ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024

Presented By

KID
Kearns Improvement District

EPA WaterSense PARTNER

Este es informe valioso sobre su agua potable, si usted desea este información en español nuestra oficina dispone del personal para atenderle.

PWS ID#: UTAH18011

2024 Annual Water Quality Report

Kearns Improvement District (KID) management and staff recognize the responsibility and importance of delivering to you one of life's most precious resources: safe, clean, and reliable drinking water. It is an honor to serve our community. Each year, we take the opportunity to share with you how well we have done by publishing our water quality results in this annual report. In 2024, as in previous years, KID's water quality has met or exceeded all regulatory requirements. The water that we deliver is continually sampled and tested to ensure its quality. These results are then sent to Utah's Division of Drinking Water to be reviewed and analyzed to ensure compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.

In 2024 KID concluded a three-year effort to comply with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and Utah's Division of Water Quality's Lead and Copper Rule Initiative. This effort required KID to dedicate a large number of resources to investigating, inspecting, and analyzing our water system for any lead piping. We were excited to report that we are a lead-free community. If you should desire more information on this, please visit KIDwater4UT.gov and click Lead & Copper.

For the second year in a row, KID and its customers were recognized for their conservation efforts by the U.S. EPA's WaterSense organization for its Excellence in Outreach and Education Award. This honor was only given to eight water providers nationwide. Thank you for your efforts!

In this report, we have tried to anticipate the questions or concerns that you may have regarding your water. If you still have questions, please feel free to contact me or John Lawson, Water Quality Specialist, at (801) 968-1011, and we will provide the information you need. Our commitment and promise to our customers, our employees, and our community is that you will know that WE CARE!

F. Greg Anderson.

General Manager/CEO

What's Your Water Footprint?

You may have some understanding about your carbon footprint, but how much do you know about your water footprint? The water footprint of an individual, community, or business is defined as the total volume of freshwater that is used to produce the goods and services that are consumed by the individual or community or produced by the business. For example, 11 gallons of water is needed to irrigate and wash the fruit in one half-gallon container of orange juice. Thirty-seven gallons of water is used to grow, produce, package, and ship the beans in that morning cup of coffee. Two hundred and sixty-four gallons of water is required to produce one quart of milk, and 4,200 gallons of water is required to produce two pounds of beef.

According to the U.S. EPA, the average American uses over 180 gallons of water daily. In fact, in the developed world, one flush of a toilet uses as much water as the average person in the developing world allocates for an entire day's cooking, washing, cleaning, and drinking. The annual American per capita water footprint is about 8,000 cubic feet, twice the global per capita average. With water use increasing sixfold in the past century, our demands for freshwater are rapidly outstripping what the planet can replenish. To check out your own water footprint, go to watercalculator.org.

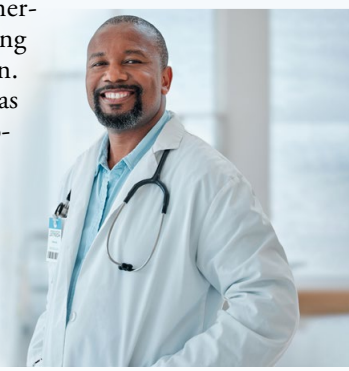
Community Participation

You are invited to attend our monthly Board of Trustees meetings. We generally meet the second Tuesday of each month at 5:30 p.m. at the Kearns Improvement District office, 5350 West 5400 South.

Where Does My Water Come From?

KID buys 94 percent of the water delivered to our customers from the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD), our wholesale water provider. Water sources include Jordanelle Reservoir, Deer Creek Reservoir, and local mountain springs and wells. The water is treated at the Jordan Valley Water Treatment Plant, the Southeast Regional Water Treatment Plant, and the Southwest Groundwater Treatment Plant. The remaining 6 percent of the water is delivered from 12 wells located in the Kearns area. KID staff operate and maintain these wells.

Important Health Information



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. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disaese Control and Prevention (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) or epa.gov/safewater.

BY THE NUMBERS

3.4 BILLION

The daily volume in gallons of water recycled and reused in the U.S., reducing waste and conserving resources.

28%

The percent reduction in per capita water use in the U.S. since 1980, thanks to efficiency improvements.

99.99%

The percent effectiveness of modern water treatment plants in removing harmful bacteria and viruses from drinking water.

1.2 MILLION

The length in miles of drinking water pipes in the U.S. delivering clean water to millions of homes and businesses daily.

