MOUNTAIN REGIONAL WATER
SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT

Quality - Reliability - Sustainablity

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2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT

CONTACT US

Questions? We're here to help!

If you have questions on billing, service, water quality, or anything else, please reach out to us.

Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
6421 North Business Park Loop Road, Suite A
Park City, UT 84098
435-940-1916

Board meetings are open to the public and are typically held on the third Thursday of the month at 6:00 p.m. For details and notice of the meetings, visit our website www.mtregional.org

2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT

We are happy to present to you our annual water quality report. The goal of this report is to provide you with information about where your water comes from, the quality of your water and our compliance with state and federal drinking water standards. It is also an opportunity to provide you with the most current and relevant information related to common water quality topics.

Mountain Regional Water is a pro-active and transparent public water utility focused on quality, reliability, fiscal responsibility, customer service, and environmental sustainability. Providing safe and reliable water service to our customers that meet or exceed all state and federal requirements is our top priority.

Mountain Regional Water is dedicated to conservation and
to the preservation of our water resources.
We are constantly working to reduce water loss throughout our distribution system.
We hope to have a 10% overall System Culinary water loss by the year 2026 .

2022 DROUGHT RESTRICTIONS

In response to the ongoing, historic drought conditions within Summit County and the Weber Basin drainage, the District has instituted the following 2022 drought restrictions:

- 10% reduction in indoor usage
- Delay in start up of outdoor irrigation until June 1st
- TWICE a week watering between 10 pm and 6 am
- a watering equals=
  - 20 minutes for pop-up sprayers
  - 40 minutes for rotary sprayers
  - 60 minutes for drip lines

For more information about water conservation tips and incentives, please visit our website at https://www.mtregional.org/conservation

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facebook.com/MOUNTAINREGIONALWATER; Instagram: mountainregionalwater

1 Message from the AGM

Dear Valued Mountain Regional Water Customer,

As I write this, I can't help but think about the start to the 2022 year. The driest start to a year on record. We had almost seven weeks, from January into February, with little to no precipitation. The Great Salt Lake saw a record low in 2021 and currently Lake Powell is at the lowest level since it was filled back in the late 1960s and is 35 feet away from reaching a level in which hydroelectricity cannot be produced. Potentially requiring millions of households to be powered from other sources.

The megadrought is here, and action is required from all of us as we navigate the future of water in Utah.

We asked you to reduce your usage by 20% in 2021 and you listened. We are asking you to continue those conservation efforts in 2022 and move to a 10% indoor reduction and a 40% reduction in outdoor usage. This will challenge all of us.

How do you accomplish this?

If you've followed our irrigation scheduling guidelines by watering every other day, removing one day will reduce your usage by 33%. We are also restricting watering to only between 10 pm and 6 am, the coolest part of the day, which will maximize absorption. Other suggestions to reduce usage include reducing your turf area, making drought tolerant plant choices, repairing leaks in your irrigation systems, and moving to water-efficient fixtures and appliances in your home.

Internally, we focus on our water losses; Mountain Regional Water reduced our water losses in the system by 30% in 2020 and our efforts continued in 2021 with 17%. Operationally, we are working to reduce water usage to only what's required for critical operations and looking for innovative ways to reduce and reuse. Additionally, in 2021, we adopted a Drought Response Plan and funded a Drought Reserve Fund with $800,000.

As we continue forward in 2022, we promise to give you our best in delivering safe and reliable drinking water to your home. If you have any questions about our Water Quality Report or if there is anything that we can do to better serve you, please feel free to reach out to me or to our dedicated Customer Service team. On behalf of the entire District, I hope you have a great remainder of 2022.

Best Regards,

Lisa Hoffman Assistant General Manager

Where your Water Comes From

Nearly half of your drinking water originates from clean groundwater sources. The District pumps this water from wells and springs up into many storage tanks. The other half comes from surface water which is pumped from the Lost Canyon Intake*(Rockport Reservoir) on the Weber River and is then treated at our Signal Hill Water Treatment Plant located in Promontory. All of this clean water is stored to meet your peak day demands and emergency fire protection needs, and is then fed through over one hundred miles of pipelines to all of the District's customers. The peak day usage for the District in 2021 was 6.8 million gallons.

