

2009



MOUNTAIN REGIONAL WATER

Special Service District

Annual Water Quality Report

Mountain Regional Water Special Service District continues to work hard 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.

QUESTIONS

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Marti Gee at 435-940-1916 ext.302

YOU ARE INVITED!

Mountain Regional Water Special Service District's regularly scheduled meetings are on the 2nd Thursday of each month starting at 6:30 p.m. unless otherwise noted.

The meetings are held at Mountain Regional Special Service District Offices located at 6421 N Business Park Loop Rd, Park City, Utah 84098 in the training room.



This Annual Drinking Water Quality 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.

WATER SOURCES

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Mountain Regional Water Special Service District culinary water customers receive their drinking water from water sources that consist of one spring, over 20 wells, and one surface water source at Rockport Reservoir.

SOURCE PROTECTION

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Mountain Regional Special Service District is available for your review at the Mountain Regional Special Service District offices. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. It has been determined we have a low susceptibility level to potential sources of contamination, such as horse pastures, septic tanks, chemical or fuel storage, pesticides, and potential hazardous materials accidents, etc. 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.

WATER TREATMENT PLANT IMPROVEMENTS

Mountain Regional Water (M.R.W.) is pleased to announce that we received over 1.5 million dollars in a Federal Money stimulus grant through the A.R.R.A. Program (American Recovery and Reinvestment Act), to complete a needed upgrade to our 4 million gallon per day Signal Hill Water Treatment Plant. The improvements include pre-treatment equipment such as plate clarifiers, chemical mixers, sludge handling, and settling equipment to assist in removal of heavy sediments during the Weber River spring run-off periods, and to assist in the removal of organic carbon contaminants. This will make the current membrane micro filtration system more efficient and productive. The improvements further include post-treatment equipment, namely large activated carbon adsorbers, which will assist in the removal of organic contaminants and improve the taste and odor of the finished water. We are grateful for the opportunity to have received funds under this program. These improvement will further our goals to provide some of the safest and most aesthetically acceptable treated drinking water in the State of Utah.



Photo: Water Treatment Plant Project

WHAT IS IN YOUR WATER?



Mountain Regional Water Special Service District routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009 or the most recent sample data. As you can see by the below, 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.

CONSTITUENT TABLE

CONTAMINANT	VIOL. Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEAS.	MCLG	MCL	DATE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0-3	NTU	N/A	5	2009	Soil runoff
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha emitters	N	ND-7	pCi/l	0	15	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	.61-1.0	pCi/l	0	5	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Antimony	N	1,100	ppt	6,000	6,000	2007	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	900-1,500	ppt	0	10,000	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	28-351	ppb	2,000	2,000	2009	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	2,000-2,700	ppt	100,000	100,000	2008	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper 90% results	N	367-520	ppt	1,300,000	AL=1,300,000	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	ND - 8	ppb	200	200	2008	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	100-200	ppb	4,000	4,000	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead 90% results	N	3-4	ppb	0	AL=15	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	200-900	ppb	10,000	10,000	2009	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	700-4,100	ppt	50,000	50,000	2009	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	6,200-45,600	ppt	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	7-690	ppm	1,000	1,000	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	186-1,290	ppm	2,000	2,000	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES							
DI(2-Ethylhexyl) - Phthalate	N	1,700-2,600	ppt	0	6,000	2008	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	2-5	ppb	0	60	2009	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	N	5-19	ppb	0	80	2009	By-product of drinking water disinfection

CONSTITUENTS

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.

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).

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.

It is important to note none of the contaminants tested in the table to the left, were in excess of the safe limit as determined by the EPA. Many other regulated and unregulated constituents were tested for but no detects were found. If you have more questions on the constituents, you may contact Marti Gee at 435-940-1916 ext.302.

TABLE DEFINITIONS

In the table to the left, 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.

ND/Low - High - For water systems using multiple sources of water, the lowest and highest values detected in all the 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.

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.

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) - 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.

