide, Free	ug/L	0.7	3.7	ND	200.0	200.0	No	2023	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride	mg/L	0.4	0.9	ND	4.0	4.0	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and discharges from fertilizers. Fluoride added at source.
Lead	ug/L	0.06	1.0	ND	NE	NE	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Mercury	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	2.00	2.00	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from landfills.
Nickel	ug/L	0.3	3.5	ND	NE	NE	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate	mg/L	1.1	2.9	ND	10.0	10.0	No	2023	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Nitrite	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	1.0	1.0	No	2023	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	ug/L	0.4	2.4	ND	50.0	50.0	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium	mg/L	20.0	74.2	8.0	NE	NE	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing.
Sulfate	mg/L	51.3	118.0	13.5	1000	NE	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Thallium	ug/L	0.00001	0.0002	ND	2.0	0.5	No	2023	Leaching from ore-processing sites and discharges from electronics, glass and drug factories.
TDS	mg/L	272	652	28	2000	NE	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity (groundwater sources)	NTU	0.2	0.6	0.01	5.0	NE	No	2023	MCL is 5.0 for groundwater. Suspended material from soil runoff.
Turbidity (surface water sources)	NTU	0.03	0.8	0.01	0.3	TT	No	2023	MCL is 0.3 NTU 95% of the time for surface water. Suspended material from soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly % Meeting TT	%	100% (Treatment Technique requirement applies only to treated surface water sources)							
SECONDARY INORGANICS - Aesthetic Standards									
Aluminum	ug/L	2.8	50.0	ND	SS = 50-200	NE	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and treatment residuals.
Chloride	mg/L	44.9	161.0	10.0	SS = 250	NE	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Color	CU	4.2	10.0	0.1	SS = 15	NE	No	2022	Decaying naturally occurring organic material and suspended particles.
Iron	ug/L	10.4	313.0	ND	SS = 300	NE	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese	ug/L	1.7	34.0	ND	SS = 50	NE	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Odor	TON	ND	ND	ND	SS = 3	NE	No	2022	Various sources.
pH		7.7	8.8	6.8	SS = 6.5-8.5	NE	No	2023	Naturally occurring and affected by chemical treatment.
Silver	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	SS = 100	NE	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Zinc	ug/L	0.06	1.3	ND	SS = 5000	NE	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS - monitoring not required									
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	mg/L	132.5	225.0	50.7	UR	NE	No	2023	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Carbonate	mg/L	0.4	4.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Hydroxide	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Total ($CaCo_3$)	mg/L	107.7	225.0	14.0	UR	NE	No	2023	Naturally occurring.
Ammonia	mg/L	0.3	0.3	0.3	UR	NE	No	2018	Runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring.
Bromide	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2021	Naturally occurring.
Boron	ug/L	35.0	39.0	31.0	UR	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Calcium	mg/L	42.3	74.9	22.7	UR	NE	No	2023	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	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2014	Antimicrobial, fungicide chemical compound.
Cobalt	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Conductance	umhos/cm	427.5	1100.0	33.8	UR	NE	No	2023	Naturally occurring.
Cyanide, Total	ug/L	0.4	2.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Dioxin	pg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2009	Industrial discharge from factories.
Geosmin	ng/L	3.0	12.3	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor.
Hardness, Calcium	mg/L	113.4	186.0	12.0	UR	NE	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Hardness, Total	mg/L	174.5	357.0	75.6	UR	NE	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chromium VI	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2011	Industrial runoff and naturally occurring.
Magnesium	mg/L	14.9	41.3	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Molybdenum	ug/L	ND	ND	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	0.01	0.2	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Potassium	mg/L	2.2	10.9	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Silica (Silicon Dioxide)	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TSS (Total Suspended Solids)	mg/L	0.25	4.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity (distribution system)	NTU	0.3	0.9	0.1	UR	NE	No	2023	Suspended material from soil runoff.
Vanadium	ug/L	1.4	3.3	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring.
VOCs									
Chloroform	ug/L	4.78	27.87	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	ug/L	0.65	5.13	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	ug/L	1.53	6.80	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
All Other Parameters	ug/L	1.01	31.27	ND	Various	Various	No	2023	Various sources.
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs									
Bis (2ethylhexyl) phthalate	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	6.0	0.0	No	2023	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
All Other Parameters	ug/L	All ND			Various	Various	No	2023	Various sources.
RADIOLOGICAL									
Radium 226	pCi/L	0.2	1.3	-0.5	NE	NE	No	2023	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 228	pCi/L	0.3	1.3	-0.3	NE	NE	No	2023	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Alpha	pCi/L	2.6	7.2	0.5	15.0	NE	No	2023	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Beta	pCi/L	3.8	11.0	0.9	50.0	NE	No	2023	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium	ug/L	3.5	7.5	0.0	30.0	NE	No	2023	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radon	pCi/L	ND	ND	ND	NE	NE	No	2020	Naturally occurring in soil.
DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS									
Chlorine	mg/L	0.8	1.5	0.01	4.0	NE	No	2023	Drinking water disinfectant.
TTHMs	ug/L	19.2	66.3	ND	80.0	NE	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	ug/L	16.0	65.1	ND	60.0	NE	No	2023	High result is not a violation, violation is determined on annual location average. By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6	ug/L	53.0	70.9	32.3	UR	NE	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Highest Annual Location Wide Avg.	ug/L	**TTHM = 45.6 ug/L, HAA5s = 28.8 ug/L**							
Bromate	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	10.0	NE	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine Dioxide	ug/L	0.003	0.04	ND	800	NE	No	2023	Drinking water disinfectant.
Chlorite	mg/L	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.00	0.80	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
ORGANIC MATERIAL									
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	1.8	2.9	ND	TT	NE	No	2023	Naturally occurring.
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	2.2	2.7	1.8	TT	NE	No	2023	Naturally occurring.
UV-254	1/cm	0.02	0.04	0.02	UR	NE	No	2023	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.
PROTOZOA (sampled at source water)									
Cryptosporidium	Oocysts/1L	0.002	0.01	ND	TT	0.00	No	2017	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.
Giardia	Cysts/1L	0.1	0.5	0.0	TT	0.00	No	2017	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform	% Positive per Month	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Not >5%	0.00	No	2023	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	8.2	56.0	2.0	500.0	0.0	No	2023	Used to measure the overall bacteriological quality of drinking water