1.7 MILLION

The number of jobs supported by the U.S. water sector.

What's a Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air-conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test backflow preventers to make sure that they provide maximum protection. For more information on backflow prevention, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead in Home Plumbing

> **"Thousands have lived without love, not one without water."**
>
> *–W.H. Auden*

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. KID 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, or 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact KID at (801) 968-1011. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Two lead samples were collected in 2024. Sampling results can be obtained by calling (801) 968-1011 or emailing customerservice@kidwater4ut.gov.

KID has completed an initial lead service line inventory. This inventory includes information on the service line material that connects water mains to houses and other buildings. This inventory can be accessed at https://kearnsid.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=400e22cdf24f47b6812143a97fd94859. KID determined that no service lines contain lead.

Substances That Could Be in Water

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. 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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may 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 occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration 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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

Count on Us

Delivering high-quality drinking water to our customers involves far more than just pushing water through pipes. Water treatment is a complex, time-consuming process. Because tap water is highly regulated by state and federal laws, water treatment plant and system operators must be licensed and are required to commit to long-term, on-the-job training before becoming fully qualified. Our licensed water professionals have a basic understanding of a wide range of subjects, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, and physics. Some of the tasks they complete on a regular basis include:

- Operating and maintaining equipment to purify and clarify water.
- Monitoring and inspecting machinery, meters, gauges, and operating conditions.
- Conducting tests and inspections on water and evaluating the results.
- Maintaining optimal water chemistry.
- Applying data to formulas that determine treatment requirements, flow levels, and concentration levels.
- Documenting and reporting test results and system operations to regulatory agencies.
- Serving our community through customer support, education, and outreach.

So the next time you turn on your faucet, think of the skilled professionals who stand behind each drop.

Benefits of Chlorination

Disinfection, a chemical process used to control disease-causing microorganisms by killing or inactivating them, is unquestionably the most important step in drinking water treatment. By far, the most common method of disinfection in North America is chlorination.

Before communities began routinely treating drinking water with chlorine (starting with Chicago and Jersey City in 1908), cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and hepatitis A killed thousands of U.S. residents annually. Drinking water chlorination and filtration have helped to virtually eliminate these diseases in the U.S. Significant strides in public health are directly linked to the adoption of drinking water chlorination. In fact, the filtration of drinking water and the use of chlorine are probably the most significant public health advancements in human history.

How chlorination works:

- Potent Germicide: Reduction of many disease-causing microorganisms in drinking water to almost immeasurable levels.
- Taste and Odor: Reduction of many disagreeable tastes and odors from foul-smelling algae secretions, sulfides, and decaying vegetation.
- Biological Growth: Elimination of slime bacteria, molds, and algae that commonly grow in water supply reservoirs, on the walls of water mains, and in storage tanks.
- Chemical: Removal of hydrogen sulfide (which has a rotten egg odor), ammonia, and other nitrogenous compounds that have unpleasant tastes and hinder disinfection. It also helps to remove iron and manganese from raw water.

What Are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants

Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit bit.ly/3Z5AMm8.

