MAGNA WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2019

Spanish (Espanol)

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

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.

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.

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).

HOW DO I GET INVOLVED?

Regularly scheduled water district board meetings are posted at the Magna Water District Administration Building at 8885 West 3500 South a week prior to the meeting. The meeting schedule and other public notices are also posted at magnawater.com.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- **Take short showers** - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- **Shut off water** while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- **Use a water-efficient showerhead**. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- **Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full**. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- **Water plants only when necessary**.
- **Fix leaky toilets and faucets**. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- **Adjust sprinklers** so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.

Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

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, provides a redundant supply source in case of emergencies.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include 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:

- **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;
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- **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;
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

PROTECTING OUR WATER SOURCES

Surface water (lakes and reservoirs) or ground water (aquifers) serve as sources of drinking water, known as "*source water*". A Drinking Water Source Protection Plan was completed in 2014. A copy is available upon request by inquiring at the Magna Water District Administration Building at 8885 West 3500 South, or by calling (801) 250-2118.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- **Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides** - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- **Pick up after your pets**.
- If you have your own septic system, properly **maintain your septic system** to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- **Dispose of chemicals properly**; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- **Volunteer in your community**. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- **Organize a storm drain stenciling project** with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Emergency Contact Information

Magna Water is always exploring effective ways to notify customers in case of a boil order or other water-related emergency. If you would like to be included on our emergency contact list, please submit your name, address, mobile phone number, and email address to our administrative office or email the information to info@magnawater.com.

HELP PROTECT YOUR DRINKING WATER!

Public drinking water in your area comes from water wells that tap underground aquifers underlying the town of Magna. You live; work and play on your drinking recharge area!

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Household Hazardous Waste is a Threat

Many hazardous products and chemicals such as cleaners, oils and pesticides are used in the home every day. When discarded, these products are called household hazardous waste. Because chemicals found in household hazardous wastes can contaminate soil and groundwater, generate hazardous emissions at landfills and disrupt water treatment plants, it is important to properly dispose of them. Please properly use, store and dispose of household hazardous waste. Don't dump wastes down a drain or onto the ground.

Pesticides and fertilizers applied to plants during crop, lawn, and garden maintenance may leach into the groundwater and cause contamination. Proper storage, mixing, application, spill cleanup, watering, and disposal procedures should be a part of your best management practices.

Minimize waste! The fewer pesticides and hazardous products you buy, the fewer you will have to store. Therefore, only purchase the amount and kind of hazardous products that are needed. Hazardous materials should always be stored in sound, properly labeled, original containers, and used in accordance with manufacturer's directions.

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.

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.

DESCRIPTION OF WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

Your water is 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 to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Drinking Water Quality Data Tables

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water.

All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health.

A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 below the table.

DRINKING WATER QUALITY TABLES

Data collected from water delivered in 2019

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Notes / Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (µg/L)	NA	60	8.9	1.1	8.9	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	NA	80	26.3	5.3	46.8	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (µg/L)	0	10	5.4	4.3	6.5	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (mg/L)	10	10	2.8	NA	NA	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system	0	0	0	NA	NA	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform (RTCR)	0	All repeat samples are negative	0%	0%	0%	2019	No	MCL is for monthly compliance. All repeat samples were negative. No violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste; naturally occurring in the environment.
Organic Contaminants								
No additional regulated organics were detected								

DRINKING WATER QUALITY TABLES, CONTINUED

Data collected from water delivered from 2019 and earlier.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Notes / Typical Source
				Low	High			
Lead and Copper								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Lead (ppb)	4	90% of homes <15 ppb	All samples <15 ppb	NA	NA	2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	90% of homes <1.3 ppm	1 sample >1.3 ppm	NA	NA	2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Radiologic								
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;
Secondary Contaminants (NSDWRs)								
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

ADDITIONAL MONITORING

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring – Round 4

Parameter	Units	Average	Low	High
Unregulated Parameters				
alpha-BHC	ug/L	ND	ND	ND
Chlorpyrifos	ug/L	ND	ND	ND
Dimethipin	ug/L	ND	ND	ND
Ethoprop	ug/L	ND	ND	ND
Merphos-Oxone	ug/L	ND	ND	ND
Oxyfluorfen	ug/L	ND	ND	ND
Permethrin	ug/L	ND	ND	ND
Profenofos	ug/L	ND	ND	ND
Tebuconazole	ug/L	ND	ND	ND
Butylated Hydroxyanisole	ug/L	ND	ND	ND
O-Toluidine	ug/L	ND	ND	ND
Quinoline	ug/L	ND	ND	ND
Germanium	ug/L	0.05	ND	0.15
Manganese	ug/L	0.335	0.22	0.45
Regulated Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	ug/L	17.4	16.9	17.9
HAA6Br Group	ug/L	13.6	12.0	15.2
HAA9 Group	ug/L	26.3	25.3	27.2

DRINKING WATER UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

In this report you may have found units and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these units, we have provided the definitions below, in the following table.

