SWDC

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2018

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We're pleased to present to you this years 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. This report shows our water quality and what it means to you our customer.

We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. This report shows our water quality and what it means to you our customer.

Lead

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing.

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. Summit Water Distribution Company 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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? State law requires irrigation and fire suppression systems to be equipped with backflow prevention devices. These devices are required to be tested annually by a certified backflow tester. 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.

Summit Water
8506 Bluebird Lane
Park City UT 84098
www.summitwater.us

Source Protection

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan from **Summit Water Distribution Company** 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. 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.

Potential Health Risks

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or manmade. 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).

Water Source

We are comitted to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources have been determined to be from groundwater and surface water sources. Our water sources are Rest Stop Well, Hi-Ute Well, Jeremy Ranch Well #4, White Pine Well, Church Well, Storage Well, Old F-7 Well, U224 Well, Upper Spring Creek Spring, New F-7 Well, and Hi-Ute Well Repl-1. We also purchase water from Mountain Regional SSD (#22137).

MCLs

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.

JOIN US

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 first Thursday of each month at 11:00 AM. If you plan to attend please call the office in advance to confirm the details.

CUSTOMER SERVICE

Summit Water Distribution Company employees are dedicated 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.

QUESTIONS

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact us (435) 649-7324

Test Results

Summit Water Distribution Company 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, 2018. 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	Year Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2018	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	N/A	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	2018	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.09-3.8	NTU	0	5.0	2018	Soil runoff
Turbidity for Surface Water	N	0.002-0.233	NTU	N/A	0.3 in at least 95% of the samples and must never exceed 5.0	2018	Soil runoff (highest single measurement & the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits)
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	N	0-2.9	ppb	0	10	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos	N	0-0.59	MFL	7	7	2018	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	N	0.052-0.259	ppb	2000	2000	2018	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.0.2 b.0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	0-24	ppb	200	200	2018	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	0-0.4	ppm	4	4	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead a.90% results b.# of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 4.2 b. 1	ppb	15	AL=15	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0-0.829	ppm	10	10	2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0-9.3	ppb	50	50	2018	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	5.4-79.2	ppm	500	None	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	4.222-324	ppm	1000	1000	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	136-1090	ppm	2000	2000	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	6-8.4	5.5-11.9	ppb	0	80	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	0-2.9	ppb	0	60	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters	N	0-2.9	pCi/l	0	15	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0-1.2	pCi/l	0	5	2018	Erosion of natural deposits

Water Conservation:

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
- Run the dishwasher only when full
- Soak dishes before washing
- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Wash full loads of laundry
- Replace old fixtures
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal
- Install water saving devices

Conserve Outdoors:

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or late evening
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs
- 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
- Shut off your sprinklers manually or use a rainfall shut off device

Table Definitions:

In the test reults table 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:

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.

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 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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/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.

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

Date- *Because of required sampling time frames, i.e., yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem outdated.*

Summit Water Distribution Company