

JORDAN VALLEY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

**Consumer Confidence Report Data
2007**

Report: D

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants detected by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District or its suppliers during the calendar year of this report. This table does not include many other tests we conducted, because those results were below detection limits. The presence of contaminants 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 contaminants, EPA and/or the State requires monitoring at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminant	Units	2007 Average	2007 Maximum	2007 Minimum	Monitoring Criteria			Sampling Period	Comments/Likely Source
					MCL	MCLG	Exceed MCL		
PRIMARY INORGANICS									
Arsenic	mg/L	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.010	0	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from orchards.
Barium	mg/L	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.0	2.0	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Copper	mg/L	0.0055	0.0300	0.0000	NE	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chromium	mg/L	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.100	0.100	No	2007	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	mg/L	0.8	1.2	0.3	4.0	4.0	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and discharges from fertilizers. Fluoride added at source.
Lead	mg/L	0.0008	0.0070	0.0000	NE	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Mercury	mg/L	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.002	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from landfills.
Nitrate	mg/L	1.6	4.2	0.0	10.0	10.0	No	2007	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	mg/L	1.4	4.2	0.0	10.0	10.0	No	2007	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	mg/L	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.05	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium	mg/L	14.7	33.2	0.0	NE	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing.
Sulfate	mg/L	46	195	19	1000	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TDS	mg/L	227	512	26	2000	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity (groundwater and surface water sources)	NTU	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.3/5.0	TT	No	2007	*MCL is 0.3 for surface water and 5.0 for groundwater. 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	mg/L	0.02	0.11	ND	0.05 - 0.2	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and treatment residuals.
Chloride	mg/L	19.9	38.0	11.0	250.0	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Color	CU	2	5	0	15	NE	No	2007	Decaying naturally occurring organic material and suspended particles.
Iron	mg/L	0.09	0.43	ND	0.30	NE	1 Sample in 2006	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese	mg/L	0.00	0.02	ND	0.05	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Odor	TON	0	1	0	3	NE	No	2007	Various sources.
pH		7.7	8.6	6.8	6.5 - 8.5	NE	1 Source for 9 Days	2007	Naturally occurring.
Zinc	mg/L	0.01	0.07	ND	5.00	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS - monitoring not required									
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	mg/L	148	200	89	UR	NE	No	2007	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Total (CaCo ₃)	mg/L	117	154	21	UR	NE	No	2007	Naturally occurring.
Bromide	mg/L	0.0000	0.0163	0.0000	UR	NE	No	2007	Naturally occurring.
Carbon Dioxide	mg/L	108	150	87	UR	NE	No	2007	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	mg/L	66	222	10	UR	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Conductance	umhos/cm	385	741	35	UR	NE	No	2007	Naturally occurring.
Hardness, Total	mg/L	167	321	21	UR	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Magnesium	mg/L	13.9	34.9	8.1	UR	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Orthophosphates	mg/L	0.00	0.02	0.00	UR	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Potassium	mg/L	2.4	3.3	1.6	UR	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Silica (Silicon Dioxide)	mg/L	13.1	17.9	8.1	UR	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Surfactants	mg/L	0.1	0.1	0.0	UR	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Strontium	mg/L	0.33	0.40	0.26	UR	NE	No	2004	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
VOCs									
None Detected	ug/L	None Detected					No	2007	
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs									
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	ug/L	0	1	ND	400	400	No	2007	Discharge from chemical factories
RADIOLOGICAL									
Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	0.6	2.0	0.0	5.0	NE	No	2007	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Alpha	pCi/L	2.3	6.4	0.0	15.0	NE	No	2007	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Beta	pCi/L	1.8	5.0	0.0	50.0	NE	No	2007	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radon	pCi/L	1470	1750	1191	NE	NE	No	2003	Naturally occurring in soil.
DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS									
Chlorine	mg/L	0.7	1.5	ND	4.0	NE	No	2007	Drinking water disinfectant.
TTHM	ug/L	24.5	64.1	ND	80.0	NE	No	2007	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	ug/L	19.3	53.1	ND	60.0	NE	No	2007	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Highest Annual Average	ug/L	TTHM = 28.0 ug/L, HAA5s = 28.7 ug/L							
ORGANIC MATERIAL									
TOC	mg/L	2.0	2.5	1.1	TT	NE	No	2007	Naturally occurring.
UV-245	1/cm	0.029	0.040	0.013	UR	NE	No	2007	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.
LEAD AND COPPER (tested at the consumers tap) - monitoring required at least every 3 years. Last year tested 2004.									
Lead	mg/L	0.004	0.014	ND	AL=0.015	0.00	No	2004	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Copper	mg/L	0.08	0.30	ND	AL=1.3	1.30	No	2004	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
90th Percentile		Lead = 0.005 ppb, Copper = 0.17 ppb							
# of sites above Action Level		Lead = 0, Copper = 0							
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform	% Positive per Month	0.01%	0.60%	0.00%	Not >5%	0.00	No	2007	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
 NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
 CU: Color Unit
 TON: Threshold Odor Unit
 umhos/cm: micro ohms per centimeter
 pCi/L: picocuries per liter

