MOUNTAIN REGIONAL WATER

March 24, 2026

Utah Division of Drinking Water
Attn: Nathan Lunstad
P.O. Box 144830
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830

Subject: Consumer Confidence Report for Mountain Regional Water SSD (PWS# 22137)

Dear Mr. Lunstad:

Please find attached Mountain Regional Water SSD's Consumer Confidence Report. It contains the water quality information for our water system for the 2025 calendar year (or the most recent sample data). This data was verified using the automated CCR report generated via the Division of Drinking Water's WaterLink tool, lab analysis, and surface water treatment plant reports.

We have, and will, make a good faith effort to provide the CCR to all of our water users, as follows:

- Our CCR (and past reports) are available online via our website.
- Notice and instructions to access the report via URL are included in our June water bill annually.
- Access to the report is publicly available and advertised via our social media outlets.
- Hard copies of the report are printed, available and displayed at our staffed office year-round.
- The District will deliver a hard copy upon request.
- In an effort to provide the CCR to non-bill paying customers, the District will make specific deliveries and post the CCR to known facilities with non-bill paying customers (i.e. a local care facility, apartment buildings, etc.).

If you have any questions, please contact me at (435) 940-1916.

Sincerely,

Andy Garland
General Manager

CCR Certification Form

CWS Name: Mountain Regional Water Special Service District

PWSID No: 22137

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state/primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name: Andy Garland

Title: General Manager

Phone #: 435-940-1916 Date: 3-24-25

Please check all items that apply.

__X__ CCR was distributed by mail.

__X__ CCR was distributed by other direct delivery method. Specify direct delivery methods:

_X__ Mail – notification that CCR is available on Web site via a direct uniform resource locator (URL)

__X_ E-mail – direct URL to CCR

_X__ E-mail – CCR sent as an attachment to the e-mail

_X__ E-mail – CCR sent embedded in the e-mail

___ Other: _____

If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:

https://www.mtnregionalwaterutah.gov/water-quality-safety

If the CCR was provided electronically, please describe how a customer requests paper CCR delivery:

_The Customer can call 435-940-1916 ex 0 or Email CS@mtregional.org for a paper copy.

_X___ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the state/primacy agency:

