



JORDAN VALLEY WATER
CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

Consumer Confidence Report 2025

*Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable.
Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.*



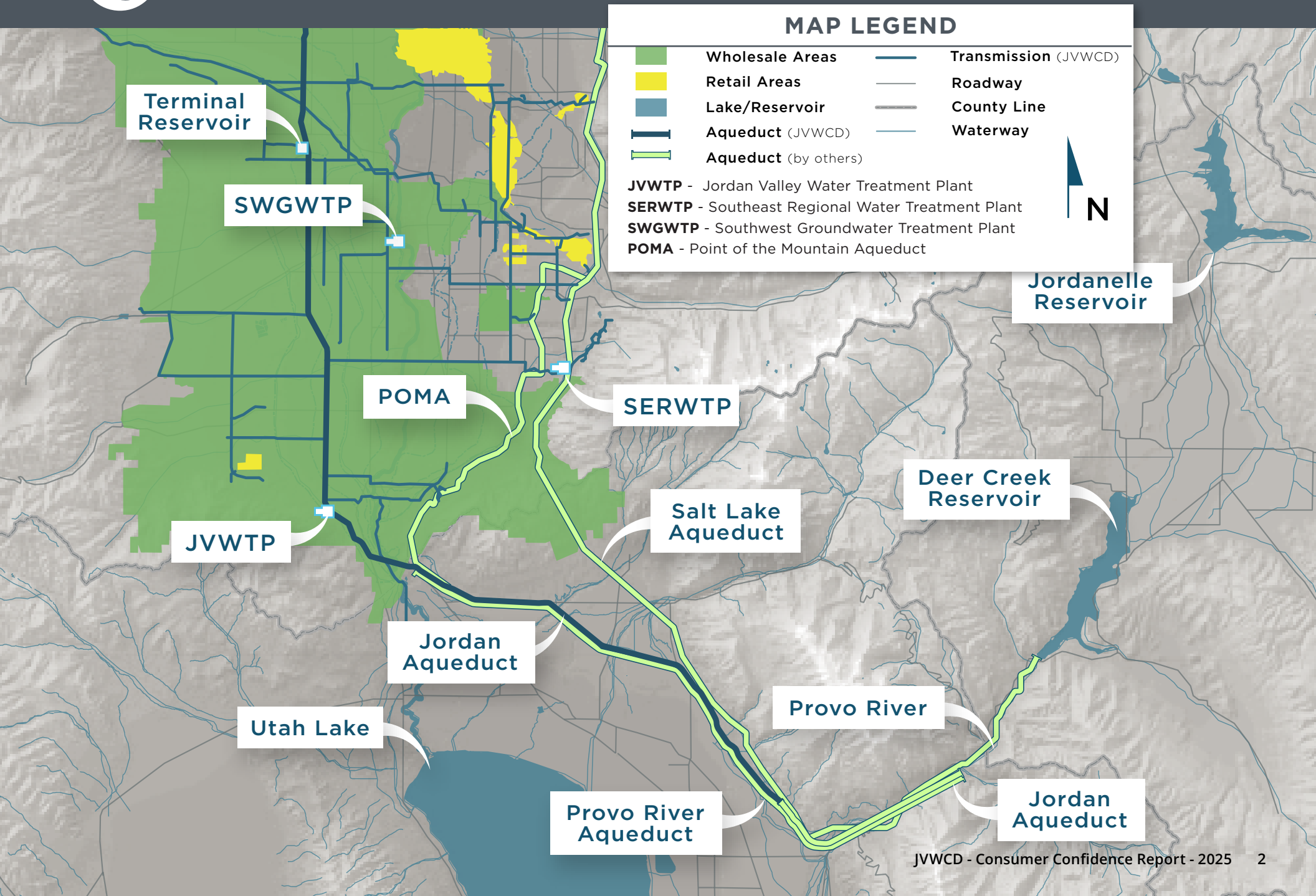
Delivering Quality Every Day

Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD) works year-round to ensure the water we provide is clean, reliable, and of the highest quality. Based on comprehensive monitoring and testing performed throughout 2025, our water continues to meet all standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency and state regulators.

Beyond meeting required standards, our advanced treatment systems are operated to achieve internal water quality goals that are often more rigorous than federal and state requirements.

Protecting drinking water begins long before treatment. Through state-approved source protection programs, JVWCD works with local partners to help protect groundwater and surface water sources from potential contamination.

