



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!

Please attend any of our regularly schedule meetings. Mountain Regional Water Special Service District meeting place is at the Sheldon D Richins Building located at 6505 Landmark Drive, Park City, the second Thursday of each month unless otherwise noted.



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.

Safe Water

As you can see by the table on the following page, 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.

Sources 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.



Photo:
MRWSSD Fire Hydrant
Inspection Program

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, 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.

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	2007	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0	NTU	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples, never to exceed 5.0		2007	Soil runoff
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha emitters	N	ND-7	pCi/l	0	15	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	ND	pCi/l	0	5	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Antimony	N	ND-1	ppb	6	6	2007	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	ND-0	ppt	10000	10000	2007	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	38-380	ppb	2000	2000	2007	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	1-4	ppb	100	100	2007	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper 90% results	N	367-890	ppt	1,300,000	AL=1,300,000	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	ND - 8	ppb	200	200	2007	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	ND	ppb	4000	4000	2007	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead 90% results	N	3-5	ppb	0	AL=15	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	100-1700	ppb	10000	10000	2007	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	6-47	ppb	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2007	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	6-440	ppm	1000	1000	2007	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	180-930	ppm	2000	2000	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES							
<p>We periodically monitor for Pesticide chemical constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. In 2007 we failed to take the required samples. Testing for Pesticide chemicals is used to ensure that the public is provided with safe drinking water. This violation does not necessarily pose a health risk. We have reviewed why we failed to take the required samples and will take steps to ensure that it will not happen again.</p>							
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	1	ppb	0	60	2007	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	N	5	ppb	0	80	2007	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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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).

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 "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 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.



Lost Canyon Expansion Project

Mountain Regional Water is proud to announce that the expansion to the Lost Canyon Project, originally completed in 2004, is nearly completed. This expansion allows water to be pumped directly out of Rockport Reservoir to the Snyderville Basin. This project expands the original project from 1,600 acre feet per year to over 6,600 acre feet per year. Twenty-five hundred acre-feet of this additional 5,000 acre foot capacity will be delivered by Mountain Regional to Park City Municipal Corporation. The remaining will be utilized for our customers and future growth. It is hoped that this source will diminish our dependence on basin groundwater and help improve the stream flows and quality of East Canyon and Silver Creeks. This project is a cooperative effort between the Bureau of Reclamation, Weber Basin Water Conservancy District, Park City, and Mountain Regional Water.



*Photo:
New 30 inch supply pipeline at Rockport Reservoir*



Designed By R.W.A.U



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. Here are a few suggestions.

Conservation measures you can use inside your home include:

- 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, etc.
- Replace old fixtures that no longer work properly.
- Install water saving devices in faucets & appliances.

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



- 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.

CONTACT US

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IRRIGATION SCHEDULE AND WATER RESTRICTIONS FOR 2008

In order to conserve water, a limited resource in Utah, outside watering of lawns and landscaped areas using Mountain Regional Culinary water will be restricted to every other day.

Outside watering at even-numbered street addresses shall be limited to even-numbered days of the month, and outside watering at 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.

WATER IS A PRECIOUS RESOURCE! - TOO PRECIOUS TO WASTE

Here are some ways that you can save water and money with a few simple and inexpensive steps. Just remember the 3 Rs of conservation : Repair, Replace, Retrofit.

- **REPAIR** a leaky faucet or toilet
- **RETROFIT** flow controls
- **REPLACE** wasteful appliances

Information on other ways that you can help conserve water can be found at: www.epa.gov/safewaterpublicoutreach

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

