



Ivins City 2025 Water Quality Report

*Important Information Regarding your Drinking Water
June 2026*

We are pleased to report that your drinking water was analyzed, and all contaminants were measured below the limits established by the Utah Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

We are pleased to present to you the previous year's Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Note for Kayenta residents: The west side Kayenta neighborhood, mostly west of the Dry Wash, is served by KWU, a private water system. This water quality report does not include the water delivered to KWU which uses a different water source. You should receive a separate report from KWU. If you are unsure whether you are on the KWU system or not, please call Ivins City Public Works 634-0689.

Ivins City Water Sources:

- **Gunlock Wells Arsenic Removal Plant:** Ivins City purchases this groundwater from the City of St. George, who owns and operates several wells near Gunlock Reservoir. The groundwater is treated by the plant to lower arsenic levels.
- **Quail Creek Water Treatment Plant (Regional):** Ivins City purchases this treated surface water from the Washington County Water Conservancy District (WCWCD). This is drawn from the Virgin River and then held in either the Sand Hollow Reservoir or Quail Creek Reservoir prior to being treated at the plant. The plant removes suspended particles using adsorption with activated carbon and sand filtration. The water is delivered to Ivins City through the Regional Water System transmission pipeline network.
- **Sand Hollow Wells (Regional):** Ivins City purchases this groundwater from the Washington County Water Conservancy District, who owns and operates several wells near Sand Hollow Reservoir. This water is run through an arsenic removal treatment plant and then mixed with water from the Quail Creek Water Treatment Plant before being delivered to Ivins City.
- **Snow Canyon Wells:** Ivins City jointly owns several wells in Snow Canyon with the cities of St. George and Santa Clara, which provides this important groundwater source to our city along with our partners. Usually, this water is mixed with water from Quail Creek/Sand Hollow to reduce arsenic levels.

As this water has either traveled over the surface of land or through the ground, it absorbs dissolved naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can also absorb substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 15 to 25% of the City's water is from the Gunlock Wells, 60 to 75% is from the regional pipeline (Quail Creek/Sand Hollow Wells), and 10 to 15% is from the Snow Canyon Wells. Drinking Water Source Protection Plans for the City of St. George sources are available for review and include information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources, and management strategies used to protect drinking water from City-owned groundwater wells and springs. The Washington County Water Conservancy District maintains watershed protection plans for the portion of the Virgin River basin from which it draws, stores, and treats surface water. Additional information about source protection for Ivins City's purchased water sources may be obtained by contacting Ivins City Public Works at 435-634-0689, the City of St. George Water Services Department, or the Washington County Water Conservancy District.

General Information:

Ivins City and our suppliers routinely monitor our drinking water for contaminants in accordance with Federal and State laws. **All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.** All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that are either naturally occurring or human caused. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or by going to: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water>

Maximum Contaminant Levels or MCL's are set with conservative stringent standards. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would drink two liters of water every day at the MCL for a lifetime for 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. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Definitions:

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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.

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

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 contaminants 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.

None Established (NE) - No maximum contaminant level (MCL) has been established for this contaminant.

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.

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

Running Annual Average (RAA) - Highest running annual average of four consecutive quarters when sampling occurs.

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

All contaminants analyzed were below the limits established by the State of Utah and Federal Safe Drinking Water Acts.

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead: If present, elevated levels of 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. Ivins City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead Service Line Inventory: In 2024, Ivins City completed a comprehensive inventory of service line materials in accordance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). This inventory confirmed that no lead service lines were identified in our water distribution system. Most service lines in Ivins are constructed from polyethylene (PE) or PVC, which are not sources of lead.

Fluoride: As shown in the water analysis table presented in this report, the City's drinking water does have some trace detections of fluoride. The fluoride detected in our system occurs naturally in groundwater sources. The City does not add fluoride to the water.

Water Hardness: Due to the heavy influence from groundwater, Ivins City water supply is usually high in water hardness. Many customers use treatment devices, such as water softeners, to remove minerals like calcium and magnesium that cause water hardness. Many customers with water softeners may find that a setting of **22 grains of hardness per gallon** provides the most effective treatment.

