Mountain Regional
Special Service District

2012
Drinking Water Quality Report

Questions

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: 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.

Mountain Regional

Physical Address:
6421 N. Business Park Loop Rd. Suite A,
Park City, UT 84098
Telephone: 435 940 1916
http://www.mtregional.org

Mail Address:
P.O. Box 982320
Park City, UT 84098

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

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water cones from many sources and your tap water is a combination of most all of these. The District operates many groundwater wells, but the majority of high quality untreated water comes from six wells. We also have one spring source located in the Sun Peak area that we receive seasonal water from. In addition to these sources, our largest source is the Weber River near Rockport reservoir in Eastern Summit County. This water is pumped to our 4.5 million gallon per day Signal Hill water treatment plant located near the top of Promontory and is distributed to the entire Snyderville Basin.

How is my water treated?

Your water is treated by conventional methods, utilizing coagulation, clarification, microfiltration, activated carbon absorption, and disinfection. The Signal Hill treatment facility serving your area is operated by Utah Department of Environmental Quality certified operators. It may also be comforting for you to know that our facilities have built-in fail-safes which will immediately shut the treatment process down and not allow any water to enter the system if something within the facility is not operating correctly. The operators receive alarms for immediate intervention so they can correct the problem and begin treating water again. This plant, as well as the entire District water distribution system is monitored around the clock. This past year, District operation staff performed many equipment upgrades and increased the plant capacity by one million gallons per day.

Signal Hill Water Treatment Facility

Test Results

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, 2012. 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 Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2012	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	2012	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0-1	NTU	N/A	5	2012	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	74-136	ppb	2000	2000	2012	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	ppb	1300	AL= 1300	2010	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	ppb	0	AL=15	2010	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	200-900	ppb	10000	10000	2012	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	9-24	ppm	None set by EPA		2012	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	13-32	ppm	1000	1000	2012	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	226-384	ppm	2000	2000	2012	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	2-12	ppb	0	80	2012	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	ND-6	pCi/1	0	15	2012	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	ND-2	pCi/1	0	5	2011	Erosion of natural deposits

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In the following 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.

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)- picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 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 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.

Our 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.

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).

They are stealing your water!

Please assist Mtn. Regional Water SSD fight this theft

Illegal

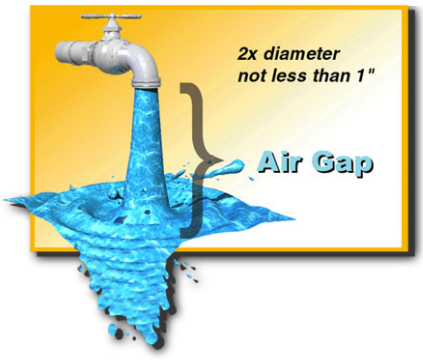
$500.00 Fine for Theft of Service! Please call us ASAP Phone: 435-940-1916 ext 302 or after hours at 435-645-2555

Legal

Proper way to hook up to a fire hydrant.
Metered Hydrant - Hook Up

What is a Cross-Connection?

A cross connection is any physical or potential connection between a potable water supply and any potential hazardous material. This connection can be created when plumbing is incorrectly installed or even by simply attaching a hose to a faucet. Cross connections are not easy to discover, but can pose a serious threat to water quality. Federal and State regulations provide that no such connection is permissible without the installation of an approved backflow prevention assembly in accordance to the degree of hazard of the substance involved. In our District, the greatest cross-connection threats come from fire suppression (sprinkling) systems and raw water irrigation systems. We often refer to the contamination process as backflow. There are two types of backflow—back-pressure and back-siphonage.



The best method of preventing backflow is an air gap which either eliminates a cross-connection or provides a barrier to backflow. If an air gap is not practical, a mechanical backflow preventer, which provides a physical barrier to backflow, is the next best approved method. For help on assessing a potential cross connection or how to remedy it, please contact our office at 435-940-1916.

To protect the quality of tap water in your home follow these guidelines:

1. Never allow hoses to be submerged in sinks, pools, chemical mixing tanks, etc.

2. Be sure your toilet flush valves have an anti-siphon device.

3. Make sure any plumbing work done in your home is by a licensed plumber certified in cross connection control.

What Areas of my Home Need Protection from Backflow?

1. Lawn irrigation systems – including secondary water systems.

2. Garden hoses – A garden hose with all the uses and attachments that you can connect to a hose makes it a number one source for cross-connection to your potable water supply.

3. An older home that has retained a private well but has also been connected to the municipal system, with only a valve separating the two water sources.

Designed By R.W.A.U.