*The Lost Canyon Intake also delivers water to the Park City Municipal Quinns Junction Water Treatment Plant

Groundwater Sources

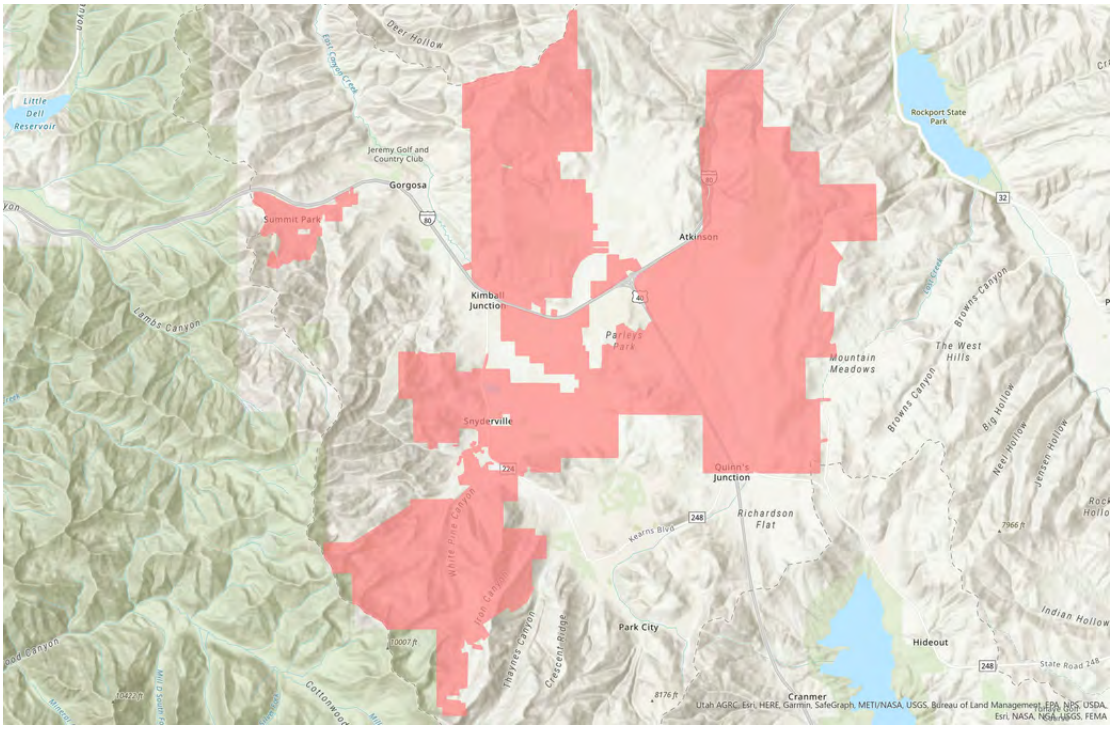
Atkinson Well 2
Jailhouse Well
Silver Creek Well 10
Starpoint Well 15B
3 Mile Well
Gorgoza Well 6
Nugget Well
Spring Creek Spring
Blackhawk Well 2R
Silver Springs Well 1
Summit Park Well 2
Summit Park Well 5
Summit Park Well 7
Bison Bluffs Well
Wagon Trail Well 2
Gulch Well 1

Surface Water Treatment

The Signal Hill Treatment Plant treats surface water from the Weber River using chemical pre-treatment, microfiltration to physically remove surface water contaminants, granular activated carbon to control taste and odor, and disinfection to provide continuous treatment throughout our distribution system to your tap.

Local Water Systems

We have interconnections to neighboring public water systems where water is intermingled with Summit Water Distribution Company, Gorgoza Mutual Water Company, and Pine Meadow Mutual Water. We also have emergency interconnections with High Valley Water Company, and Summit County Service Area #3. All of these connections offer redundancy and safety for water customers in the Snyderville Basin.



Source Protection

Source Protection Plans are available for your review upon request. They contain information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources, and management and protection strategies. Our sources have been determined to have a high level of protection from potential contamination sources such as horse pastures, septic tanks, chemical or fuel storage, pesticides, and potential hazardous material accidents.

Mountain Regional Water Staff

Frequently Asked Questions About Our Water

What test results are included in this report?
Mountain Regional Water routinely monitors regulated and unregulated contaminants in drinking water. All monitoring data included in this report are from required testing in 2021. If a known health contaminant is not listed in this report, it was not detected in our water.

Do you add fluoride to the water?
No. We do not add fluoride to our water. Trace amounts of fluoride detected in our water listed in this report are from naturally occurring fluoride in our groundwater.

