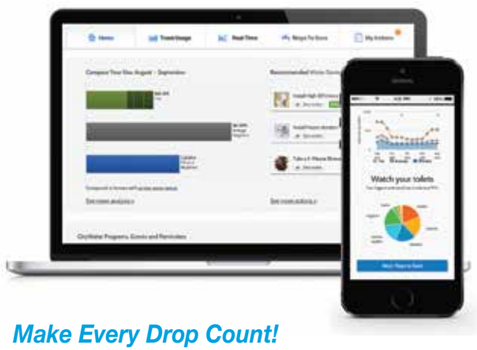
Water Conservation

Install a Smart Irrigation Controller and receive an account credit of up to $300. Smart Irrigation Controllers can cut your outdoor water use by 15% or more! For information, visit **parkcityutilities.org.**

Park City's Even/Odd Landscape Watering Ordinance

Effective May 1 – September 30, 2016

It's easy to remember when to plan your outside watering! If you live or work at an even-numbered address, water on even-numbered days. If your home or business is at an odd-numbered address, water on odd-numbered days. In either case, remember that outside watering is allowed only between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. The Park City Water Manager may make exceptions for new landscaping.



Make Every Drop Count!

WaterSmart

If you are a single-family residential account holder, you have likely received a Home Water Report by mail or email. This report, along with our WaterSmart customer portal at **parkcity.waterinsight.com**, is intended to provide valuable information on how you can improve water efficiency. Becoming more water-efficient enables you to quickly benefit from lower water bills, while helping to maintain a reliable long-term water supply and reducing future impacts on environmentally sensitive watersheds.

If you are not a single-family residential account holder, you can access our WaterSmart customer portal at **parkcity.waterinsight.com** and view your hourly water usage. This data will help you take action toward reducing your water consumption.

Thank you for participating in Park City's WaterSmart program. By working together, we can make a vital contribution to sustainability now and for future generations.

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Drink Local Tap Water!

2016 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Dear Water Customer,

The Park City Water Department is pleased to provide this Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report, reflecting 2015 water quality testing results. We are continually committed to providing the highest quality drinking water and the best service to you. We are glad to inform you that all of the drinking water provided in Park City again meets or is better than quality standards set by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Utah Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Our staff takes great pride in protecting public health through ongoing efforts to provide safe and reliable water to your homes and businesses. We continue to make substantial investments to improve our water treatment processes, delivery systems and monitoring technology, and employ specialized staff to support these facilities. Park City conducts hundreds of additional tests each year throughout the distribution system and treatment plants to ensure your confidence in your drinking water. For more information about water quality in your neighborhood, visit www.parkcityutilities.org and click on Water Division and Water Quality.

In 2013, Park City stopped using Judge Tunnel as a drinking water source until we can properly treat antimony to meet the Utah DDW Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). We are making progress in meeting these requirements. Last fall the Judge Tunnel pipeline was completed to move water from the tunnel to the vicinity of the Spiro Water Treatment Plant. In addition, we are moving ahead toward replacing the entire water treatment system for the Judge and Spiro Tunnels, including the existing Spiro Water Treatment Plant. This future treatment plant will treat Judge and Spiro Tunnel water to drinking and stream water discharge standards and include the latest technology and treatment methods. Treatment technology testing is nearly complete for both waters, and the drinking water plant will be operational by 2023. Judge and Spiro Tunnel water will also be treated for stream water discharges in accordance with Utah Division of Water Quality permits by the year 2033.

Flint, Michigan's drinking water lead exposure highlights the ongoing importance of treating and delivering high quality drinking water. Flint's lead issues stemmed from dissolution of lead service lines, the line from the meter to the home. We have inventoried our water system using our best resources and determined there are no lead service lines or lead distribution system lines in Park City. Additionally our EPA required lead and copper sampling results have always been below the EPA Action Level. Our next required lead and copper samples will be collected in homes this summer. We will reassess our previous sampling locations to ensure all locations still meet EPA requirements and report those results to participating homeowners. If ever warranted, we would communicate noncompliance to you as soon as recognized. Our water quality professionals are actively engaged with the EPA, DDW and State and Federal stakeholder groups who share our values and commitment to high quality drinking water in Park City.

Water conservation is a key factor in extending our water supply into the future. We are also working to reduce energy consumption related to treating and pumping potable water. Park City's WaterSmart customer portal at www.parkcity.waterinsight.com can guide you to valuable information about your water use and ways you may be able to improve your water efficiency. If you have question, call us any time at 435-615-5335.

Sincerely,

Michelle De Haan
Water Quality and Treatment Manager

Park City's Water Supply & Associated Treatment Facilities

In 2015, Park City Municipal Corporation was supplied by the following water sources. Individual supplies are treated as needed to meet EPA and Utah DDW drinking-water regulations.

Surface Water Treatment

The **Quinn's Junction Water Treatment Plant** is a state-of-the-art facility that treats water from the Rockport Reservoir with micro-filtration, taste and odor control and chlorine disinfection.

Three Well Sources

- **Divide Well**
- **Middle School Well**
- **Park Meadows Well** is treated with ultraviolet light, as it is classified by Utah DDW as a groundwater under the influence of surface water.

Tunnel Source

- **Spiro Tunnel:** Is treated through a coagulation/filtration plant for reduction of arsenic and thallium to meet the MCL and reduction of iron and manganese to below the aesthetic secondary MCL. Treated Spiro Water is blended with Thiriot Springs under a Utah DDW-approved plan to reduce antimony concentrations.

