



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 the Park City Fire Service District Offices located at 736 W. Bitner Road, 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.

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.



Photo: Lost Canyon Expansion Project Rockport Diversion

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, 2008 or the most recent sample data. 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							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	2*	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples		2008	Naturally present in the environment	
*Water samples taken in September 2008 confirmed the presence of total coliform bacteria. Total coliforms are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of these bacteria is usually a result of a problem with water treatment or the pipes which distribute the water, and indicates that the water may have been contaminated with organisms that can cause disease. Symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea, and possible jaundice, and any associated headaches and fatigue. When the monthly samples confirmed the presence of total coliform bacteria we took steps to identify and correct the problem. Subsequent monthly sampling has confirmed the absence of total coliforms in the water system.							
Fecal Coliform & Ecoli	N	ND	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive and one is also fecal or E.coli positive		2008	Human and animal fecal waste	
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0-1	NTU	N/A	5	2008	Soil runoff
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha emitters	N	ND-7	pCi/l	0	15	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0-1	pCi/l	0	5	2008	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Antimony	N	ND-1	ppb	6	6	2008	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium	N	32-231	ppb	2,000	2,000	2008	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	ND-12	ppb	100	100	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	2006	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
Lead 90% results	N	3-4	ppb	0	AL=15	2006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	ND-2	ppm	10	10	2008	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	15-49	ppb	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	6-558	ppm	1,000	1,000	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	254-1,220	ppm	2,000	2,000	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES							
DI(2-Ethylhexyl) - Phthalate	N	ND-3	ppm	0	6	2009	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	2-22	ppb	0	60	2008	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	N	5-20	ppb	0	80	2008	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).

KEEPING YOUR WATER SAFE

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 "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.

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.

Projects and Expansions

Mountain Regional Water is proud to announce the expansion to the Lost Canyon Project was completed in 2008. This expansion allows water to be pumped directly out of Rockport Reservoir to the Snyderville Basin area. This project expands the original project from 1,600 acre feet of water per year to over 6,600 acre feet per year. The District now has water source capacity to get us through the most difficult of drought conditions as well as allowing us to rest the heavily burdened groundwater system in the Basin. This project is a cooperative effort between us, the Bureau of Reclamation, Weber Basin Water Conservancy District and Park City.

We also recently received 2 million dollars of stimulus money from the Federal Government (of which three fourths of it is a grant) to expand our water treatment plant to include expanded pre-treatment and post-treatment activated carbon adsorption facilities. This improvement will help ensure that organic carbon compounds are removed which can effect taste and odor and improve the effectiveness and safety of disinfection. This project will be completed this fall.



Photo: Lost Canyon Expansion Project Rockport Diversion



Designed By R.W.A.U.



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 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, 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.



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