Source Water Assessment

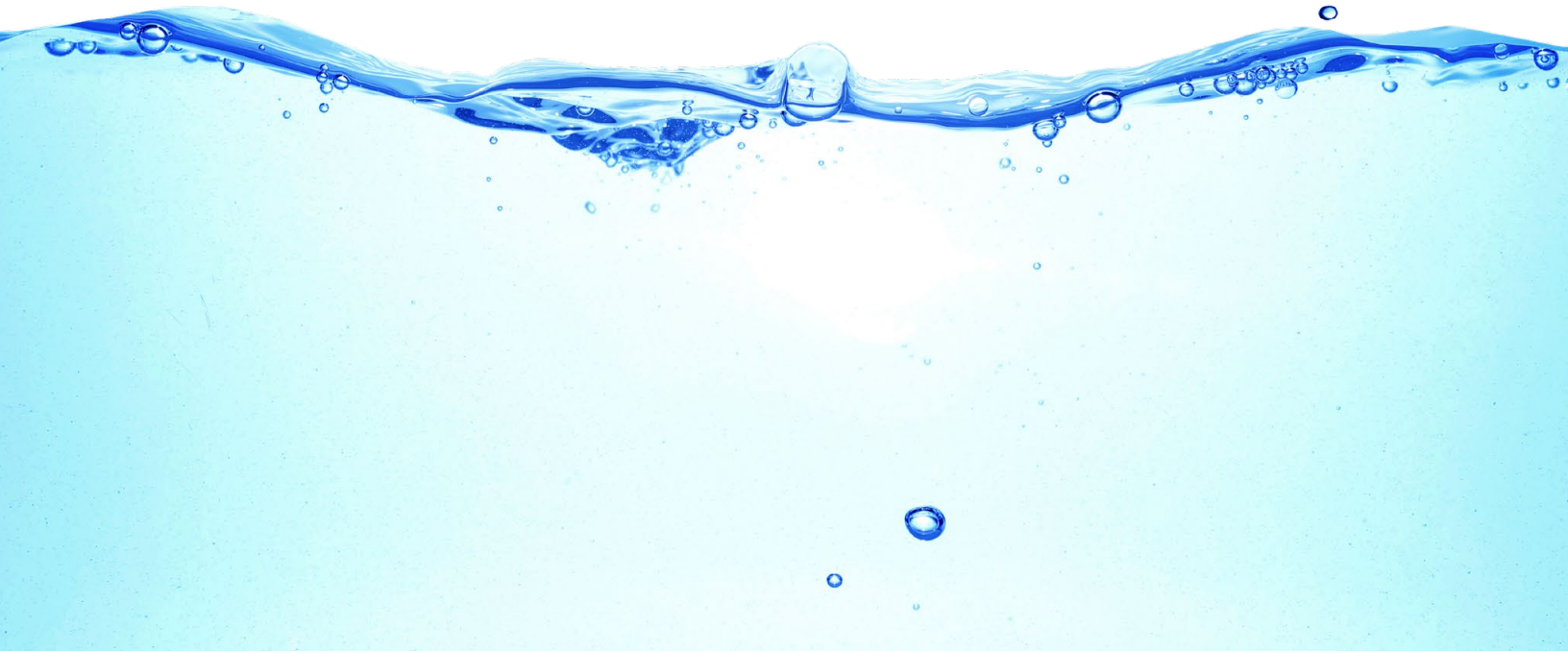
A Water Source Protection Plan is now available at our office. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources. KID sources have a low to moderate susceptibility to contaminants.

JVWCD also has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan available for review. JVWCD sources have a low to moderate susceptibility to contaminants. Please call (801) 565-4300 if you have any questions or would like to review the plan.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

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 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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

µmho/cm (micromhos per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Kearns Improvement District		Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Antimony (ppb)	2024	6	6	NA	NA	0.004	ND–0.70	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Fire retardants; Ceramics; Electronics; Solder
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	10	0	1.3	0.7–1.6	1.1	ND–4.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2022	2	2	0.066	0.061–0.066	0.0498[2]	ND–0.1105[2]	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	2022	5	5	NA	NA	0.0003	NA	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2024	[800]	[800]	NA	NA	12	ND–470	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4]	[4]	0.93	0.03–0.93	0.8	0.05–1.2	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	2024	1	0.8	NA	NA	0.36	0.15–0.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium (ppb)	2024	100	100	NA	NA	0.1	ND–2	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	2022	200	200	0.004	0.002–0.004	0.6[2]	ND–3.7[2]	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	2022	700	700	0.05	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	4	4	0.682	0.289–0.821	0.5	ND–1.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	26.18	14.9–38.8	17	ND–57.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	10	10	3.94	0.214–3.94	1.1	ND–2.9	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	2021	1	1	NA	NA	1.0	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2022	50	50	3.4	0.5–3.4	0.4[2]	ND–2.4[2]	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	2023	2	0.5	NA	NA	0.0002	NA	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm)	2024	TT[4]	NA	NA	NA	1.8	ND–3.7	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	44.25	26.9–59.6	23.2	ND–66.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[5] (NTU)	2022	TT	NA	0.15	NA	0.7[2]	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity[5] **[groundwater sources]** (NTU)	2024	5.0	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.01–0.4	No	Suspended material from soil runoff
Turbidity[5] **[surface water source]** (NTU)	2024	0.3	TT	NA	NA	0.03	ND–0.7	No	Suspended material from soil runoff
Turbidity[5] (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2024	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (ppb)	2023	30	0	NA	NA	3.7	0.004–7.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Xylenes (ppm)	2022	10	10	0.0017	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

