

**2022 City of Bluffdale
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 801-446-2000.

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 Dan Tracer, PE, (801) 849-9432. 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, 2022. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is 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 JVWCD's treatment facilities. About 10 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 <https://jvwcd.org/water>. 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 generally not a concern for water from surface sources such as lakes 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, the infection usually goes away within a week or two. To those with a compromised immune system, exposure to *Cryptosporidium* may pose a more serious health threat.

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 have provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent has not been detected by the testing methodology used.

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

The Water Quality Table can be found on the Bluffdale City website at, <http://www.bluffdale.com/419/Water-Quality>. We are 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 the City of Bluffdale work hard 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.



City of Bluffdale

2222 West 14400 South, Bluffdale, UTAH 84065

June 28, 2023

Division of Drinking Water
Tim Davis, Director
P.O. Box 144830
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830

Attn: Tim Davis

Subject: Consumer Confidence Report for the City of Bluffdale Water System (# 18004)

Enclosed is a copy of the City of Bluffdale Water System Consumer Confidence Report. It contains the water quality information for our water system for the calendar year 2022 or the most recent sample data.

We have delivered this report to our customers by:

- Publishing the Consumer Confidence Report and report data on the City website.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (801) 254-2200.

Regards,

Michael Fazio, P.E.
City Engineer

Enclosure

JORDAN VALLEY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
Consumer Confidence Report Data
2022

Report: C

The table below lists all of the parameters in the drinking water detected by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District or its suppliers in the drinking water during the calendar year of this report. The presence of these parameters 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 parameters, EPA and/or the State requires monitoring at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently.

