

2010



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, Suite A, 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.

A NEW POWER SYSTEM

In order to better conserve the massive energy resources needed to pump water from Rockport Reservoir into the Basin, Mountain Regional just completed a 2 million dollar power sub-station improvement near our Lost Canyon Pump Station at Rockport. This 5 megawatt project allows us to take power directly from Rocky Mountain Power's 138 thousand volt transmission lines, allowing us to receive power at a much lower industrial rate. We reduce the voltage through a series of transformers to 480 volts, which is needed to power our massive pumps.

HELPING OUR WATER CUSTOMERS SAVE MONEY

This project is expected to save our customers millions of dollars over the next 20 years, and will also lessen the load impact on Eastern Summit County residents. In the early years of the Lost Canyon Project, we can operate our pumps using off-peak power at night, not only saving money, but reducing the impacts and requirements for generating systems upgrades by the power company. And, by taking service at a much higher voltage - we expect service to also be more reliable.



Photo: Power sub-station

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, 2010, or the most recent sample data. As you can see by the table 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							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A	A Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly		2010	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform E.Coli	N	ND	N/A	*see below		2010	Human and animal fecal waste
*A routine sample and repeat sample are Total Coliform positive and one is also Fecal or E.coli							
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha emitters	N	2-5	pCi/l	0	15	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0-1	pCi/l	0	5	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Antimony	N	1	ppb	6	6	2010	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	0-2	ppb	0	10	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	66-228	ppb	2,000	2,000	2010	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	ND-10	ppB	100	100	2010	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
Fluoride	N	200-500	ppb	4,000	4,000	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead 90% results	N	3-4	ppt	0	AL= 15,000	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	200-1,000	ppb	10,000	10,000	2010	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	700-2,100	ppt	50,000	50,000	2010	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	10-62	ppm	20	None set by EPA	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	7-690	ppm	1,000	1,000	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	236-1,100	ppm	2,000	2,000	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES							
DI(2-Ethylhexyl) - Phthalate	N	3-2,800	ppt	0	6,000	2010	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	3	ppb	0	60	2010	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	N	2-8	ppb	0	80	2010	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 i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates "may" seem out of date.

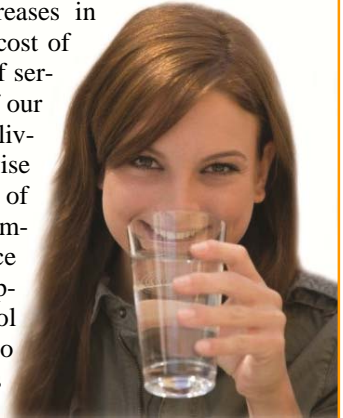
CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL



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.

FUTURE PROJECTS

Mountain Regional is planning many improvements in the next year. Like many, we have been challenged by the continuing recession, and also the continuing increases in electrical utility rates (the largest direct cost of delivering water) as well as other costs of service. As such - the central theme of all of our new projects is reducing the costs of delivery and going "greener" through the wise conservation of water and energy. Some of the projects we are pursuing are: more Summit Park system improvements to reduce water losses, several pump efficiency upgrades, and a more sophisticated control (SCADA) system that will allow us to go off peak on more of our pumping cycles as well as reducing power demand rates.



EXPANDING OUR FILTRATION MEMBRANE CAPACITY

We are also hoping to upgrade and expand our filtration membranes capacity at our treatment plant, enhance some critical water transmission pipelines by providing redundancy in the event of a failure, and expanding the capacity of one of our best and most efficient well. We are also eliminating or reducing the operational cycles of some of our more costly and energy wasting water sources, relying more on the much more efficient water sources and pumping systems.

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 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>.



WATER CONSERVATION TIPS THAT APPLY TO YOU



CONTACT US

PHONE:
435-940-1916

E-MAIL:
cs@mtregional.org

WEBSITE:
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 2011

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.

NEWLY COMPLETED PROJECTS

Mountain Regional Water is pleased to announce the completion of several very important water improvement and conservation projects. To address the many infrastructure problems at Summit Park, we - in conjunction with our partners at Summit County, Snyderville Basin Water Reclamation District and other utility providers have completely replaced aging infrastructure at Lower Parkview Dr. This project is phase just one in a long term multi-year project to replace aging pipes that are constantly breaking and losing our valuable water resources. This year the project will extend from upper Parkview to Crestview Dr. Your patience in these construction projects is greatly appreciated.

ACTIVATED CARBON FILTRATION SYSTEM

The District also completed a multiple-million dollar improvement to our Signal Hill Water Treatment plant, designed to help reduce organic carbon (TOC) constituents in the drinking water. These mainly harmless compounds cause taste, color, and odor problems at differing times of the year. This project was funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment (ARRA) Act of 2009. An extensive pre-treatment system was installed, along with a post treatment granular activated carbon absorber filtration system. This equipment can treat the water at a capacity of 4 million gallons per day, providing water that will meet the most stringent of water quality standards.

The Signal Hill Plant treats a portion of the 4,100 acre feet of water owned by the District and imported from Rockport Reservoir in Eastern Summit County under the Lost Canyon Project, an expanding project started in 2003. The District will also begin transporting an additional 2,500 acre feet of water to Park City from this project beginning in 2012.



Photo: Granular activated carbon absorber filtration system

MOUNTAIN REGIONAL FIRE HYDRANT INSPECTION PROGRAM

THEY ARE STEALING YOUR WATER!

Please assist Mtn. Regional Water SSD fight this theft!



Metered Hydrant - Hook Up

Proper way to hook up to a fire hydrant