**JVWCD ensures the water you receive
meets the quality you expect.**



MAP LEGEND

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Wholesale Areas | Transmission (JVWCD) |
| Retail Areas | Roadway |
| Lake/Reservoir | County Line |
| Aqueduct (JVWCD) | Waterway |
| Aqueduct (by others) | |

JVWTP - Jordan Valley Water Treatment Plant

SERWTP - Southeast Regional Water Treatment Plant

SWGWTP - Southwest Groundwater Treatment Plant

POMA - Point of the Mountain Aqueduct

Water Quality Testing

The testing results on the following pages include all parameters required by state and federal agencies for 2025. Additionally we test for parameters above and beyond those required to ensure the water we provide is of the highest quality. These results are also included.

Notes

Annual monitoring isn't required for parameters with 'Last Sampled' years marked with an '' since concentration levels are typically slow to change.*

Secondary Standards (SS or NSDWR) 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. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply with the standard.



Scan the QR code to see a video of our testing process.



Water Quality Data

Units

CU: Color Unit

Cysts/1L: Cysts per one liter

mg/L: milligrams per liter

MPN/mL: most probable number per milliliter

MFL: millions of fibers per liter

ng/L: nanograms per liter

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

Oocysts/1L: Oocysts per one liter

pCi/L: picocuries per liter

pg/L: picograms per liter

ppm: parts per million

TON: Threshold Odor Unit

ug/L: micrograms per liter

umhos/cm: micro ohms per centimeter

1/cm: one per centimeter

Abbreviations

AL: Action Level

HAA5s: Five Haloacetic Acids

HPC: Heterotrophic Plate Count

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

NA: Not Applicable

ND: None Detected

NE: Not Established

PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls

SOCS: Synthetic Organic Chemicals

SS: Secondary Standard

TT: Treatment Technique

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes

UV: Ultraviolet

UR: Unregulated

VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant(lead and copper) which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant (chlorine, chlorine dioxide for JWCD) 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant(chlorine, chlorine dioxide for JWCD) allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation. (These parameters are analyzed when pesticides analysis is performed)



Water Quality Data *Cont.*

Regulated Parameters - Detected *(Required report)*

While all regulated parameters are tested for, only those that are found are reported. The parameters in this table were found in water testing in 2025. All items were within acceptable limits, with no violations.

Parameter	2025 Avg.	2025 Max.	2025 Min.	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
				MCL	MCLG	Violation		
DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Chlorine (mg/L)	0.9	1.7	ND	4.0	NE	No	2025	Drinking water disinfectant
Bromate (ug/L)	ND	9.1	ND	10.0	NE	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Dioxide (ug/L)	3.0	100.0	ND	800	NE	No	2025	Drinking water disinfectant
Chlorite (mg/L)	0.26	0.48	0.08	1.00	0.80	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5s (ug/L)	17.7	38.4	ND	60.0	NE	No	2025	High result is not a violation, violation is determined on annual location average. By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6 (ug/L)	38.7	70.9	14.0	UR	NE	No	2023*	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Highest Annual Location-Wide Avg.(ug/L)	TTHM = 50.9 ug/L, HAA5s = 33.8 ug/L							
TTHMs (ug/L)	26.8	63.9	5.2	80.0	NE	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
LEAD and COPPER (tested at the consumer's tap) - monitoring required every 3 years.								
Copper (ug/L)	111.5	433.0	13.4	AL = 1300	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring
Lead (ug/L)	1.8	14.3	ND	AL = 15	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring
90 th Percentile	Lead = 0.00505 ppm, Copper = 0.214 ppm						2025	Concentration of natural, UV-absorbing organic compounds
# of sites above Action Level	Lead = 0, Copper = 0						2025	Concentration of natural, UV-absorbing organic compounds
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
HPC (MPN/mL)	32.5	146.0	ND	500.0	0.0	No	2025	Used to measure the overall bacteriological quality of drinking water
ORGANIC MATERIAL								
Dissolved Organic Carbon (mg/L)	1.9	3.3	0.5	TT	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring

