

***2007 Bluffdale City
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report***

We are 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. We purchase our water from Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD) which uses both surface and groundwater sources.

Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District has a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan that is available for review. It provides more information such as potential sources of contamination and our source protection areas. It has been determined JVWCD has a low to moderate susceptible level to potential sources of contamination, such as leaking underground storage tanks, commercial and residential herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers, agricultural runoff, human and animal activities in the watershed, residential and industrial sewage, and storm water run-off. If you have any questions regarding source protection, contact the JVWCD office to review their source protection plan. Additional information is also available at www.jvwcd.org, or by calling 446-2000.

We are 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 Blain Dietrich, 254-2200. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of Jordan Valley's regularly scheduled board meetings. They are held at 8215 South 1300 West on the second Wednesday of every month at 3 p.m. (Some exceptions apply – check their Web site). The public is welcome.

Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the monitoring results for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2007. 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.

Source Water Protection

Jordan Valley has developed source protection plans for the watersheds of each of its sources but needs your help to ensure the protection of these valuable resources. Urban and recreational use creates various potential contaminations. Your efforts to reduce negative impacts can go a long way towards keeping our drinking water sources pristine.

Jordan Valley uses three main sources for drinking water: surface water from the Provo River watershed, several local mountain streams, and groundwater from various wells in the southeast portion of the Salt Lake Valley. Each of these sources has unique concerns and protection zones. The mountain streams and the Provo River are supplied by snow melt and rain runoff and may travel through several tributaries and reservoirs before being diverted directly into one of our treatment facilities. About 20 percent of the water is supplied from deep underground aquifers which are also recharged by snow and rain. More information about the sources of your drinking water, potential contamination sources, and what you can do to protect them can be found at www.jvwed.org. Click on the "Source Protection" link.

Radon

Radon is a colorless, odorless gas found naturally in soil. While it can be present in both indoor air and drinking water obtained from underground sources, it is not a concern for water from surface sources such as lake and rivers. EPA estimates radon in drinking water contributes less than two percent to the total radon levels found in air. This occurs when water containing radon is used for purposes such as showering or cooking, where radon is allowed to escape into the air. When inhaled, radon may cause harm to lung tissue. Although radon in indoor air is more likely to cause lung cancer, a final rule by EPA is expected to establish an allowable radon level for drinking water. The amount of radon present in water provided by Jordan Valley is not considered a health threat. The amounts are listed in the water quality data table.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a naturally-occurring, microscopic organism that may enter lakes and rivers from the fecal matter of humans or infected domestic and wild animals. When healthy adults are exposed to *Cryptosporidium* through the food or water they ingest, it systems, exposure to *Cryptosporidium* may pose a more serious health treat.

Jordan Valley is committed to providing protection against *Cryptosporidium* and other microorganisms by using several technologies at the treatment plants to provide a multi-barrier treatment approach. EPA has released a new rule requiring all systems treating surface water to achieve a specified level of *Cryptosporidium* removal as part of the treatment process. Jordan Valley is already meeting proposed requirements of this rule with existing facilities and technologies, but will continue to pursue new technologies that may provide increased protection.

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 constituent is not present.

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.

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

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.

Test Results

As you can see by the table found on the City web page link, <http://www.bluffdale.com/Public%20Works/2007CCR.pdf>, 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.

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).

Please call our office if you have questions.

We at Bluffdale City work around the clock to supply 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.

JORDAN VALLEY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
Consumer Confidence Report Data
2007