Unit	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS

In this report you may have seen terms that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below, in the following table.

Term	Definition
MCLG	**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	**MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	**TT:** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	**AL:** Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	**Variances and Exemptions:** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	**MRDLG:** Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	**MRDL:** Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
NE	**NE:** Not Established: no established regulation at this level.
NSDWR	National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations or SDWRs (or secondary standards) are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.

JORDAN VALLEY WATER

Magna Water District partners with Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District to augment the drinking water we produce from local sources. The table below lists the parameters detected in the Jordan Valley water.

JORDAN VALLEY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
Consumer Confidence Report Data
2019

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	2019 Average	2019 Maximum	2019 Minimum	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
					MCL	MCLG	Violation		
PRIMARY INORGANICS									
Antimony	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	6.00	6.00	No	2019	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic	ug/L	1.2	2.4	ND	10.0	0.0	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from orchards.
Asbestos	MFL	ND	ND	ND	7.0	7.0	No	2019	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	ug/L	45.7	75.1	ND	2000	2000	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Beryllium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	4	4	No	2019	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories.
Cadmium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	5.00	5.00	No	2019	Corosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ug/L	18.1	125.0	ND	NE	NE	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chromium	ug/L	0.2	7.1	ND	100.0	100.0	No	2019	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide, Free	ug/L	0.3	2.0	ND	200.0	200.0	No	2019	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride	mg/L	0.6	1.1	0.1	4.0	4.0	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and discharges from fertilizers. Fluoride added at source.
Lead	ug/L	0.2	1.4	ND	NE	NE	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Mercury	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	2.00	2.00	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from landfills.
Nickel	ug/L	0.2	2.9	ND	NE	NE	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate	mg/L	1.0	2.8	ND	10.0	10.0	No	2019	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Nitrite	mg/L	0.1	1.0	ND	1.0	1.0	No	2019	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	ug/L	0.6	4.1	ND	50.0	50.0	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium	mg/L	19.1	74.2	10.0	NE	NE	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing.
Sulfate	mg/L	55.1	239.0	6.0	1000	NE	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Thallium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	2.0	0.5	No	2019	Leaching from ore-processing sites and discharges from electronics, glass and drug factories.
TDS	mg/L	248.3	652.0	51.5	2000	NE	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity (groundwater sources)	NTU	0.2	0.6	ND	5.0	NE	No	2019	MCL is 5.0 for groundwater. Suspended material from soil runoff.
Turbidity (surface water sources)	NTU	ND	0.3	ND	0.3	TT	No	2019	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	12.2	60.0	ND	SS = 50-200	NE	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and treatment residuals.
Chloride	mg/L	35.0	161.0	10.0	SS = 250	NE	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Color	CU	3.0	10.0	0.5	SS = 15	NE	No	2019	Decaying naturally occurring organic material and suspended particles.
Iron	ug/L	21.7	187.0	ND	SS = 300	NE	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese	ug/L	3.4	34.0	ND	SS = 50	NE	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Odor	TON	ND	ND	ND	SS = 3	NE	No	2018	Various sources.
pH		7.7	8.5	6.8	SS = 6.5-8.5	NE	No	2019	Naturally occurring and affected by chemical treatment.
Silver	ug/L	ND	0.6	ND	SS = 100	NE	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Zinc	ug/L	0.2	10.0	ND	SS = 5000	NE	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS - monitoring not required									
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	mg/L	128.1	225.0	25.0	UR	NE	No	2019	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Carbonate	mg/L	2.5	63.9	ND	UR	NE	No	2019	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, CO_2	mg/L	100.8	200.0	28.0	UR	NE	No	2016	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Hydroxide	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2019	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Total ($CaCo_3$)	mg/L	107.7	225.0	22.0	UR	NE	No	2019	Naturally occurring.
Ammonia	mg/L	0.1	0.3	ND	UR	NE	No	2018	Runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring.