Water Quality Data *Cont.*

Parameter	2025 Avg.	2025 Max.	2025 Min.	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
				MCL	MCLG	Violation		
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	2.02	2.8	ND	TT	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring
UV-254 (1/cm)	0.03	0.05	0.01	UR	NE	No	2025	Concentration of natural, UV-absorbing organic compounds
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs								
Bis (2ethylhexyl) Phthalate (ug/L)	0.03	1.3	ND	6.0	0.0	No	2025	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
PRIMARY INORGANICS								
Antimony (ug/L)	0.002	0.60	ND	6.00	6.00	No	2025	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Arsenic (ug/L)	1.1	4.3	ND	10.0	0.0	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from orchards
Barium (ug/L)	61.1	150	ND	2000	2000	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ug/L)	ND	1.2	ND	100.0	100.0	No	2025	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ug/L)	0.9	32	ND	NE	NE	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide, Free (ug/L)	0.5	3.7	ND	200.0	200.0	No	2025	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic, and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (mg/L)	0.36	0.80	ND	4.0	4.0	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits from fertilizers, fluoride added at source
Lead (ug/L)	0.044	1.0	ND	NE	NE	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ug/L)	0.1	3.0	ND	NE	NE	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/L)	1.22	2.9	ND	10.0	10.0	No	2025	Fertilizer runoff, leaching septic tanks, and natural organic material
Selenium (ug/L)	0.7	8.1	ND	50.0	50.0	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/L)	22.0	74.5	8.0	NE	NE	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits and runoff from road deicing
Sulfate (mg/L)	51.4	239	5.4	1000	NE	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ug/L)	0.05	1.1	ND	2.0	1.0	No	2025	Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
TDS (mg/L)	281	652	ND	2000	NE	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity - Groundwater (NTU)	0.22	0.70	0.03	5.0	NE	No	2025	Soil runoff (MCL is 5.0 for groundwater)
Turbidity - Surface Water (NTU)	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.3	TT	No	2025	Soil runoff (MCL is 0.3 NTU 95% of the time for surface water)
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Turbidity (%)	100% (Treatment Technique requirement applies only to treated surface water sources)							
PROTOZOA (sampled at source water)								
Giardia (Cysts/1L)	1.5	7.0	ND	TT	0.00	No	2017*	Enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste
RADIOLOGICAL								
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	0.2	1.3	-0.5	NE	NE	No	2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0.3	1.3	-0.3	NE	NE	No	2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross-Alpha (pCi/L)	3.0	7.2	0.5	15.0	NE	No	2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross-Beta (pCi/L)	4.0	18	0.9	50.0	NE	No	2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	2.8	7.5	0.002	30.0	NE	No	2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
SECONDARY INORGANICS - Aesthetic standards								
Aluminum (ug/L)	2.4	27.7	ND	SS = 50-200	NE	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits and treatment residuals
Chloride (mg/L)	44.8	165	10.0	SS = 250	NE	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Data *Cont.*

Parameter	2025 Avg.	2025 Max.	2025 Min.	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
				MCL	MCLG	Violation		
Color (CU)	3.11	10	0.12	SS = 15	NE	No	2025	Decaying natural organic material and suspended particles
SECONDARY INORGANICS - Aesthetic standards (cont.)								
Iron (ug/L)	6.0	70	ND	SS = 300	NE	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ug/L)	0.2	35	ND	SS = 50	NE	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	7.69	8.30	6.90	SS = 6.5-8.5	NE	No	2025	Natural and affected by chemical treatment
Silver (ug/L)	0.00	0.60	ND	SS = 100	NE	No	2025	
Zinc (ug/L)	0.63	30.0	ND	SS = 5000	NE	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
VOCs								
Bromodichloromethane (ug/L)	1.6	10.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ug/L)	0.03	1.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ug/L)	5.0	29.1	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ug/L)	0.64	7.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
54 Other VOCs (ug/L)	6.1	29.1	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Parameters - Non-detected *(Voluntary report)*

These required parameters were tested for in 2025, but not detected. They are included just for your information.

Parameter	2025 Avg.	2025 Max.	2025 Min.	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
				MCL	MCLG	Violation		
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Total Coliform (% positive per month)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Not >5%	0.00	No	2025	Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment. MCL is for monthly compliance; repeat samples were negative
PRIMARY INORGANICS								
Asbestos (MFL)	ND	ND	ND	7.0	7.0	No	2021*	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	4.0	4.0	No	2025	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories
Cadmium (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	5.0	5.0	No	2025	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	2.0	2.0	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from landfills
Nitrite (mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	1.0	1.0	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, organic material
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
RADIOLOGICAL								
Radon (pCi/L)	ND	ND	ND	NE	NE	No	2020*	Naturally occurring in soil
SECONDARY INORGANICS - Aesthetic standards								
Vanadium (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring

Water Quality Data *Cont.*

Unregulated Parameters - Detected and Non-Detected *(Voluntary report)*

We test for a variety of other parameters not required by law. These parameters were either detected within acceptable limits or not detected in our testing in 2025. Unregulated items are not subject to violations.