Do you add chlorine to the water?
Yes. The addition of chlorine is required for all systems serving filtered surface water and a detectable amount of chlorine residual must be detected in all points in the distribution system. It has been demonstrated that carrying a chlorine residual throughout your system protects against contamination, acting as a continual water treatment agent in our distribution process. Chlorine residuals are tested daily in our system.

Do you test for bacteria in the water?
Yes. We routinely test for bacteria throughout all service areas of our water system, above and beyond what is required by state and federal regulations. We did not have any positive bacteriological samples in our distribution system in 2021.

How hard is my water?
Water hardness is tested throughout our system. The typical range is 15-25 grains per gallon of water, or an average of approximately 300 mg/l of hardness as CaCO3, which is considered hard. Hard water is high in dissolved minerals, largely calcium and magnesium, and is common throughout Utah.

How can I get my water tested?
We ensure the water delivered to your meter meets state and federal drinking water standards. If you have water quality concerns at your home, please contact us for lab testing information.

ENSURING SAFE TAP WATER

Our Treatment Process

Mountain Regional Water's Signal Hill Treatment Plant is located in Promontory and treats water from the Lost Canyon intake on the Weber River. Water treatment is a complicated process that involves continuous oversight and monitoring to ensure that the water delivered to your tap is safe to drink. Our surface water treatment plant utilizes a multi-barrier approach and state-of-the-art water treatment technology to ensure it routinely meets and surpasses all federal and state requirements.

Signal Hill Pond

Pall Membrane Filters

Granular Activated Carbon

Chlorine Generation System

Coagulation and Flocculation

Coagulation is a chemical process that includes the addition of coagulants to the water as it enters the plant. Coagulation allows the particulates to bind together and form larger particles. As these coagulated particles are gently mixed, they collide and clump together forming larger flocs, easing the removal through sedimentation and filtration.

Clarification (Sedimentation)

Water flows into the clarifier basin containing plate settlers. As water passes upward though the plates, solids and floc settle from the water and slide to the bottom of the basin, while the clean water passes out the top of the clarifier and is sent to the membrane filters for further particulate removal.

Microfiltration

Microfiltration is a physical filtration process where water is passed through the small pores of a membrane to separate microorganisms and suspended particles from the water. Microfiltration membranes present a physical means of separation and has proven effective at removing sediment, algae, large bacteria and protozoa such as Giardia.

Activated Carbon Filtration

Granular Activated Carbon Filtration is used to adsorb organic compounds, removing them from the water and improving taste and odor.

Disinfection

Disinfection is the final stage in our water treatment process. Chlorine is added to the water before it enters the distribution system and is effective at killing viruses, bacteria, and even Giardia. It also provides continuous treatment as water is delivered throughout our system to your tap. We provide additional points of disinfection throughout our distribution system to maintain an adequate residual throughout the distribution system.

HOW YOU AFFECT YOUR WATER QUALITY

Mountain Regional Water delivers water to your point of connection that is clean and safe, meeting and often surpassing all state and federal requirements.

However, you can unintentionally cause contamination of your water in your home. Here are a few things you can do to ensure the clean, safe drinking water delivered by Mountain Regional Water is not impaired by your home plumbing system.

Filters and Purifiers

All types of water filters and purifiers in your home need to be properly maintained and monitored. **Neglected devices** may not work as intended, can become a home for microbial growth, or can shed filter material into your home's tap water. Even the filter in the door of your refrigerator needs to be properly maintained to avoid degrading your water quality.

Backflow Prevention Devices

Water entering your home is susceptible to backflow contamination, which means water from your plumbing system can reverse its flow back into the water distribution system. Hoses, sprinkler systems, and other water systems are all potential sources of backflow contamination. Backflow prevention devices are required to be installed on all irrigation systems, fire suppression systems, and other hazards as determined by the District's Cross Connection Control Program.

Water Softeners

Our water hardness can range from 15 to 25 grains per gallon. It is important to check the settings on your water softener to ensure you are treating your water properly. Excess salt from softeners is tough on your wallet and bad for down stream aquatic life and water users.

Water Heaters

It's important to monitor the temperature setting on your water heater to prevent a burn hazard. Also, water that is only lukewarm creates the perfect breeding ground for bacteria to grow. We recommend our customers follow current plumbing code and install expansion tanks on their water heaters to protect against pressure build up in your home plumbing system.

Unused Rooms and Properties

If you have a kitchen, bathroom or vacation home that rarely gets used, you should run water through the faucets on a frequent basis to prevent stagnant water in pipes and fixtures from forming microbial growth.

Frequently Asked Questions About our Backflow Program

Am I required to have a backflow prevention device?