Wholesale Treated Water

- **Jordanelle Special Service District**

One Spring

- **Thiriot Spring**

Source Protection Plan

Park City's Drinking Water Source Protection Plan was first approved by the state in 1999 and was updated in 2011 and 2016. It contains information about source-protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking-water sources. Potential contamination sources common in our protection areas are residential properties, roadways, infrastructure, (i.e. sewer and storm drains), golf courses, mine tailings and related mine workings, and ski-resort operations.

2016 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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Water Quality Data Table

Park City Municipal Corporation routinely monitors for contaminants in our drinking water in accordance with the EPA and Utah DDW regulations. The following table shows the results of our water quality analysis of monitoring for the period of January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015, and if less frequent than annually from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations. Every regulated contaminant detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed in the table. The table contains the name of each detected contaminant, the highest level allowed by regulation, (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of contamination, and a key to units of measurement. Park City also samples within the distribution system for many more regulated contaminants four times a year, and results can be found at **parkcityutilities.org.**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony	N	ND - 4.7	ppb	6	6	2013-2015	Substance that occurs naturally in drinking water.
Arsenic	N	ND - 3.0	ppb	0	10	2013-2015	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards. Runoff from glass and electronic production waste.
Barium	N	ND- 0.082	ppm	2	2	2013-2015	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper a. 90th percentile b.# of homes that exceed the AL	N	a. 0.275 b. 0 of 20	ppm	N/A	AL = 1.3	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead a. 90th percentile b.# of homes that exceed the AL	N	a. 0.0042 b. 1 of 20	ppm	0	AL = 0.015	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	N	ND - 1.5	ppm	10	10	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tank sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	N/A	4.7- 67.2	ppb	N/A	N/A	2013-2015	Erosion of natural deposits. Note: Utah DDW requires monitoring for sodium though no MCL has been established.
Sulfate	N	12 - 216	ppm	N/A	1,000	2013-2015	Occurs naturally in drinking water. Note: Utah DDW established an MCL. EPA SMCL MCL = 250 ppm
TDS (Total dissolved solids)	N	244 - 900	ppm	N/A	2,000	2013-2015	Erosion of natural deposits. >1,000 ppm requires evaluation of other available sources. EPA SMCL = 500 ppm
Turbidity at Quinn's Junction WTP	N	Highest Avg. Monthly: 0.022 Highest: 0.076 100% ≤ 0.3	ntu	1	TT Requirement: < 95% of time < 0.3 ntu	2015	Soil Runoff
Turbidity at Park Meadows Well	N	Highest Avg. Monthly: 0.183 Highest: 0.299 100% ≤ 0.3	ntu	1	TT Requirement: < 95% of time < 0.3 ntu	2015	Soil Runoff
Chlorine Residual	N	Range: 0.3 - 2.8 Avg. 1.3	ppm	MRDLG =4	> 0.2 MRDL = 4	2015	Water additive used to control microbial growth.
Organic Contaminants							
Bromodi-chloromethane	N	ND - 1.0	ppb	0	80 (Sum of 4 TTHMs)	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform	N	0.6 - 1.8	ppb	0	80 (Sum of 4 TTHMs)	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha	N	ND - 2.6	pCi/l	0	15	2013-2014	Decay of natural and man-made products.
Disinfection By-products (RAA = Running Annual Average)							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	10.3 - 29.7	ppb	Highest LRAA 32.5	N/A	80	1st - 4th Qtr 2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloactetic Acid (HAAs)	N	3.9 - 18.1	ppb	Highest LRAA 18.1	N/A	60	1st - 4th Qtr 2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Home & Business Owner Responsibilities

Park City's Water Department is dedicated to delivering high quality drinking water, and it is important homeowners and businesses understand their responsibility beyond the meter. Past the meter, each customer is responsible for the quality of its water. The American Water Works Association has developed videos and brochures with tips on maintaining high quality water in homes and business, as well as installing home treatment systems. For details, please visit **DrinkTap.org** and click **Water Info, Questions About Water.**

Certain times of the year Park City homes and businesses use very little water, especially hot water. It is important to conduct proper maintenance prior to bringing building plumbing back into service (e.g. flushing boilers/hot water heaters, unused faucets, etc.).

Important Definitions and Abbreviations

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

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Samples collected for four consecutive quarters at one sample location, with results averaged over that period.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as possible, using optimal treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant 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.

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

Not Applicable (NA): The measurement does not apply.

Non-Detect (ND): No contaminant level detected during testing.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measure of water clarity.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/l): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms Per Liter (mg/l): Units describe the levels of detected substances. One ppb is approximately equal to one drop of water in a small backyard swimming pool (13,000 gallons).

Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l): Units describe the levels of detected substances. One ppm is approximately equal to one drop of food coloring in 13 gallons of water.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): USEPA does not enforce SMCLs. They are established only as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variance: Permission not to meet an MCL under certain conditions.

Waivers: Because some chemicals are not used or stored in areas around drinking water sources, some water systems have been given waivers that exempt them from having to take certain chemical samples, these waivers are also tied to Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.

For water systems that have multiple sources, the Utah DDW has given systems the option of listing test results of contaminants 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.

Additional Health Information from EPA

To ensure your tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials are dissolved. The water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Attention Immunocompromised Persons

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice from their health-care provider about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800-426-4791.

Informational Statement about 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. The Park City Water Department 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 two 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 epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

Again, if you have any questions about the content of this report, please contact the Water Department at **435-615-5335** or **parkcityutilities.org.**