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
 MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
 TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes
 HAA5s: Five Haloacetic Acids
 AL: Action Level

ND: None Detected
 NA: Not Applicable
 NE: Not Established
 UR: Unregulated
 TT: Treatment Technique

The most recent data collected is used. Data ranges indicate that multiple sources were tested at different times within the given range.



MAGNA WATER COMPANY
AN IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
 2711 S 8600 W, Magna, UT 84044



Water Quality Report
 For 2007

Governing Board

Daniel H. Tuttle, Chairman
 Hank Johnson, Board Member
 Doug Bezzant, Board Member

Executive Staff - 801-250-2118

Edwin J. Hansen, District Manager
 Brent Williams, Operations Supervisor
 Danny Stewart, Operations Supervisor, WWTP
 LeIsle Lane, Controller
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Consumer Confidence Reporting is the result of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA is requiring community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual reports on the quality of water delivered by their systems.

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).

An update on Magna's Well Head Protection and Management programs. As previously announced Magna's Barton Well No. 5 tested positive for early stages of perchlorate contamination and was immediately shut down. Perchlorate is the primary oxidizer in solid rocket fuel and a by-product of the Explosives and Aerospace Industries. At the present time Federal and State standards have not yet been established for government regulation of this contaminant.

The Interagency Perchlorate Steering Committee (IPSC) was formed in January 1998 to bring together government representatives from the EPA, DOD, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences, and affected State, Tribal, and local governments including MAGNA WATER COMPANY.

The charter of the IPSC is to facilitate and coordinate accurate accounts of related technological issues (occurrences, health effects, treatability and waste stream handling, analytical detections, and ecological impacts) and to create information transfer links for interagency and intergovernmental activities regarding these areas of concern.

In an aggressive approach to a treatment technology, MAGNA WATER COMPANY has developed, along with Carollo Engineers, a process to remove and destroy the perchlorate from its drinking water source. The new drinking facility will be built beginning in 2007 and completed late 2008.

As always, MAGNA WATER COMPANY will continue testing and working closely with the Environmental Protection Agency, Federal and State agencies to ensure proper protection and management of our water sources.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

- ◆ *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water 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 and residential uses.
- ◆ *Radioactive contaminants*, which are naturally occurring.
- ◆ *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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY
 Wells and Well Production

Your water comes from 15 wells located in two well fields. The oldest well field is the Haynes Well Field the other is Barton Well Field. Magna Water Company 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 is injected directly in the District's water system at the southeast end of the District.

Source Protection Section

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Magna Water Company an Improvement District is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources, and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Potential contamination sources common in our protection areas are industrial areas, septic tanks, residential areas, and our backup diesel generators. Additionally, our wells have a low to medium susceptibility to potential contamination. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our source from contamination. Please contact us at (801) 250-2118, if you would like to review our source protection plan or if you have questions or concerns about it.

2007 Production in Acre Feet (1 Acre Foot of Water = 325,828 Gal.)	
Barton Well # 1	881.93
Barton Well # 2	1333.21
Barton Well # 3	331.80
Barton Well # 4	349.77
Haynes Well # 1	1580.06
Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District	886.12
Total	5362.89

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards. Magna Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality requirements.

To help you better understand unfamiliar items and abbreviations used on this table, we have provided the following definitions:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

ND: None Detected **NE:** None established **NR:** Not reported

UR - Unregulated at this time. **MFL**- Million fibers per liter

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – the measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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

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

Range: Values shown are a range of measured values in your area. Single values indicate one actual measured value.

MCL's 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.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS - Results from 2007 Sampling Data

Contaminants (units)	Traditional MCL	MCLG	Magna Water Result	Major Sources in Drinking Water.	Health Effects Language
Microbiological Contaminants					
Total Coliform Bacteria	MCL: presence of Coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples	0	0	Naturally present in the environment.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicators that other potentially- harmful, bacteria may be present.
Volatile Organic Contaminants					
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes]	80 ug/L	n/a	3.90 ug/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
HAA5s(ug/L)	60 ug/L	n/a	12.50 ug/L		
Primary Inorganics					
Nitrate, Nitrogen	10 mg/L	10	4.35 mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL, could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include, shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Radiological					
Radium 228	5.0	NE	0.6pCi/L	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people ho drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of contracting cancer.