				Kearns Improvement District			Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	1.3	0.198	0.0299–0.517	0/30	0.31[6]	NA	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0	1.5	ND–2.7	0/30	4.7[6]	NA	1/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				Kearns Improvement District		Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (ppb)	2024	6.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.057	ND–1.3	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Chloroform (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	45.8	18.2–45.8	6.33	ND–29.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Copper (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	0.157	0.106–0.157	0.0008	ND–0.034	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2023	60	NA	1.01	NA	NA	NA	No	Disinfection by-products
HAA6 (ppb)	2023	NA	NA	NA	NA	53	32.3–70.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppm)	2024	NA	0.0	0.0007	ND–0.0007	0.002	ND–0.6	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2024	60	53	2.02	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2023	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3	ND–1.3	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2022	NA	NA	0.61	0.10–0.61	0.3[2]	-0.3–1.3[2]	No	Naturally occurring
Radon (pCi/L)	2021	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.1	0.001–10.1	No	Naturally occurring in soil
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2022	1,000	NA	684	192–684	292[2]	28–652[2]	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2024	60	20	19.2	7.51–19.2	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Kearns Improvement District		Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2024	200	NA	NA	NA	3.1	ND–35.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2024	250	NA	NA	NA	47	14–161.0	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (units)	2024	15	NA	NA	NA	4.1	0.1–10.0	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2024	300	NA	NA	NA	6.7	ND–90	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2024	50	NA	NA	NA	1.8	ND–34	No	Leaching from natural deposits
pH (units)	2024	6.5-8.5	NA	NA	NA	7.6	7.0–8.8	No	Naturally occurring
Silver (ppb)	2024	100	NA	NA	NA	0.01	ND–1	No	Industrial discharges
Sulfate (ppm)	2022	250	NA	86.6	39.5–86.6	64.6[2]	13.5–239[2]	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Zinc (ppm)	2023	5	NA	NA	NA	1.3	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

		Kearns Improvement District		Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2024	12.3	6.1–12.3	1.98	ND–7.1	Disinfection by-products
Bromoform (ppb)	2022	14.40	0.53–14.40	2.7[1]	NA	Disinfection by-products
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2024	3.83	1.2–3.83	0.79	ND–5.13	Disinfection by-products
Nickel (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	0.3	ND–3	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2022	57.8	13.0–57.8	22.1[2]	8.0–74.2[2]	Erosion of natural deposits

OTHER UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

		Kearns Improvement District		Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate [HCO3] (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	143.7	40.5–225.0	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, Carbonate (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	4.0	NA	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	110.1	14.0–225.0	Naturally occurring
Bromide (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	8	ND–10.6	Naturally occurring
Calcium, Total (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	46.5	22.5–86.6	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2021	NA	NA	161.1	10.0–161.1	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Chromium, Total (ppb)	2020	NA	NA	9.4[7]	NA	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Conductivity (µmho/cm)	2023	NA	NA	472.6	56–1,100.0	Naturally occurring
Cyanide, Total (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	0.4	ND–4	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2024	20.0	3.65–20.0	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dissolved Organic Carbon (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	2.1	1.8–2.4	Naturally occurring
Geosmin (ppt)	2024	NA	NA	1.9	ND–22.2	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2022	1.6	-0.9–1.6	2.3[2]	0.5–6[2]	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2022	9.4	2.6–9.4	4[2]	0.9–11.0[2]	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Hardness, Calcium (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	111	12.0–183.3	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	190.9	6–381	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Lithium (ppb)	2024	37	9.6–37	16[7]	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	17	ND–41.3	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Molybdenum (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	0.3	ND–2.9	By-product of copper and tungsten mining
Orthophosphates (ppb)	2024	NA	NA	10.2	ND–90	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS] (ppb)	2022	NA	NA	54.4	NA	NA
Perfluorodecanoic Acid [PFDA] (ppb)	2020	12	0.47–12	34.0	NA	NA
Potassium (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	2.3	ND–10.9	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Total Suspended Solids [TSS] (ppm)	2024	NA	NA	0.02	ND–0.2	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	NA	NA	0.2	ND–0.8	Suspended material from soil runoff
UV-254 (cm-1)	2024	NA	NA	0.03	0.01–0.05	Naturally occurring
Vanadium (ppb)	2022	NA	NA	3.3	NA	Naturally occurring

[1] Sampled in 2020.
[2] Sampled in 2024.
[3] The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year. U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi.L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
[4] The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio of percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than 1 indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than 1 indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.
[5] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. MCL is 0.3 NTU 95% of the time for surface water. 2024 Turbidity results are from the Jordan Valley Conservancy District, our primary water source. The 2022 results are from the Kearns area wells.
[6] Sampled in 2019.
[7] Sampled in 2023.