Yes. The CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM of UTAH along with Mountain Regional Water Rules and Regulations requires an annual test to ensure compliance with existing applicable minimum health and safety standards. Backflow prevention devices are required on all irrigation systems, fire suppression systems, and other hazards as determined by the Cross Connection Control Program of Utah.

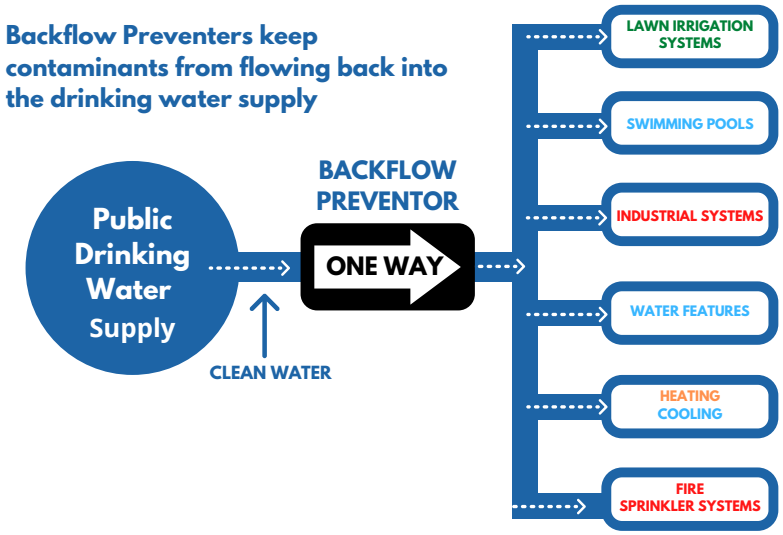
How do I submit a test report?

Please email reports to: backflow@mtregional.org or mail to PO BOX 982320 Park City, UT 84098. You can also drop it off at our office: 6421 N. Business Park Loop Rd, Suite A, Park City, UT 84098

How do I find a certified backflow technician?

The Division of Drinking Water keeps a current list of certified backflow technicians. The link can be found on our website: www.mtregional.org/backflow

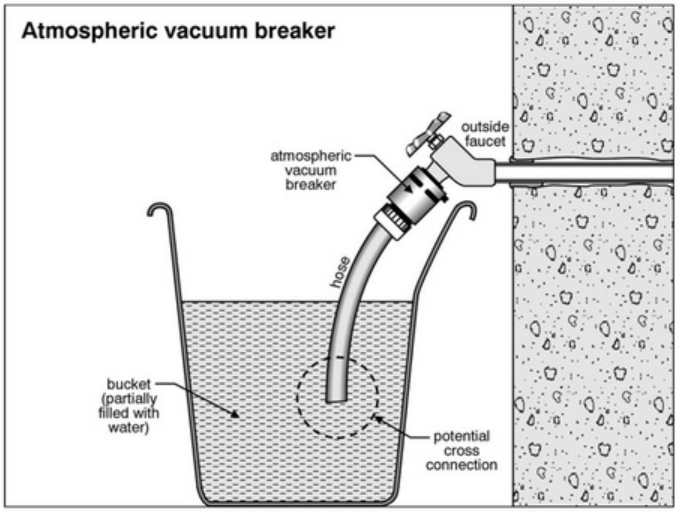
*Asking a neighbor or your HOA for recommendations and references is also a good idea.



Annually, millions of gallons of water can pass through a backflow prevention assembly. Assemblies can be subjected to summer heat and freezing in winter. Water chemistry can affect the performance of an assembly. For example, hard water can form deposits on moving parts. Small debris, such as sand particles can foul check valves and prevent moving parts from operating correctly. Additionally, friction from moving water can wear components over time. For these reasons, backflow prevention assemblies must be tested and maintained to assure they will properly protect your drinking water. The backflow prevention assembly test only takes a few minutes and assures that each part of the assembly is operating correctly.

Do you have a Hose Bib Vacuum Breaker?

The most common cross-connection in a home is the outside garden hose. If the end of the hose is submerged in a bucket of cleaning fluid, fish pond, swimming pool or other open container during a low pressure event, this water could get sucked back into your water pipes. You can prevent this by installing a "hose bib vacuum breaker". These devices screw directly onto the faucet. Hose bib vacuum breakers consist of a spring-loaded check valve that seals against an atmospheric outlet when the water supply is turned on, preventing a backflow incident.