Bromide	ug/L	ND	9.4	ND	UR	NE	No	2019	Naturally occurring.
Boron	ug/L	39.0	39.0	39.0	UR	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Calcium	mg/L	41.7	86.6	23.0	UR	NE	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	8.3	18.0	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	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Conductance	umhos/cm	416.9	1100.0	45.0	UR	NE	No	2019	Naturally occurring.
Cyanide, Total	ug/L	0.4	19.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2019	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	1.3	6.8	ND	UR	NE	No	2019	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor.
Hardness, Calcium	mg/L	105.9	200.0	9.0	UR	NE	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Hardness, Total	mg/L	173.3	381.0	93.6	UR	NE	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chromium VI	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2011	Industrial runoff and naturally occurring.
Magnesium	mg/L	16.6	41.3	6.9	UR	NE	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Molybdenum	ug/L	0.3	2.2	ND	UR	NE	No	2019	By-product of copper and tungsten mining.
Oil & Grease	mg/L	23.2	40.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2016	Petroleum hydrocarbans can either occur from natural underground deposits or from man made lubricants.
Orthophosphates	ug/L	1.8	20.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Potassium	mg/L	1.6	3.5	ND	UR	NE	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Silica (Silicon Dioxide)	mg/L	7.3	8.1	6.6	UR	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TSS (Total Suspended Solids)	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity (distribution system)	NTU	0.1	0.5	0.1	UR	NE	No	2019	Suspended material from soil runoff.
Vanadium	ug/L	ND	2.2	ND	UR	NE	No	2019	Naturally occurring.
VOCs									
Chloroform	ug/L	9.4	61.6	ND	UR	NE	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	ug/L	0.6	4.4	ND	UR	NE	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	ug/L	3.1	14.4	ND	UR	NE	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	ug/L	ND	2.7	ND	UR	NE	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
All Other Parameters	ug/L	None Detected			Various	Various	No	2019	Various sources.
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs									
Bis (2ethylhexyl) phthalate	ug/L	ND	0.7	ND	6.0	0.0	No	2019	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
All Other Parameters	ug/L	None Detected			Various	Various	No	2019	Various sources.
RADIOLOGICAL									
Radium 226	pCi/L	0.2	1.3	-0.5	NE	NE	No	2019	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 228	pCi/L	0.4	1.3	-0.3	NE	NE	No	2019	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	0.5	2.6	-0.3	5.0	NE	No	2019	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Alpha	pCi/L	3.3	14.0	-0.7	15.0	NE	No	2019	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Beta	pCi/L	6.5	32.0	1.2	50.0	NE	No	2019	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium	ug/L	3.8	10.1	ND	30.0	NE	No	2019	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radon	pCi/L	ND	ND	ND	NE	NE	No	2013	Naturally occurring in soil.
DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS									
Chlorine	mg/L	0.7	0.9	0.1	4.0	NE	No	2019	Drinking water disinfectant.
TTHMs	ug/L	19.4	67.4	ND	80.0	NE	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	ug/L	14.0	50.8	ND	60.0	NE	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6	ug/L	33.4	53.6	20.1	UR	NE	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Highest Annual Location Wide Avg.	ug/L	TTHM = 47.8 ug/L, HAA5s = 26.7 ug/L						2019	
Bromate	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	10.0	NE	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine Dioxide	ug/L	ND	0.1	ND	800	NE	No	2019	Drinking water disinfectant.
Chlorite	mg/L	0.5	0.8	ND	1.00	0.80	No	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
ORGANIC MATERIAL									
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	1.5	3.1	ND	TT	NE	No	2019	Naturally occurring.
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	1.8	2.3	1.6	TT	NE	No	2019	Naturally occurring.
UV-254	1/cm	0.022	0.046	0.012	UR	NE	No	2019	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.
PROTOZOA (sampled at source water)									
Cryptosporidium	Oocysts/1L	ND	ND	ND	TT	0.00	No	2017	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.
Giardia	Cysts/1L	1.5	7.0	ND	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	2019	MCL is for monthly compliance. All repeat samples were negative; no violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment.

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

MAGNA WATER DISTRICT VISION

The continuous delivery of safe, excellent, cost-effective water supply and wastewater services in compliance with all State and Federal regulatory requirements to every home and business within Magna Water District boundaries.

Governing Board	Executive Staff
Mick Sudbury, Chairman	Clint Dilley, General Manger/District Engineer
Jeff White, Board Member	Raymond Mondragon, Water Operations Manager
Dan Stewart, Board Member	Steve Williams, Wastewater Operations Manager
	Lelsle Fitzgerald, District Controller

MAGNA WATER DISTRICT

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