



2016 WATER Quality Report

This report shows
our water quality
and what it
means to you our
customers.



Mountain Regional Water Special Service District

Questions

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Marti Gee at 435-940-1916 ext. 300. 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 second Thursday of each month at 6:00 p.m. unless otherwise noted. The meetings are held at Mountain Regional Water Special Service District offices located at 6421 North Business Park Loop Road, Suite A, Park City, Utah 84098 in the training room.

Drinking Water Quality

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. Our constant goal and commitment is to provide the public with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water we deliver to you every day, our compliance with state and federal drinking water standards, and provide general information related to common water quality topics. Mountain Regional Water Special Service District customers receive their drinking water from a variety of surface and ground water sources including the Weber River (treated at our Signal Hill Treatment Plant), Atkinson Well 2, Jailhouse Well, Silver Creek Well 10, Starpoint Well #15B, 3 Mile Well, Blackhawk Well 2R, Gorgoza Well 6, Nuggett Well, Spring Creek Spring, Silver Springs Well 1, and Summit Park Well 7.

Source Protection

Mountain Regional Water's source protection plans are available for your review upon request. They contain 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 sources such as horse pastures, septic tanks, chemical or fuel storage, pesticides, and potential hazardous material accidents. 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 plans.



OUR MISSION

We at Mountain Regional Water Special Service District 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.

Test Results

Mountain Regional Water Special Service District 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, 2016. 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.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
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Microbial Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	N/A	0	5	2016	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	0	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	2016	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.08-3.7	NTU	0	5	2016	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.05	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2016	Soil runoff

Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic	N	0-2.9	ppb	0	10	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.067-0.258	ppm	2	2	2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a.90% results b.# of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 0.224 b.0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	0-24	ppb	200	200	2016	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	0-0.4	ppm	4	4	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead a.90% results b.# of sites that exceed the AL	N	a.3.1 b.0	ppb	0	AL=15	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	N	0.2-1	ppm	10	10	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0-9.3	ppb	50	50	2016	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	6.1-65.5	ppm	500	None	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	7-324	ppm	1000	1000	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	192-1090	ppm	2000	2000	2016	Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha Emitters	N	0-5.8	pCi/l	0	15	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	0.01	pCi/l	0	5	2012	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0-3	pCi/l	0	5	2016	Erosion of natural deposits

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:

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 (ng/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.

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.

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

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. Mountain Regional Water 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>.

Information on the Potential for Health Concerns Relating to Drinking Water

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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) or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.





Prevent Water Backflow & Cross Connections

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 enter 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.

Mountain Regional Water Special Service
District ordinance requires:

**NO WATERING ALLOWED BETWEEN
10am to 6pm**

Odd numbered homes water on odd
numbered days, even numbered homes water
on even numbered days

Your cooperation in complying with this ordinance will help us achieve a goal of 25% reduction in water consumption by 2025 and help to ensure our water resources continue to support our community for many years to come.

CONSERVE H₂O

Water Conservation Tips:

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.

Conservation in your home:

- ~ Take Shorter Showers
- ~ Soak dishes before washing
- ~ Wash full loads of laundry
- ~ Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- ~ Run the dishwasher only when full.
- ~ Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets etc.
- ~ Replace old fixtures that no longer work
- ~ Install water saving devices for faucets and appliances.

Conserve outdoors:

- ~ Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- ~ Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- ~ Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- ~ Use water -saving nozzles.
- ~ Use water from a bucket to wash your car and save the hose for rinsing.
- ~ Shutoff your sprinklers manually or use a rainfall shutoff device when it rains.



Mountain Regional Water Special Service District

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