Parameter	2025 Avg.	2025 Max.	2025 Min.	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
				MCL	MCLG	Violation		
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS DETECTED - Monitoring not required								
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (mg/L)	142.2	225.0	90.0	UR	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, Carbonate (mg/L)	0.3	4.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, Total (CaCo3) (mg/L)	122.1	225.0	12.0	UR	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring
Ammonia (mg/L)	0.20	0.30	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring
Bromide (ug/L)	ND	10.3	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring
Boron (ug/L)	37.0	42.0	31.0	UR	NE	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (mg/L)	46	86.6	22.7	UR	NE	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Conductance (umhos/cm)	465.7	1100.0	42.0	UR	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring
Cyanide, Total (ug/L)	0.62	10.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Steel/metal, plastic, and fertilizer factory discharges
Geosmin (ng/L)	1.3	6.4	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor
Hardness, Calcium (mg/L)	123.6	167.8	12.0	UR	NE	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, Total (mg/L)	182.4	381	16.0	UR	NE	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (mg/L)	16.5	41.5	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Molybdenum (ug/L)	0.80	3.82	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	By-product of copper and tungsten mining
Orthophosphates (ug/L)	5.01	70	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium (mg/L)	3.0	12.9	0.8	UR	NE	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
TSS (Total Suspended Solids) (mg/L)	0.23	4	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (Distribution System) (NTU)	0.14	0.67	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Suspended material from soil runoff
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS NON-DETECTED - Monitoring not required								
Alkalinity, Hydroxide (mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring
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	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Dioxin (pg/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2009*	Industrial discharge from factories
Chromium VI (mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2011*	Industrial runoff and naturally occurring
Oil & Grease (mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2016*	From natural underground deposits or from man made lubricants
Silica (Silicon Dioxide)(mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2020*	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Vanadium (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring

Water Quality Data *Cont.*

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The table below lists all of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule parameters detected in the drinking water provided by JWCD or its suppliers during 2025. The presence of these parameters does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Parameter	2025 Avg.	2025 Max.	2025 Min.	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
				MCL	MCLG	Violation		
UNREGULATED PERAMETERS								
Lithium, Total (ug/L)	24.5	98	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	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 occurrence data on parameters that EPA is considering for regulation. EPA may include parameters that already have an MCL, but they would like to know the occurrence 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.
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO DA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9CI-PF3ONS) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	

Water Quality Data *Cont.*

Parameter	2025 Avg.	2025 Max.	2025 Min.	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
				MCL	MCLG	Violation		
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA) (ug/L)	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	



Lead and Copper



Lead

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. JVWCD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing.

You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact JVWCD.gov. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Service Line Inventories

In compliance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions, JVWCD has completed an initial lead service line inventory. It includes information on the service line material that connects water mains to buildings/houses and can be accessed at jvwcd.gov/water/leadandcopper.

JVWCD has determined that all service lines in its area are non-lead.



Results of Lead and Copper Samples Collected In 2025

All results below EPA action levels

Lead:

Action Level: 15 ppb

90th percentile result: 5.05 ppb

Range of results: ND(none detected) - 14.3 ppb

Number of samples exceeding Action Level: 0

Copper:

Action Level: 1300 ppb

90th percentile result: 214 ppb

Range of results: 13.4 - 433 ppb

Number of samples exceeding Action Level: 0



A Message From the EPA

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 EPA **Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791**.

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

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791



Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a naturally-occurring, microscopic organism that may enter lakes and rivers from the fecal matter of humans or infected domestic and wild animals. When healthy adults are exposed to Cryptosporidium through the food or water they ingest, it can cause diarrhea, fever, and stomach pains. For individuals with compromised immune systems, exposure to Cryptosporidium may pose a more serious health threat.

We are committed to providing protection against Cryptosporidium and other microorganisms by using a multi-barrier treatment approach. Although we are already meeting all EPA Cryptosporidium requirements with existing facilities and technologies, we will continue to pursue new technologies that may provide improved protection.



Radon

Radon is a colorless, odorless gas found naturally in soil. While it can be present in drinking water obtained from underground sources, it is not typically a concern for water from surface sources such as lakes and rivers. EPA estimates radon in drinking water contributes less than two percent to the total radon levels found in air is the most likely source for health concerns. Radon in water can escape into the air when showering or cooking. The amount of radon present in water provided by JWCD (as listed in the water quality data table) is not considered a health concern.



New Fluoridation Regulation

As always, Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District is committed to providing clean and reliable drinking water.

Following the passage of HB81 during the 2025 Legislative Session, Utah water providers may no longer add fluoride to public water systems. In compliance with this new law, Jordan Valley Water stopped adding fluoride to the drinking water on May 7, 2025.

Fluoride is not part of the water treatment process, and this change does not affect the safety or quality of your drinking water.

If you have questions about this change or would like information on fluoride supplements, please contact your local pharmacy or reach out to the Salt Lake County Health Department.

**slco.org/health
385-468-4100**



JORDAN VALLEY WATER
CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

Water quality questions

waterquality@jvwcd.gov
(801) 446-2000

Billing/service questions

(801) 565-4300

8215 South 1300 West • West Jordan, UT 84088

www.jvwcd.gov

Utah Public Water System #18027