__X__ posting the CCR on the Internet at https://www.mtnregionalwaterutah.gov/water-quality-safety

__X__ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)

___ advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

____ publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement)

__X__ posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

X___delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

__X__ delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

____ electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)

__X__ electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)

____ (for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www._____

____ Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency (attach a list)

	ACCOUNT NUMBER	NAME	SECONDARY NAME	CUSTOMER TYPE	SERVICE ADDRESS	EMAIL	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720135.1	NEWPARK HOTEL		CONDO/HOTEL	1456 W NEWPARK BLVD	BILLING@NEWPARKRESORT.COM	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720095.1	NEWPARK STUDIOS LC		APARTMENTS	1436 UTE BLVD	HOLIDAYVILLAGE@SELLERSGROUP.NET	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720204.2	NEWPARK FLATS APARTMENTS		APARTMENTS	6033 N PARK LANE SOUTH	MANAGER@NEWPARKFLATS.COM	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720228.1	NEWPARK COMMONS		APARTMENTS	1242 CENTER DR	MKC.CRANDALL@GMAIL.COM	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720236.1	LINCOLN STATION		APARTMENTS	670 W BITNER RD BLD A - OFFICE BUILDING	VINCE@CRISCO.NET	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720242.1	PROMONTORY SPA EMPLOYEE HOUSING		APARTMENTS	6688 N PROMONTORY RANCH RD	KBATT@PROMONTORYCLUB.COM	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720244.1	MOUNTAINLANDS COMMUNITY HOUSING TRUST		APARTMENTS	6622 MOUNTAIN ALDER WAY BUILDING C	CENTRALVILLAGE@SELLERSGROUP.NET	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720245.1	MOUNTAINLANDS COMMUNITY HOUSING TRUST		APARTMENTS	6644 MOUNTAIN ALDER WAY BUILDING D	CENTRALVILLAGE@SELLERSGROUP.NET	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720248.1	CP CANYONS WFH LLC		APARTMENTS	1823 OZZY WAY BUILDING A A-1	slopesidevillage@emg-apts.com	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720249.1	CP CANYONS WFH LLC		APARTMENTS	1823 OZZY WAY BUILDING B	slopesidevillage@emg-apts.com	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720250.1	CP CANYONS WFH LLC		APARTMENTS	1823 OZZY WAY BUILDING C	slopesidevillage@emg-apts.com	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720251.1	CP CANYONS WFH LLC		APARTMENTS	1823 OZZY WAY BUILDING D	slopesidevillage@emg-apts.com	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720252.1	CP CANYONS WFH LLC		APARTMENTS	1823 OZZY WAY BUILDING E	slopesidevillage@emg-apts.com	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720253.1	CP CANYONS WFH LLC		APARTMENTS	1823 OZZY WAY BUILDING F	slopesidevillage@emg-apts.com	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720254.1	CP CANYONS WFH LLC		APARTMENTS	1823 OZZY WAY BUILDING G	slopesidevillage@emg-apts.com	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720255.1	CP CANYONS WFH LLC		APARTMENTS	1823 OZZY WAY BUILDING H	slopesidevillage@emg-apts.com	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	928000.2	MINEROS APARTMENTS LLC	MCHA	APARTMENTS	1473 DOGWOOD COURT	MINEROS@SELLERSGROUP.NET	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720015.1	COMMUNITY CHURCH		CHURCH	4501 N HIGHWAY 224	OFFICE@PARKCITYCHURCH.ORG	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720017.1	ST MARYS		CHURCH	1505 WHITE PINE PARRISH ST	SFOLEY@STMARYSPARKCITY.COM	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720018.1	ST MARYS CHURCH		CHURCH	1505 WHITE PINE CHURCH	SFOLEY@STMARYSPARKCITY.COM	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720033.1	ST LUKES EPISCOPAL		CHURCH	4595 N SILVER SPRINGS	heybarry@comcast.net	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720037.1	CREEKSIDE CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP		CHURCH	1400 W BITNER RD RED CHURCH	AMY.ALFORGUE@OUTLOOK.COM	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720200.1	SHEPHERD OF THE MOUNTAINS LUTHERAN CHURCH		CHURCH	4051 HWY 224	OFFICE@SHEPHERDOFTHEMOUNTAINS.ORG	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720273.1	KMB HOLDINGS LLC	WASATCH CREST	COMMERCIAL	241 W HIGHLAND DR	KEN@MELBYMANAGEMENT.COM	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	613002.3	THE COMMUNITY FOR CHILDRENS JUSTICE		COMMERCIAL	5870 SILVER SUMMIT PARKWAY	KHUDSON@SUMMITCOUNTY.ORG	
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720001.1	ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER	HABITAT FOR HUMANITY (RESTORE)	COMMERCIAL	6280 SILVER CREEK DR		
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720002.1	BUSINESS COMMONS LLC		COMMERCIAL	6410 N BUSINESS PARK LOOP RD		
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS	720004.1	SUMMIT COUNTY JAIL			6300 JUSTICE CENTER ROAD		
SINGLE BILLED ADDRESS		OLYMIC PARK - EMPLOYEE HOUSING					
PUBLIC POSTING		SUMMIT COUNTY LIBRARY- KIMBALL JUNCTION BRANCH	RICHINS BUILDING		1885 W Ute Blvd, Park City, UT 84098		

Electronic Announcement - Facebook- Mountain Regional Water/ Instagram-@mountainregionalwater

MOUNTAIN REGIONAL WATER SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT

Quality - Reliability - Sustainablity

CONTENTS:

CONTACT US:

