



2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT PUBLISHED SPRING 2024

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 classified as both groundwater and surface water. Our water comes from the #1 well. We also purchase water from the Central Weber Basin UTAH 29023.

SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN

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. Our sources have been determined to have a low level of susceptibility from potential contamination from sources. 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.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

There are many connections to our water distribution system. When connections are properly installed and maintained, the concerns are very minimal. However, unapproved and improper piping changes or connections can adversely affect not only the availability, but also the quality, of the water. A cross connection may let polluted water or even chemicals mingle into the water supply system when not properly protected. This not only compromises the water quality but can also affect your health. So, what can you do? Do not make or allow improper connections at your homes. Even that unprotected garden hose lying in the puddle next to the driveway is a cross connection. The unprotected lawn sprinkler system after you have fertilized or sprayed is also a cross connection. When the cross connection is allowed to exist at your home, it will affect you and your family first. If you'd like to learn more about helping to protect the quality of our water, call us for further information about ways you can help.

QUESTIONS

This report shows our water quality and what it means to you our customer. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Shawn Douglas at 801-394-5541 ext. 1217.

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 Council meetings. They are held on first and third Tuesdays of every month beginning at 6:00 p.m. located at the Riverdale City 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.

CONCLUSION

Riverdale City routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table on page two shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2023 or the most recent sample data. 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.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Please call our office if you have questions.

Contact person: Shawn Douglas 801-394-5541 Ext. 1217
Riverdale City Public Works Department
4600 S. Weber River Dr., Riverdale, Utah 84405

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. Riverdale 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

SAFE WATER

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.

MCLs 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, 1-800-426-4791.

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.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION ZONES

The majority of Riverdale land sits on top of a water aquifer which is used for our drinking water. The areas above these aquifers are Source Water Protection Zones. These 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 or a new source must be found. Both 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.



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.

You may find out more by visiting the following websites:

- <https://deq.utah.gov/division-drinking-water>
- <https://www.epa.gov/sourcewaterprotection>

CONSTITUENT TABLE - TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	N/A	0	*See Below	2023	Naturally present in the environment
*Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples							
Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	N	N/A	N/A	0	**See Below	2023	Human and animal fecal waste
**If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive							
Turbidity for surface water	N	0.08-0.09	NTU	N/A	***See Below	2021, 2022	Soil Runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
***0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony	N	0.7	ppb	6	6	2021, 2022	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium	N	0.077-0.108	ppm	2	2	2021, 2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)	Y*	1.5-4.9	ppm	N/A	4	2023	Naturally present in the environment.
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 0.194 b. 0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 2.2 b. 0	ppb	0	AL=15	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.604-3.05	ppm	10	10	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0-0.7	ppb	50	50	2021, 2022	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	37.9-47.642	ppm	500	None set by EPA	2021, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills
Sulfate	N	38.4-43.701	ppm	1,000	1,000	2021, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills & cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	332-444	ppm	2,000	2,000	2021, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products							
THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	Y**	0.68-99.7	ppb	0	80	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	0-43.494	ppb	0	60	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	-0.06-1.1	pCi/l	0	15	2020, 2021, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0.06-0.54	pCi/l	0	5	2020, 2021, 2022	Erosion of natural deposits

***Inorganic Contaminants:**

Carbon, Total Organic (TOC). Carbon, Total Organic (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by products. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

****Volatile Organic Contaminants:**

THMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. 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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

CONSTITUENT TABLE DEFINITIONS

In the table above you'll 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 constituent 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 constituents 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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

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

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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.

Date - Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem outdated.

Waivers (W) - Because some chemicals are not used or stored in areas around drinking water sources, some water systems have been given waivers that exempt them from having to take certain chemical samples, these waivers are also tied to Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.