mg/L: milligrams per liter
ug/L: micrograms per liter
pg/L: picograms per liter
ng/L: nanograms per liter
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
CU: Color Unit
TON: Threshold Odor Unit
umhos/cm: micro ohms per centimeter
1/cm: One / centimeter
pCi/L: picocuries per liter
MFL: Millions of Fibers per Liter
MPN/mL: most probable number per milliliter
Oocysts/1L: Oocysts per 1 liter
Cysts/1L: Cysts per 1 liter

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes
HAA5s: Five Haloacetic Acids
HPC: Heterotrophic Plate Count
VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds
PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls
SOCs: Synthetic Organic Chemicals

ND: None Detected
NA: Not Applicable
NE: Not Established
UR: Unregulated
TT: Treatment Technique
AL: Action Level
SS: Secondary Standard

JORDAN VALLEY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
Consumer Confidence Report Data - UCMR 5
2023

Report: UCMR Appendix

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 for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. 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	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
					MCL	MCLG	Violation		
Unregulated Parameters									
Lithium, Total	ug/L	2.8	16	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO DA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) is a monitoring program mandated by EPA. It requires public water systems to monitor various sites every three (3) years for different parameters selected by EPA. This rule collects occurance data on parameters that EPA is considering for regulation. Sometimes EPA includes parameters that already have an MCL but they would like to know the occurance of it at significantly lower levels than the current analytical method allows. These numbers represent samples taken during the monitoring period which began in 2023 and will conclude in 2025.
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2023	

mg/L: milligrams per liter
ug/L: micrograms per liter
ng/L: nanograms per liter

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

ND: None Detected
NA: Not Applicable
NE: Not Established
UR: Unregulated