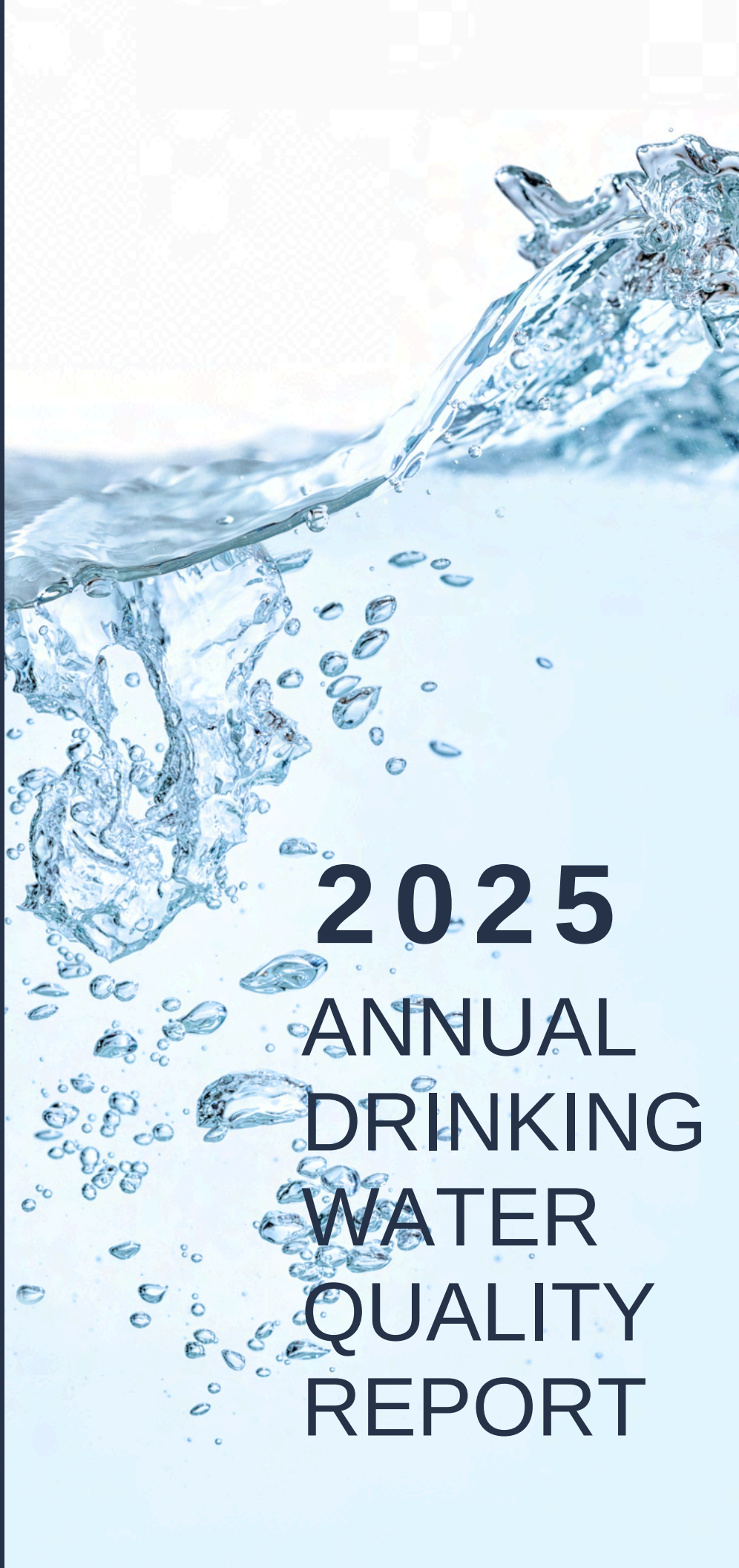
Questions? We're here to help!

