

Mountain Regional

2017 Annual Water Quality REPORT

Special Services District

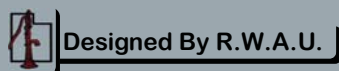


This report shows our water quality and what it means to you our customer.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Marti Gee at 435-940-1916 ext. 302. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Join Us

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 6:30 p.m. unless otherwise noted. The meetings are held at Mountain Regional SSD offices located at 6421 North Business Park Loop Road, Suite A, Park City, Utah 84098 in the training room.



What information is inside this report?

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. 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.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Mountain Regional Water SSD 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 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.

Cross Connection

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 we 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.

Improper connection



Proper connection



They are stealing your water

Please assist Mtn. Regional Water SSD fight this theft!

Illegal



\$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

Correct





What Is Tested For And Monitered In My Water?

Mountain Regional Water SSD 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, 2011. 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
Microbiological Contaminents							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2011	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	ND	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	2011	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Watr	N	0-3	NTU	N/A	5	2010	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2011	Soil Runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
Inorganic Contaminensts							
Barium	N	69-74	ppb	2000	2000	2011	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. 475 b. 0	ppt	1300000	AL=1300000	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead a.90% results b.# of sites that exceed the AL	N	a.4 b.0	ppt	0	AL=15000	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	7-13	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2011	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	8-14	ppm	1000	1000	2011	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	194-232	ppm	2000	2000	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	4-16	ppb	0	80	2011	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	3-9	ppb	0	60	2011	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminents							
Radium 228	N	0-1	pCi/l	0	5	2008	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE DEFINITIONS

In the table above, 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 (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.

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.

Learn More About Lead Levels

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 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>.

Customer Service

We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water distribution process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.



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Telephone: 435 940 1916
<http://www.mtregional.org>



Take Advantage of Online Bill Pay!
<http://www.mtregional.org/Bill-Pay.html>



Slow The Flow

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:

Indoors

Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.

Take shorter showers.

Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.

Run the dishwasher only when full, and soak dishes needing to be washed by hand.

Fix or replace old fixtures or toilets that no longer work properly.

Install water-saving devices in faucets & appliances

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.





Should I Be Worried About Contaminants?

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.

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 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).

We at Mountain Regional 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.

Completed Projects

Mountain Regional Water in conjunction with our partners at Summit County, Snyderville Basin Water Reclamation District and other utility providers have completed in 2011 the 2nd phase of the Parkview road and utility replacement project. For those living in Summit Park, we know this has been an inconvenience, and your patience in these construction projects has been greatly appreciated. This will shore up another section of aging infrastructure in this area.

Mountain Regional Water has also worked closely with Park City Municipal Corporation regarding the servicing of their newly constructed water treatment plant near Quinn's Junction. Mountain Regional has recently begun delivery of imported water from our Lost Canyon Project to supply their plant with nearly 3,000 acre feet of water per year. The Lost Canyon Project is the first water importation project developed in the Basin and will provide us and Park City with over 7,000 acre feet of water per year originating at Rockport Reservoir. This partnership has not only been critical in providing future water resources to the Basin, but it also plays a key role in protecting existing water and environmental resources in Western Summit County.

We have also completed construction of a new water transfer control structure in the Spring Creek subdivision that will allow for a more efficient and expanded delivery of water from the lower basin systems up to our customers residing in Glenwild, Redhawk, the Preserve, and Stagecoach.



Green Water Projects

Mountain Regional Water is pleased to announce the award of 1,278,000 million dollars as issued through a zero interest loan from the EPA and the State of Utah. This funding is provided to water entities that are actively developing "Green" water projects, meaning they can demonstrate a measurable reduction in energy, power and other resources that can adversely impact the environment. This funding will be utilized this year to replace inefficient electrical equipment at our Lost Canyon Booster Pump Station, install a more efficient and safer chlorine generator at our water treatment plant which will use locally produced salt to make chlorine, and add one million gallons per day extra treatment capacity to our water treatment plant. This will allow the plant to run more efficiently at its original design volume.

One critical component of the project will be the upgrading of our computer control system that controls all of the District's pumps, wells, reservoirs, and other equipment. This upgrade will allow for the more efficient operation of our pumps during the off peak pumping periods at night, when the impact on the electrical utility is much less. The system will also monitor more closely possible water losses in our distribution system. The savings in energy costs alone of these projects is expected to more than fund this loan.