Ivins City personnel work very hard to provide quality water to every residence and we closely monitor it to ensure it. We ask that all our customers help us protect and conserve our water sources, which are the heart of our community. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact us at 435-634-0689 or send an email publicworks@ivinsutah.gov. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Please feel free to visit our website at www.ivinsutah.gov or attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings that are held on the first and third Thursday of every month beginning at 5:30 pm.

Sincerely,

Thomas J Jorgensen, P.E.

Public Works Director/City Engineer
June 2026



EPA Requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. The contaminants listed in this table are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water. There are allowances to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because concentration does not change frequently. Some data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG (Ideal Goal)	MCL (Highest Level Allowed)	Last Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants (Sampled weekly by Ivins City)							
Total Coliform Bacteria	NO	0 Positive of 144 Routine Samples	Positive or Negative	0	> 1 Positive Per month	2025	Naturally present in the environment
When there is a positive coliform bacteria sample, repeat samples are taken immediately at the same location and a location upstream and downstream as well as at the groundwater sources to determine if additional action needs to be taken. If the results of these repeat samples are negative, no further action is required.							
Fecal Coliform & E. Coli	NO	0 Positive of 144 Routine Samples	Positive or Negative	0	If routine & repeat samples are total coliform positive and one is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive	2025	Human and Animal Fecal Waste
Radioactive Contaminants (Sampled at the source by City of St. George and WCWCD)							
Gross Alpha including Radon & Uranium	NO	ND - 8	pCi/L	0	15	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Emitters	NO	ND – 19	pCi/L	0	50*	2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	NO	ND – 4.4	pCi/L	0	5	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants (Sampled at the water source by City of St. George and WCWCD)							
Antimony	NO	ND – 1	ppb	6	6	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	NO	1.0 – 8.5	ppb RAA	0	10	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	0.008 – 0.9	ppm	2	2	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	NO	ND – 6	ppb	200	200	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	NO	18 - 95	ppm	NE	NE	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	NO	ND – 2.12	ppm	4	4	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	NO	ND – 0.2	ppb	.2	2	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.10 – 3.5	ppm	10	10	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; discharge from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	NO	ND – 8	ppb	NE	NE	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	NO	ND – 4	ppb	50	50	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	NO	5 – 153	ppm	NE	NE	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from landfills
Sulfate	NO	1.38 – 451	ppm	NE	500	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from landfills and croplands
Thallium	NO	ND – 0.5	ppb	0.5	2	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	118 – 936	ppm	NE	1,000	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon	NO	3.4	ppm	NE	TT	2025	Naturally present in environment
Turbidity	NO	0 – 3.4	NTU	NE	5	2025	Soil runoff
Lead and Copper (Sampled at 20 residences every 3 years by Ivins City, next samples will be taken in 2027)							
Lead – 90 th percentile results	NO	0.0018	ppm	0	AL = 0.015	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper – 90 th percentile results	NO	0.21	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides (Sampled at the water source by City of St. George and WCWCD)							
Benzo(a)pyrene	NO	ND – 0.05	ppb	0	0.2	2025	Leaching from lining of water storage tanks / distribution lines
Disinfection Byproducts (Sampled quarterly by Ivins City)							
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	NO	0.1 – 0.4	ppm	4.0 (MRDLG)	4.0 (MRDL)	2025	Added for sanitization
Total HAA’s	NO	ND – 2.3	ppb	0	60	2025	Disinfection byproduct
Total THM’s	NO	5.9 – 12.6	ppb	0	80	2025	Disinfection byproduct
* The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.							

Additional Monitoring

In 2024, Ivins City participated in the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5), which requires public water systems to monitor drinking water for contaminants that do not yet have health-based standards under the Safe Drinking Water Act. These tests included several types of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and lithium. The purpose is to help EPA determine the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and decide whether future regulations are needed.