Parameter	Units	2022 Average	2022 Maximum	2022 Minimum	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
					MCL	MCLG	Violation		
PRIMARY INORGANICS									
Antimony	ug/L	0.0001	0.001	ND	6.00	6.00	No	2022	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic	ug/L	1.1	3.7	ND	10.0	0.0	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from orchards.
Asbestos	MFL	ND	ND	ND	7.0	7.0	No	2021	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	ug/L	45.2	84.5	ND	2000	2000	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Beryllium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	4	4	No	2022	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories.
Cadmium	ug/L	0.00003	0.0003	ND	5.00	5.00	No	2022	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ug/L	9.6	125.0	ND	NE	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chromium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	100.0	100.0	No	2022	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide, Free	ug/L	0.50	3.0	ND	200.0	200.0	No	2022	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride	mg/L	0.50	0.80	ND	4.0	4.0	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and discharges from fertilizers. Fluoride added at source.
Lead	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	NE	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Mercury	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	2.00	2.00	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from landfills.
Nickel	ug/L	0.21	3.5	ND	NE	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate	mg/L	0.61	2.3	ND	10.0	10.0	No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Nitrite	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	1.0	1.0	No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	ug/L	0.41	2.4	ND	50.0	50.0	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium	mg/L	23.2	74.2	11.7	NE	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing.
Sulfate	mg/L	55.2	118.0	9.0	1000	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Thallium	ug/L	0.00002	0.0002	ND	2.0	0.5	No	2022	Leaching from ore-processing sites and discharges from electronics, glass and drug factories.
TDS	mg/L	274.9	652.0	88.0	2000	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity (groundwater sources)	NTU	0.12	0.41	0.01	5.0	NE	No	2022	MCL is 5.0 for groundwater. Suspended material from soil runoff.
Turbidity (surface water sources)	NTU	0.03	0.11	0.01	0.3	TT	No	2022	MCL is 0.3 NTU 95% of the time for surface water. 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	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	SS = 50-200	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and treatment residuals.
Chloride	mg/L	50.0	161.0	18.6	SS = 250	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Color	CU	3.6	10.0	0.12	SS = 15	NE	No	2022	Decaying naturally occurring organic material and suspended particles.
Iron	ug/L	21.4	313.0	ND	SS = 300	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese	ug/L	2.1	34.0	ND	SS = 50	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Odor	TON	ND	ND	ND	SS = 3	NE	No	2022	Various sources.
pH		7.6	8.7	6.8	SS = 6.5-8.5	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring and affected by chemical treatment.
Silver	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	SS = 100	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Zinc	ug/L	0.03	1.0	ND	SS = 5000	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS - monitoring not required									
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	mg/L	167.0	225.0	107.0	UR	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Carbonate	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Hydroxide	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Total (CaCO ₃)	mg/L	115.2	225.0	26.0	UR	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring.
Ammonia	mg/L	0.30	0.30	0.30	UR	NE	No	2018	Runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring.
Bromide	ug/L	8.0	9.4	ND	UR	NE	No	2021	Naturally occurring.
Boron	ug/L	35.0	39.0	31.0	UR	NE	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Calcium	mg/L	46.2	74.9	33.0	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2014	Measures amount of organic compounds in water. Naturally occurring.
Chloropicrin	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2014	Antimicrobial, fungicide chemical compound.
Cobalt	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Conductance	umhos/cm	433.0	1100.0	12.6	UR	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring.
Cyanide, Total	ug/L	0.6	2.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Dioxin	pg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2009	Industrial discharge from factories.
Geosmin	ng/L	3.5	12.3	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor.
Hardness, Calcium	mg/L	113.8	210.0	18.0	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Hardness, Total	mg/L	180.5	357.0	75.6	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chromium VI	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2021	Industrial runoff and naturally occurring.
Magnesium	mg/L	16.7	41.3	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Molybdenum	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	By-product of copper and tungsten mining.
Oil & Grease	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2016	Petroleum hydrocarbons can either occur from natural underground deposits or from man made lubricants.
Orthophosphates	ug/L	0.019	0.22	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Potassium	mg/L	2.4	10.9	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Silica (Silicon Dioxide)	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TSS (Total Suspended Solids)	mg/L	0.4	4.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity (distribution system)	NTU	0.49	1.8	0.06	UR	NE	No	2022	Suspended material from soil runoff.
Vanadium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2021	Naturally occurring.
VOCs									
Chloroform	ug/L	10.3	28.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	ug/L	1.0	2.8	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromochloromethane	ug/L	3.7	6.8	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
All Other Parameters	ug/L	None Detected			Various	Various	No	2022	Various sources.
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs									
Bis (Zethylhexyl) phthalate	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	6.0	0.0	No	2022	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
All Other Parameters	ug/L	None Detected			Various	Various	No	2022	Various sources.
RADIOLOGICAL									
Radium 226	pCi/L	0.46	1.3	0.05	NE	NE	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 228	pCi/L	0.31	1.3	-0.30	NE	NE	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Alpha	pCi/L	1.9	3.6	0.50	NE	NE	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Beta	pCi/L	3.3	11.0	0.9	50.0	NE	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium	ug/L	0.004	0.004	0.004	30.0	NE	No	2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radon	pCi/L	ND	ND	ND	NE	NE	No	2020	Naturally occurring in soil.
DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS									
Chlorine	mg/L	0.72	1.3	0.0	4.0	NE	No	2022	Drinking water disinfectant.
TTHMs	ug/L	21.2	74.6	ND	80.0	NE	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	ug/L	14.9	49.2	ND	60.0	NE	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6	ug/L	35.3	54.4	ND	UR	NE	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Highest Annual Location Wide Avg.	ug/L	TTHM = 40.0 ug/L, HAA5s = 22.8 ug/L							
Bromate	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	10.0	NE	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine Dioxide	ug/L	0.04	0.4	ND	800	NE	No	2022	Drinking water disinfectant.
Chlorite	mg/L	0.46	0.99	ND	1.00	0.80	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
ORGANIC MATERIAL									
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	2.0	3.0	ND	TT	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring.
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	1.9	2.9	1.6	TT	NE	No	2022	Naturally occurring.
UV ₂₅₄	1/cm	0.024	0.040	0.014	UR	NE	No	2022	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.
PROTOZOA (sampled at source water)									
Cryptosporidium	Oocysts/1L	ND	ND	ND	TT	0.00	No	2017	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.
Giardia	Cysts/1L	1.5	7.0	ND	TT	0.00	No	2017	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform	% Positive per Month	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Not >5%	0.00	No	2022	MCL is for monthly compliance. All repeat samples were negative; no violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment.
HPC	MPN/mL	14.8	68.0	0.20	500.0	0.0	No	2022	Used to measure the overall bacteriological quality of drinking water

mg/L: milligrams per liter
ug/L: micrograms per liter
pCi/L: picocuries per liter
ng/L: nanograms per liter
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
CU: Color Unit
TON: Threshold Odor Unit
umhos/cm: micro ohms per centimeter
1/cm: One / centimeter
pCi/L: picocuries per liter
MFL: Millions of Fibers per Liter
MPN/mL: most probable number per milliliter
Oocysts/1L: Oocysts per 1 liter
Cysts/1L: Cysts per 1 liter

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes
HAA5s: Five Haloacetic Acids
HPC: Heterotrophic Plate Count
VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds
PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls
SOCs: Synthetic Organic Chemicals

ND: None Detected
NA: Not Applicable
NE: Not Established
UR: Unregulated
TT: Treatment Technique
AL: Action Level
SS: Secondary Standard