For more information on MRWSSD Cross-Connection Control Program please visit our website: www.mtregional.org/backflow

4 Water Quality Results

2021 Water Quality Results: we routinely monitor for contaminants in our drinking water in accordance with EPA and Utah's DDW. The following table shows detected contaminants for the period of January 1st through December 31st, 2021 (or the most recent testing that has been completed).

Regulated Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND / Low—High	Unit Measurement	Ideal Goal (MCLG/ MCLRD)	Max Allowed (MCL/ MCLR)	Year Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Regulated at the Source: Inorganics, metals, pesticides, radiological and volatile organic compounds							
Arsenic	N	ND—3.5	ppb	0	10	18, 19, 20, 2021	Erosion of natural deposits and runoff from orchards
Barium	N	0.024—0.262	ppm	2	2	18, 19, 20, 2021	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries
Cyanide	N	ND—3	ppb	200	200	18, 19, 20, 2021	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	ND—0.43	ppm	4	4	18, 19, 20, 2021	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive and discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	N	ND— 1.4	ppm	10	10	19, 20, 2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	ND—7.4	ppb	50	50	18, 19, 20, 2021	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	6.0—60	ppm	500	none	18, 19, 20, 2021	Erosion of natural deposits and run-off from road deicing
Sulfate	N	7.4—391	ppm	1,000	1,000	18, 19, 20, 2021	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from landfills and crops
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	192—1,370	ppm	2,000	2,000	18, 19, 20, 2021	Erosion of natural deposits. > 1,000ppm requires blending or evaluation of other source options.
Turbidity Groundwater	N	ND	NTU	n/a	5	2021	Soil runoff
Turbidity Filtered Surface Water	N	ND—0.279	NTU	0.3	1	2021	Soil runoff. TT Requirement: <.3 NTU in at least 95% of samples
Trichloroethylene	N	ND—0.9	ppb	0	5	18, 19, 20, 2021	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Alpha Emitters	N	ND—9	pCi/l	0	15	17, 18, 19, 2020	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	N	0.14—0.56	pCi/l	0	5	19, 2020	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium- 226	N	0.14—0.56	pCi/l	0	5	19, 2020	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium-228	N	ND—1	pCi/l	0	5	17, 18, 19, 2020	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Regulated in the Distribution System: Disinfection By-Products and Chlorine Residuals							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	6—19.1	ppb	0	80	2021	By-product of disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	N	4.1—15.2	ppb	0	60	2021	Naturally present in the environment
Coliform Bacteria	N	Absent (ND)	Present/Absent	0	5	2021	Naturally present in the environment
Regulated at the Customer's Tap: Lead and Copper							
Lead A: 90th percentile B: Homes that exceed AL C: Lowest—Highest Level	N	A: 3.1 B: 1 C: 0—24.4	ppb	0	AL=15	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper A: 90th percentile B: Homes that exceed AL C: Lowest—Highest Level	N	A: 0.35 B: 0 C: 0.006—0.98	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing

Definitions and Abbreviations (of above table):

EPA: The United States Environmental Protection Agency-The Environmental Protection Agency is an independent executive agency of the United States federal government tasked with environmental protection matters.

Utah's DDW: Utah Divison of Drinking Water- is a division of the Utah Department of Environmental Quality that regulates public water systems.

Level Detected: For water systems that have multiple sources of water, the Utah DDW has given systems the option of listing test results in one table. To accomplish this, the lowest and highest values detected in the multiple sources are recorded in the same space in the report table.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal– The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risks. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level– 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level– the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal– The level of a disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: Action Level– The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

PPM: Parts Per Million or mg/l– one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years.

PPB: Parts Per Billion or ug/l corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years

ND: Not detected

N/A: The measurement does not apply

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit– water clarity measurement

PCi/l: Picocuries per liter– radioactivity measurement

TT: Treatment Technique– a required process intended to reduce the level

5 EPA Health Information

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

All sources of 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (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.

LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead enters drinking water primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Mountain Regional Water is committed to providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in premise 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

Mountain Regional Water tests water inside homes within its distribution system considered at risk for lead and copper contamination, per EPA requirements (results shown on page 8). Our water sources have no detectable amounts of lead or copper and we have no known lead service lines in our system. However, homes built before 1987 may have internal plumbing containing lead pipes or solder. Lead was banned from use on domestic plumbing in 1986. In 1996, the EPA expanded the regulation to include plumbing fixtures and fittings (endpoint devices). We routinely test water quality parameters to ensure that we fulfill our responsibility of delivering water to your tap that is not corrosive. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have it tested.