

»Table

To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

ND/Low - High - For water systems that have multiple sources of water, the Utah Division of Drinking Water has given water systems the option of listing the test results of the constituents in one table, instead of multiple tables. To accomplish this, the lowest and highest values detected in the multiple sources are recorded in the same space in the report table.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/l) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Date - Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem out-dated.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources have been determined to be from groundwater and surface water.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Our sources have been determined to have a low level of susceptibility from potential contamination. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Please contact Jordan Valley Water District if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.



Join Us

Please visit us at: www.draper.ut.us
We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. City Council meetings are held the first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM.
w w w . d r a p e r . u t . u s



Customer Service

8 0 1 . 5 7 6 . 6 5 1 7
jhobbs@draper.ut.us



Contact Us

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jason Hobbs at 801-576-6517

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High		MCLG	MCL	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	N/A	0	5	2016	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	0	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	2016	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for surface Water	N	0	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2016	Soil runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic	N	0.5-3.9	ppb	0	10	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.014- 0.172	ppm	2	2	2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	0-6	ppb	100	100	2016	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 0.35 b. 0	ppm	1.3	AL=1300	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0-0.6	ppm	4	4	2012	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead a. 0% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 2 b.0	ppb	0	AL=15	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.227-4.13	ppm	10	10	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0.6-84.1	ppb	500	500	2016	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	6.5-84.1	ppm	500	None	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	20-125	ppm	1000	1000	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	132-656	ppm	2000	2000	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	19.6-73.6	ppb	0	80	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	13.2-41.5	ppb	0	60	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha emitters	N	0-14	pCi/1	0	15	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	0-0.99	pCi/1	0	5	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0.12-1	pCi/1	0	5	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined	N	0-0.99	pCi/1	0	5	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Chloroform	N	0-83200	ppt	UR	NE	2015	By- Products of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	N	0-438	ppt	UR	NE	2015	By- Products of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	N	0-17600	ppt	UR	NE	2015	By- Products of drinking water disinfection
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	NA	60-288	ppm	UR	NE	2015	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, CO2	NA	45-212	ppm	UR	NE	2015	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, Total	NA	18-236	ppm	UR	NE	2015	Naturally occurring
Calcium	NA	15-84	ppm	UR	NE	2015	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits
Conductance	NA	46-917	umhos/cm	UR	NE	2015	Naturally occurring
Geosmin	NA	ND-8600	ppq	UR	NE	2015	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor
Hardness, Calcium	NA	14-190	ppm	UR	NE	2015	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits
Hardness, Total	NA	20-402	ppm	UR	NE	2015	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits
Magnesium	NA	2700	ppb	UR	NE	2015	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits
Orthophosphate	NA	ND-140	ppb	UR	NE	2015	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits
Potassium	NA	900-14000	ppb	UR	NE	2015	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits
TSS (Total Suspended Solids)	NA	ND-1	ppm	UR	NE	2015	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits