

2013

Mountain Regional Special Service District water quality report

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 Plan

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.

Cross Connection

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.

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.

"This report shows our water quality and what it means to you our customer."





Test Results

Mountain Regional Water SSD routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, contains at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	
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Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2013	
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	2013	
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0-2	NTU	N/A	5	2013	
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	.01	NTU	N/A	0.5 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2013	(highest single measure)

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium	N	62-214	ppb	2000	2000	2013	Discharge of drilling wa
Copper a.90% results b.# of sites that exceed the AL	N	a.475 b.0	ppt	1300000	AL=1300000	2011	Corrosion of h
Lead a.90% results b.# of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 4 b.0	ppt	0	AL=15000	2011	Corrosion of h
Sodium	N	8-80	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2013	Erosion of natural depo
Sulfate	N	10-520	ppm	1000	1000	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	144-1260	ppm	2000	2000	2013	

Disinfection By-products

TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	25-36	ppb	0	80	2013	
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	6-15	ppb	0	60	2013	
Chlorine	N	400	ppb	4000	4000	2013	

Radioactive Contaminants

Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & U	N	0-3	pCi/1	0	15	2013	
Radium 228	N	0-3	pCi/1	0	5	2013	



Uintah Express Pipeline Concerns

As you may have heard in the news lately, Tesoro is proposing a new crude oil transmission pipeline. One of the key aspects of that pipeline. About a 15-mile section follows the Weber River from Oakley to... we, along with Summit County are united in our effort to try to get that pipeline rerouted to avoid the significant environmental and health risk to Basin water users, but it could affect the water quality. We want to voice your concerns as this project enters the NEPA (Environmental Impact Statement) process.

al and Utah State laws. The following table shows the drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at it necessarily pose a health risk.

Likely Source of Contamination

Naturally present in the environment
Human and animal fecal waste
Soil runoff
Soil Runoff ment & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)

stes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
ousehold plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
ousehold plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
osits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
s; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Erosion of natural deposits

Table Definations



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.



Designed By R.W.A.U.

ion pipeline from the Uintah Basin to North Salt Lake. Mountain Regional and Park City are very concerned about one alignment to Coalville, and crosses directly over the Lost Canyon water intake structure at Rockport Reservoir. We want you to know that and around the critical watershed and riparian areas of the Weber River system. A leak incident in this area could not only pose a water quality of hundreds of thousands more along the Wasatch Front. We invite you to stay informed regarding this proposal and (nt) phase. There will be various public meetings held on this in the future.

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 Water SSD 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>.

Energy Efficiency Projects

Mountain Regional Water continues to work diligently on its energy and water efficiency programs. Due to the area's high elevation changes, the energy cost components of water associated with pumping, is not insignificant in the Snyderville Basin area. Without energy efficiency programs the District's annual energy bill would be close to one million dollars. With the assistance of Rocky Mountain Power's Wattsmart program and the District's carefully planned off-peak pumping strategies, Mountain Regional has saved over 300,000 dollars per year in just the Lost Canyon Project alone. We are expecting to save another 150,000 dollars per year in the future, as we continue to spread our energy and water conservation strategies to other pumping and distribution facilities in the Basin. We are currently completing a much needed upgrade to our Blackhawk Booster Pumping Facility, which serves the Glenwild area and those developments located above it. This renovation is designed with energy efficiency and reliability as its primary goal.

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).



We at Mountain Regional Water SSD 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.



Mountain Regional Special Service District

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