CWP

CENTRAL UTAH WATER
CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

CWP and Award Winning Groundwater

The Central Utah Water Development Project, or CWP, was created in order to provide water to communities in north Utah County and Salt Lake County. In 2005, Central Utah Water Conservancy District purchased 42,400 acre feet of water rights and other water assets from Geneva Steel. From these acquisitions, 15 well sites have been planned while 5 have been fully drilled and developed. Additionally 23 miles of pipeline, 10 million gallons of storage, a pump station and chlorination facilities are able to provide cities such as Saratoga Springs, Eagle Mountain, Lehi, Vineyard, and even Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District with 53,800 acre feet of water annually. The other wells will be developed as the need for water in the communities served by CWP increases.

Our CWP wells are some of the deepest in Utah at approximately 1500 feet deep! Water from this deep ground aquifer is of incredibly high quality (see pages 11– 13) and has won several awards for best tasting groundwater at the AWWA Intermountain Section Conference including the most recent 2018 conference.

A Message from the EPA

www.water.epa.gov

Safe Drinking Water Hotline

800.426.4791

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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.

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.

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 may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 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; and
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and Center 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 Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

CWP Ground Water

	UNITS	2018 AVERAGE	2018 RANGE	MONITORING CRITERIA		LIKELY SOURCE(S) / COMENTS Unless noted otherwise, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted in 2018
				MCL	MCLG	
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform	% positive per month	0	0	5%	0	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment; as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.
Escherichia coli	% positive per month	0	0	TT	TT	Fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.
Turbidity	NTU	0.1	0.03-4.16	5	NA	Naturally occurring
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs						
All other Parameters	µg/L	ND	ND	Varies	Varies	Various sources. 2014, 2015 data.
VOC						
Chloroform	µg/L	12.6	2.5-43.5	NE	70	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichlormethane	µg/L	5.4	1.6-11.5	NE	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	1.9	1.0-2.9	NE	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
All other Parameters	µg/L	ND	ND	Varies	Varies	Various sources.
DISINFECTANTS/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
Chlorine	mg/L	0.72	0.18-2.20	4	NE	Drinking water disinfectant
Total THMs	µg/L	19.9	5.1-57.6	80	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	µg/L	16.9	0.0-43.8	60	NE	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

CWP Ground Water

	UNITS	2018 AVERAGE	2018 RANGE	MONITORING CRITERIA MCL	MONITORING CRITERIA MCLG	LIKELY SOURCE(S) / COMMENTS Unless noted otherwise, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted in 2018
RADIOLOGICAL						
Alpha, gross	pCi/L	2.0	0.7-4.5	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.
Radium 228	pCi/L	0.21	ND-0.49	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta, gross	pCi/L	2.3	1.3-3.2	50 (4 mrem/yr)	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.
PRIMARY INORGANICS *Monitoring required at least every 9 years for surface water and every 3 years for groundwater.*						
Arsenic	µg/L	1.7	1.6-1.7	10.0	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. 2014, 2015 data.
Barium	µg/L	67	66-67	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. 2014, 2015 data.
Nitrate	mg/L	0.1	ND-0.2	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	mg/L	0.0005	0.0005	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines. 2014, 2015 data.

CWP Ground Water

	UNITS	2018 AVERAGE	2018 RANGE	MONITORING CRITERIA		LIKELY SOURCE(S) / COMENTS Unless noted otherwise, the data presented in this table are from testing conducted in 2018
				MCL	MCLG	
SECONDARY INORGANICS *Aesthetic standards*						
Iron	mg/L	0.04	0.04	SS=0.3	NE	Erosion of natural deposits. 2013 data.
Manganese	mg/L	0.013	0.013	SS=0.05	NE	Erosion of natural deposits. 2013 data.
pH		7.9	7.5-8.2	SS=6.5-8.5	NE	Naturally occurring.
Sulfate	mg/L	9	8-9	SS=250	NE	Erosion of natural deposits. 2013,2014 data.
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	195	164-363	SS=500	NE	Erosion of natural deposits. 2014, 2015 data.
Alkalinity	mg/L	113	108-122	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	284	26-409	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
Calcium Hardness	mg/L	82	72-96	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.
	grains/gallon	4.8	4.2-5.6	UR	NE	Naturally occurring.

Water Quality DATA Acronyms

The Utah Valley

- **1/cm:** Reciprocal centimeters
- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.
- **CFU/100 mL:** Colony-forming units per 100 milliliters.
- **CU:** Color unit
- **EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency
- **FDA:** Food and Drug Administration
- **HAA5s:** Haloacetic acids.
- **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.
- **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.
- **MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The maximum residual allowable for chlorine added to drinking water for disinfection purposes.
- **mg/L:** milligrams per liter, or parts per million (like 1 minute in 2 years)
- **MPN/mL:** Most probable number per milliliter
- **NA:** Not applicable.
- **ND:** None detected.
- **NE:** None established.
- **ng/L:** Nanograms per liter, or parts per trillion (like 1 minute in 2 million years).
- **NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** A measure of water clarity.
- **pCI/L:** Picocuries per liter.
- **Range:** Values shown are a range of measured values. Single values indicate a single measured value.
- **TT (Treatment Technique):** A required treatment process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **TTHMs:** Total trihalomethanes.
- **TDS:** Total dissolved solids.
- **TOC:** Total organic carbon.
- **TON:** Threshold odor number.
- **TSS:** Total suspended solids.
- **µmhos/cm:** Microhms per centimeter.
- **µg/L:** Micrograms per liter, or parts per billion (like 1 minute in 2,000 years).
- **UR:** Unregulated at this time.
- **UV-254:** Ultraviolet light measured at a wavelength of 254 1/cm.

Still Have Questions?

If you have any other questions about your water, please do not hesitate contact us.

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Other Resources

Division of Drinking Water

195 North 1950 West

Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

801-536-4200

www.drinkingwater.utah.gov

Safe Drinking Water Hotline

1-800-426-4791

www.water.epa.gov