Report: B

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants detected by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District or its suppliers during the calendar year of this report. This table does not include many other tests we conducted, because those results were below detection limits. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of this report. For certain contaminants, EPA and/or the State requires monitoring at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminant	Units	2007 Average	2007 Maximum	2007 Minimum	Monitoring Criteria			Sampling Period	Comments/Likely Source
					MCL	MCLG	Exceed MCL		
PRIMARY INORGANICS									
Arsenic	mg/L	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.010	0	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from orchards.
Barium	mg/L	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.0	2.0	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chromium	mg/L	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.100	0.100	No	2007	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	mg/L	0.8	1.2	0.3	4.0	4.0	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and discharges from fertilizers. Fluoride added at source.
Mercury	mg/L	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.002	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from landfills.
Nitrate	mg/L	1.5	4.2	0.0	10.0	10.0	No	2007	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	mg/L	1.5	4.2	0.0	10.0	10.0	No	2007	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	mg/L	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.05	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium	mg/L	11.1	16.5	0.0	NE	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing.
Sulfate	mg/L	31	49	19	1000	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TDS	mg/L	205	320	26	2000	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity (groundwater and surface water sources)	NTU	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3/5.0	TT	No	2007	*MCL is 0.3 for surface water and 5.0 for groundwater. Suspended material from soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly % Meeting TT	%	100% (Treatment Technique requirement applies only to treated surface water sources)							
SECONDARY INORGANICS - Aesthetic Standards									
Aluminum	mg/L	0.02	0.11	ND	0.05 - 0.2	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and treatment residuals.
Chloride	mg/L	18.9	27.8	14.0	250.0	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Color	CU	3	5	0	15	NE	No	2007	Decaying naturally occurring organic material and suspended particles.
Manganese	mg/L	0.00	0.02	ND	0.05	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Odor	TON	0	1	0	3	NE	No	2007	Various sources.
pH		7.7	8.6	6.8	6.5 - 8.5	NE	1 Source for 9 Days	2007	Naturally occurring.
Zinc	mg/L	0.00	0.01	ND	5.00	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS - monitoring not required									
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	mg/L	150	190	130	UR	NE	No	2007	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Total (CaCO ₃)	mg/L	121	154	21	UR	NE	No	2007	Naturally occurring.
Bromide	mg/L	0.0000	0.0163	0.0000	UR	NE	No	2007	Naturally occurring.
Carbon Dioxide	mg/L	114	150	100	UR	NE	No	2007	Naturally occurring.
Calcium	mg/L	81	222	10	UR	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Conductance	umhos/cm	363	482	35	UR	NE	No	2007	Naturally occurring.
Hardness, Total	mg/L	159	201	21	UR	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Magnesium	mg/L	10.5	12.7	8.9	UR	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Orthophosphates	mg/L	0.00	0.02	0.00	UR	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Potassium	mg/L	2.6	3.2	2.0	UR	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Silica (Silicon Dioxide)	mg/L	12.5	16.0	8.1	UR	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Surfactants	mg/L	0.1	0.1	0.1	UR	NE	No	2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Strontium	mg/L	0.33	0.40	0.26	UR	NE	No	2004	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
VOCs									
None Detected	ug/L	None Detected							
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs									
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	ug/L	0.1	0.8	ND	400	400	No	2007	Discharge from chemical factories
RADIOLOGICAL									
Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	0.9	2.0	0.0	5.0	NE	No	2007	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Alpha	pCi/L	3.0	6.4	0.0	15.0	NE	No	2007	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Beta	pCi/L	1.4	5.0	0.0	50.0	NE	No	2007	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radon	pCi/L	1470	1750	1191	NE	NE	No	2003	Naturally occurring in soil.
DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS									
Chlorine	mg/L	0.7	1.5	ND	4.0	NE	No	2007	Drinking water disinfectant.
TTHM	ug/L	24.5	64.1	ND	80.0	NE	No	2007	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	ug/L	19.3	53.1	ND	60.0	NE	No	2007	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Highest Annual Average	ug/L	TTHM = 26.0 ug/L, HAA5s = 28.7 ug/L							
ORGANIC MATERIAL									
TOC	mg/L	2.0	2.5	1.1	TT	NE	No	2007	Naturally occurring.
UV-245	1/cm	0.029	0.040	0.013	UR	NE	No	2007	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.
LEAD and COPPER (tested at the consumers tap) - monitoring required at least every 3 years. Last year tested 2004.									
Lead	mg/L	0.004	0.014	ND	AL=0.015	0.00	No	2004	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Copper	mg/L	0.08	0.30	ND	AL=1.3	1.30	No	2004	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
90th Percentile		Lead = 0.005 ppb, Copper = 0.17 ppb							
# of sites above Action Level		Lead = 0, Copper = 0							
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform	% Positive per Month	0.02%	0.60%	0.00%	Not >5%	0.00	No	2007	MCL is for monthly compliance. All repeat samples were negative; no violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment.

mg/L: milligrams per liter
ug/L: micrograms per liter
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
CU: Color Unit
TON: Threshold Odor Unit
umhos/cm: micro ohms per centimeter
pCi/L: picocuries per liter

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes
HAA5s: Five Haloacetic Acids
AL: Action Level

ND: None Detected
NA: Not Applicable
NE: Not Established
UR: Unregulated
TT: Treatment Technique

The most recent data collected is used. Data ranges indicate that multiple sources were tested at different times within the given range.