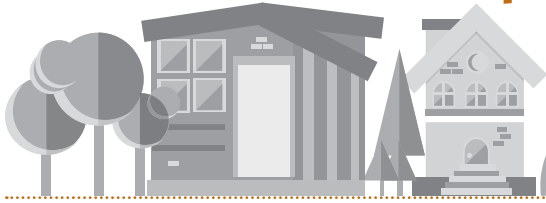




2014 Water Quality Report



Mountain Regional Special Services District

Questions

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. 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.

"We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state requirements."



Your Drinking Water

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. Our water sources have been determined to be from groundwater and surface sources: Our water source wells owned by the City and purchased water from Weber Basin Water Conservancy District.

Source Protection

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.

Our Water Year

Mountain Regional Special Services District ordinance requires that there is
NO WATERING ALLOWED BETWEEN:

10am to 6pm

(odd numbered homes on odd numbers days and even numbered homes on even numbered days.)

Your cooperation in complying with this ordinance will help us achieve a goal of **25% reduction in water consumption by 2025**. The weather pattern in Utah is changing and, that coupled with growth, puts a constraint on our water supplies in Utah. Our precipitation rates are lower, we are the second driest state, but we have many water experts that are appropriately planning for our future water needs.



Mc Walker Illustrations

"We at Mountain Regional Special Services District 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."



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, 2014. 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	0	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2014	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	0	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	2014	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0-3	NTU	N/A	5	2013	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	2014	Soil Runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)

Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic	N	500	ppt	0	10000	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	ND-67	ppb	2000	2000	2014	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a.90% results b.# of sites that exceed the AL	N	a151 b.0	ppb	1300	AL=1300	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead a.90% results b.# of sites that exceed the AL	N	a.2200 b.0	ppt	0	AL=15000	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	ND-1100	ppb	10000	10000	2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	10	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	12	ppm	1000	1000	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	240	ppm	2000	2000	2014	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-products

TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	25500-29300	ppt	0	80000	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	13700-20700	ppt	0	60000	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	500	ppb	4000	4000	2014	Water additive used to control microbes

Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters	N	ND-6	pCi/1	0	15	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	ND-3	pCi/1	0	5	2013	Erosion of natural deposits

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:



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.

(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.

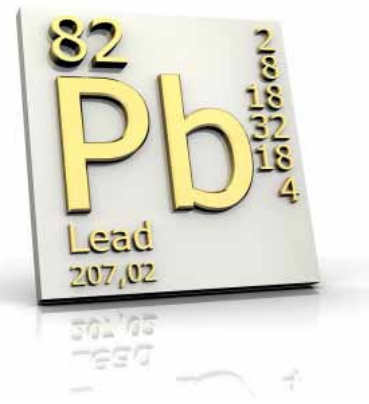
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

Lead

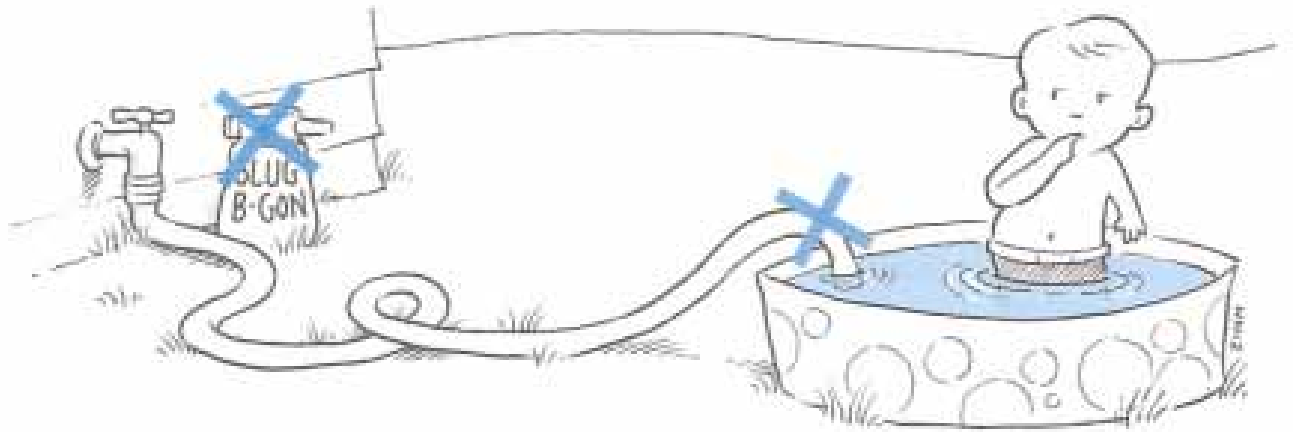
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Mountain Regional Special Services District is responsible for providing 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>.



Information on the Potential for Health Concerns Relating to 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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) or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



Prevent Water Backflow

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed all industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that all potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. If you have any concerns or questions about cross connection, backflow prevention, or you would like more information about the different ways you can help protect your water supply, contact our office at **435-940-1916**.

SLOW THE FLOW



CONSERVE H₂O

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 in your home:

- ~ Take Shorter Showers
- ~ Soak dishes before washing
- ~ Wash 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
- ~ Install water saving devices for faucets and appliances.

Conserve outdoors:

- ~ Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- ~ Use mulch around plants and scrubs.
- ~ 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.
- ~ Shutoff your sprinklers manually or use a rainfall shutoff device when it rains.



Water Quality Report

2014



Mountain Regional
Special Service District

6421 N. Business Park Loop Rd. Suite A,
Park City, UT 84098

Telephone: **435 940 1916**

<http://www.mtregional.org>