The results of this testing did not detect any PFAS in the drinking water supplies but the testing did detect trace amounts of lithium as shown in the table below:

EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5							
Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Last Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
PFAS Family (29 measures)	NO	ND	ppt	*	*	2024	Consumer Products, Industrial Discharges
Lithium	NO	ND - 180	ppb	NE	NE	2024	Naturally present in the environment

*As of April 10, 2024, the EPA established limits for some PFAS contaminants. For PFOA and PFOS, the MCLG is 0 ppt and the MCL is 4 ppt. The rule also set limits for some PFAS mixtures: PFHxS, PFNA and HFPO-DA, the MCLG is 10 ppt and the MCL is 10 ppt.

The EPA has not established an MCL or MCLG for lithium. Lithium is a natural metal that has been found in the groundwaters of the western United States. Scientists are currently studying how lithium affects health issues. Although a lot is known about the effect of lithium through its use at higher doses used in medicine, there is less information about the health risks associated with the consumption of lower levels of lithium that may be found in drinking water.

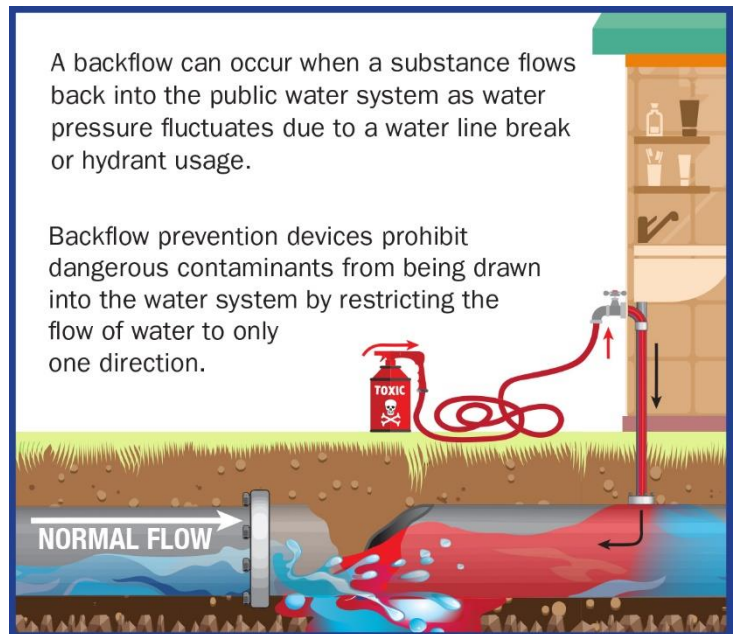
Cross Connection Risk:

Ivins City works hard to keep the public water system safe, but customers also play an important role. A cross-connection happens when a drinking water line is connected, directly or indirectly, to something that could contain dirty water, fertilizer, chemicals, or other contaminants.

Common examples include garden hoses, lawn sprinkler systems, chemical sprayers, swimming pools, buckets, or other equipment connected to a water line. If water pressure drops, such as during a water main break or heavy hydrant use, contaminated water can be pulled backward through these connections and into plumbing.

You can help protect your home and the public water system by keeping hoses out of pools, puddles, buckets, and chemical containers; avoiding improper plumbing connections; and making sure irrigation systems have an approved backflow prevention device.

If you think you may have a cross-connection or have questions about backflow protection, please contact Ivins City Public Works at 435-634-0689.



Current Drought and Water Conservation

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, Washington County is identified as being in “Severe Drought”. Despite this, our region is in a stronger position than it might be, thanks to reservoir storage and aggressive conservation.

However, the region would struggle significantly if this drought were to persist for another one or two years. There is no better time than the present to implement water conservation measures.

Here is what you can do:

- Follow local watering schedules, according to Ivins City code 10.01.125, sprinkler irrigation of lawns and landscapes is prohibited between 8:00 AM and 8:00 PM.
- Water every other day instead of every day. A less-than-perfect lawn can still be something to be proud of.
- Remove your grass, especially if it is not ever used recreationally. Take advantage of rebate incentives offered by the District and receive up to \$2 per square foot.
- Take advantage of rebate incentives offered by the District and receive up to \$100 when you purchase and install an eligible WaterSense smart irrigation controller.

U.S. Drought Monitor