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.
5739 Paintbrush Road
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.mtnregionalwaterutah.gov

Disponible en español bajo petición
por favor llama 1-435-940-1916 ex 0



2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

1. Message from the GM

Dear Mountain Regional Water Customer,

Protecting Mountain Regional's drinking water is a top priority for the District because it directly impacts public health, environmental sustainability, and the long-term vitality of our community.

Clean, safe drinking water is essential to every home and business we serve. By safeguarding our watersheds and groundwater sources, the District helps ensure that current and future generations have access to reliable, high-quality water. This includes proactive source protection, regular monitoring and testing, infrastructure maintenance, and responsible land-use coordination within the service area.

Protecting drinking water also means investing in long-term resilience. That includes reducing contamination risks, maintaining and upgrading treatment facilities, planning for drought and growth, and working with local partners to preserve critical watershed lands. Prevention is far more effective—and far less costly—than remediation after contamination occurs.

The District remains committed to transparency, regulatory compliance, and continuous improvement in water quality standards. By prioritizing source protection today, Mountain Regional helps secure a safe and sustainable water supply for tomorrow.

If you have any questions or concerns, please call me at 435-940-1916 x 310 or email me at agarland@mtnregionalwaterutah.gov

Andy Garland
General Manager

2. Our Water

Mountain Regional Water SSD 2025 CCR

Mountain Regional Water is pleased to present to you, our customer, with the most current 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. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Stacy Blonquist at stacy@mtregional.org. 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. The Administration Control Board (ACB) meets the third Thursday of each month at 6:00 pm and all meetings are open to the public. Meetings are held at the District Offices, 5739 Paintbrush Rd, Park City, Utah 84098, unless otherwise announced. If you need accommodations to attend or have any other questions, please contact Lisa Hoffman at LHoffman@mtnregionalwaterutah.gov

Mountain Regional Water provides its consumers with ground and treated surface water. Nearly half of your drinking water originates from clean groundwater sources. The District pumps this water from wells 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 two hundred miles of pipelines to all of the District's customers. The peak day usage for the District in 2025 was 6.7 million gallons.

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

Our water sources are:

Groundwater Sources

Atkinson Well 2
Jailhouse Well 3
Silver Creek Well 10
Starpointe Well 15B
3 Mile Well
Gorgoza Well 6
Nugget Well
Blackhawk Well 2R
Lake Well 1
Sun Peak Well 2
Sun Peak Well 3
Summit Park Well 2
Summit Park Well 5
Summit Park Well 7
Bison Bluffs Well 15C
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, Park City Municipal, High Valley Water Company and Pine Meadow Mutual Water. We also have an emergency interconnection with Summit County Service Area #3. All of these connections offer redundancy and safety for water customers in the Snyderville Basin.

Water samples taken in November 2025 confirmed the presence of total coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Total coliforms are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of these bacteria can indicate that the water may have been contaminated with organisms that can cause disease. Some symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea, and possible jaundice, headaches and fatigue. When the monthly samples confirmed the presence of total coliform bacteria, we took steps to identify and correct the problem. Subsequent monthly sampling has confirmed the absence of total coliforms in the water system

Corrosion of pipes (customers'), plumbing, fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, Mountain Regional Water SSD conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every 3 years.

Lead and Copper Initial Service Line Inventory

MRWSSD has completed an initial lead service line inventory. This inventory includes information on the service line material that connects water mains to buildings/houses. These inventory reports are publicly available and can be accessed on our website or scanning the QR Code.

