



ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking 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. 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 source is Riverdale Well #1, Riverdale Well #2 and the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District. Our wells draw from the Delta Aquifer. We also purchase some of our water from the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Riverdale City 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 underground petroleum storage tanks, improper use of pesticides and fertilizer, chemical spills in industrial areas or on highways. Our sources have a low susceptibility to potential contamination. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Lynn Moulding at 394-5541 Ext. 1219. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM. They are held at the Riverdale Civic Center, 4600 S. Weber River Drive, Riverdale, Utah. The dates, times and locations sometimes change, so please call for current information. Water related issues are not always on the agenda, please check the agenda in advance.

Riverdale City routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2004. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

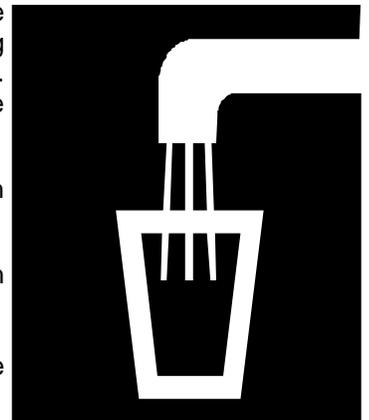
Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminants are not present.

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.

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.



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) - (mandatory language) 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) - (mandatory language) 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 of date.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
3.a. Turbidity for Ground Water	N	.09-.26	NTU	N/A	5	2004	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants							
4. Alpha emitters	N	ND-8	pCi/l	0	15	2004	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
10. Barium	N	100-200	ppb	2000	2000	2004	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 290 b. 0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2002	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Chromium	N	ND-29	ppb	100	100	2004	Industrial discharge
16. Fluoride	N	300	ppb	4000	4000	2001	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	100-1570	ppb	10000	10000	2004	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
22. Sodium	N	17-20	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2004	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
23. Sulfate	N	ND-32	ppm	500*	500	2004	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
25. TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	356	ppm	1000**	1000**	2004	Erosion of natural deposits
*If the sulfate level of a public water system is greater than 500 ppm, the supplier must satisfactorily demonstrate that: a) no better water is available, and b) the water shall not be available for human consumption from commercial establishments. In no case shall water having a level above 1000 ppm be used.							
**If TDS is greater than 1000 ppm the supplier shall demonstrate to the Utah Drinking Water Board that no better water is available. The Board shall not allow the use of an inferior source of water if a better source is available.							
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
76. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	5-39	ppb	0	80	2004	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	N	5-23	ppb	0	100	2004	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminants

These are contaminants that some systems are required to monitor for but which EPA has not set MCLs.

Contaminant	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Date Sampled				
1. Chloroform	ND-21	ppb	2004				
2. Bromodichloromethane	ND-10	ppb	2004				
3. Dibromochloromethane	ND-2	ppb	2004				

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What does this mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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.

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 (800-426-4791).

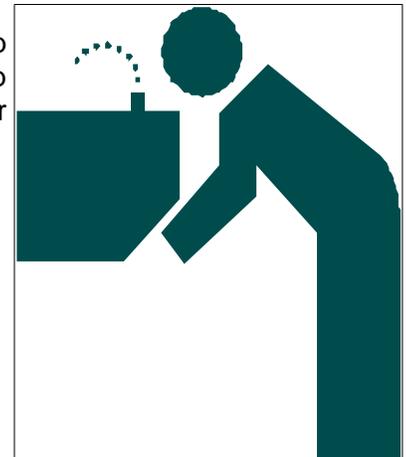
We at Riverdale City work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please call our office if you have questions.

Contact person:

Lynn Moulding 394-5541 Ext. 1219.

Riverdale City
 4600 S. Weber River Drive
 Riverdale, Utah 84405



SOURCE WATER PROTECTION ZONES

Did you know that the majority of Riverdale sits on top of our drinking water aquifer? The aquifer beneath the surface is tapped into by Riverdale City for drinking water. Riverdale operates two wells within the City. There are also several wells operated by Weber Basin Water. The areas above these aquifers are Source Water Protection Zones.

Source Water Protection Zones have been set up to help protect our drinking water from being contaminated. Once a drinking water source becomes contaminated, the water must be treated. If it cannot be treated a new source must be found. Both of these options are very expensive and the cost of doing so must be passed on to the customers. It is far better to protect our drinking water from contamination in the first place.

What can you do to protect our drinking water? The best way to protect our drinking water source is through education. Everyone needs to realize that what is poured onto or spread upon the ground will seep into the soil and can eventually find its way into our drinking water source. Even a small amount of a contaminant such as motor oil will seep into the ground. It may take years to find its way to the ground water but it will get there. Listed below are ways you can help protect our drinking water.

- Never pour used oil, antifreeze, solvents, oil based paints, or hazardous chemicals onto the soil. Dispose of them properly through the Weber County landfill.
- Do not over-fertilize. An overabundance of fertilizer will seep through the soil and into the drinking water.
- Do not use excessive amounts of pesticides.

You may find out more by visiting the following websites: www.deq.state.ut.us/eqdw/source_protection_intro.htm or www.epa.gov/safewater/protect.html. For question please contact Lynn Moulding at 394-5541 ext. 1219.



ARE YOU JEOPARDIZING YOUR DRINKING WATER?

When we turn the tap on to get a nice cool refreshing glass of water, we don't usually give any thought about how safe it is. We simply assume from experience that the water is free from harmful contaminants. Of course, we think this way because every effort is made by the city to ensure the water is safe to drink. But your own actions may jeopardize those efforts, unless you have taken the right steps. What we're talking about here is backflow prevention. Do you have it?

Backflow prevention is accomplished by installing a device that prohibits water from backflowing from one area to another. The backflow occurs when there is negative pressure in the line and water is sucked from one source to another. This means that water from an unprotected lawn sprinkler system may be sucked into the water lines in your home and contaminate your drinking water. Unknowingly drinking the contaminated water could result in sickness or even death.

To protect yourself, install backflow prevention devices on your lawn sprinkler system and on all outside hose bibs. It really isn't worth taking the chance of not doing it.

For more information please contact Lynn Moulding at 394-5541 ext. 1219

DON'T DUMP WASTE IN STORM DRAINS

According to the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources the water quality of the Weber River has declined and is getting worse. Part of the reason is people who dump wastes into storm drains.

Citizens should be aware that anything that is washed into the gutter will end up in the storm drain system. All storm drains in Riverdale drain directly into the Weber River. Examples of contaminants include: draining a radiator and washing the antifreeze into the gutter, cleaning a paint brush in the gutter, and excess fertilizer on a lawn which is washed away into the gutter.

Please exercise caution and don't put harmful contaminants into the storm drain system. Remember, storm drains are for excess rain runoff, not for dumping waste.