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



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.

LEAD LEVELS IN DRINKING WATER

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. Mountain Regional Special Service District 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

STAGECOACH SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

With the recent annexation of the Stagecoach Estates subdivision, the District worked closely with the residents of the subdivision, to develop a plan to finance and replace the aging water distribution and supply infrastructure within this important development. The Utah State Division of Drinking Water assisted Stagecoach Estates by funding this project with a low interest loan for over 3 million dollars. The entire project is paid for by the Stagecoach Estates lot owners. The entire system was replaced, from top to bottom, and a new water supply was brought in from the system in the Preserve Development area located adjacent and below it. The system is now completed and can serve the entire subdivision with safe drinking water and fire protection. The source of supply is now over 50 times greater in capacity than the original system. The District thanks the Stagecoach Homeowners Association, which worked very closely with us to make this project a great success.



Photo: Stagecoach pipeline project



WATER CONSERVATION TIPS THAT APPLY TO YOU



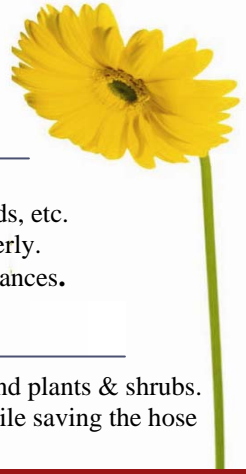
CONTACT US

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435-940-1916

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cs@mtregional.org

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www.mtregional.org

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but you can also save money by reducing your water bill. Here are a few suggestions.



Conservation measures you can use to conserve inside your home:

- Take shorter showers.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.
- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, shower-heads, etc.
- Replace old fixtures that no longer work properly.
- Install water saving devices in faucets & appliances.

Here are some ways that you can use to conserve water outdoors as well:

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water-saving nozzles and use mulch around plants & shrubs.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car, while saving the hose for rinsing.

IRRIGATION SCHEDULE AND WATER RESTRICTIONS FOR 2010

Outside watering at even-numbered street addresses shall be limited to even-numbered days of the month and outside water of odd-numbered addresses shall be limited to odd-numbered days of the month. Hours of outside watering shall be restricted to between 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m.

PARK CITY INTERCONNECT AND LOST CANYON POWER PROJECT

Beginning in 2009, Park City Municipal Corporation began construction of their water interconnect with our Lost Canyon Water Project, which MRW completed in 2004. This massive project connects to our treatment plant terminal reservoir within the Promontory Development to the City near the new hospital, and can deliver over 2,500 acre feet of water per year to Park City (a standard home uses about 0.6 acre feet of water per year). The original Lost Canyon Project build by the District in 2003, was designed to import water from the Rockport Reservoir area in Eastern Summit County into the Snyderville Basin. This project has a delivery capacity of approximately 7,500 acre feet per year. A nearly 5,000 horsepower pump station pumps the water up the mountain to Promontory, where we use up to about 4,500 acre feet, and the balance we transport to Park City. This will be a valuable new water resource for the Park City area and we look forward to working with them in the future.

POWER TRANSMISSION LINE AND SUBSTATION

With this project, the District is constructing a new 5 megawatt power transmission line and substation near Rockport, which will allow us to take electrical power at a wholesale rates and at lower off peak rate. This project will save M.R.W. money and will lessen the energy impact of our large pumping project on Eastern Summit County residents. By taking more power during off-peak energy periods, we reduce the need for the Power Company to build more generating plants and significantly reduce our pumping carbon footprint.

Photo: Park City Interconnect Project



MOUNTAIN REGIONAL FIRE HYDRANT INSPECTION PROGRAM

THEY ARE STEALING YOUR WATER!

Please assist Mtn. Regional Water SSD fight this Theft!



\$500.00 Fine for Theft of Service!
Please call us ASAP
Phone: 435-940-1916 ext 302
or after hours at 435-645-2555

Metered Hydrant - Hook Up

Proper way to hook up to a fire hydrant