www.mtnregionalwaterutah.gov/service-map

2024 Initial Inventory Information

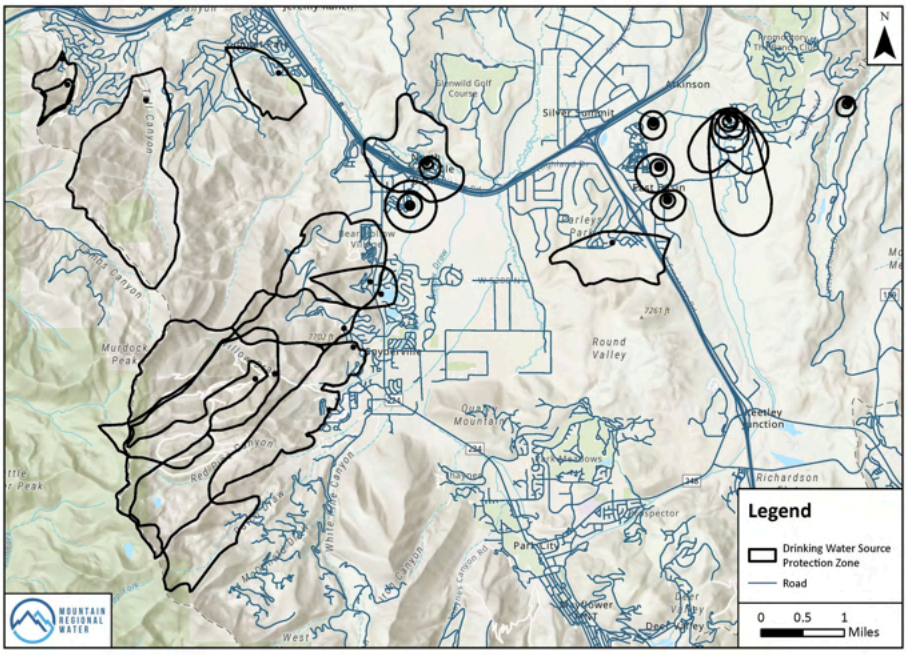
Help MRW improve it's inventory by filling out the water service line material survey.

www.mtnregionalwaterutah.gov/lead-and-copper-service-line

Water Service Line Material Survey

Source Protection

Drinking Water Source Protection Plans for Mountain Regional Water SSD sources are available for review upon request. These plans contain information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Our system is supplied by 16 primary groundwater wells and the Signal Hill Water Treatment Plant (which treats water from the Weber River). Overall, our sources have been determined to have a low to medium level of susceptibility from potential contamination sources such as residential stormwater runoff, septic tanks, roads and highways, and agricultural activities.

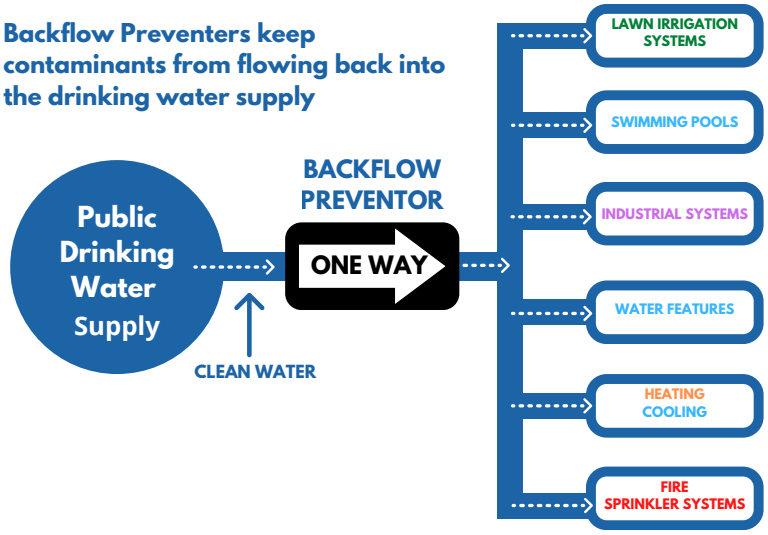


Drinking Water Source Protection Zones
Mountain Regional Water Special Service District

We have developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection program.

3. Backflow

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.



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.

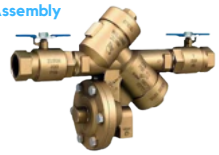
NOTICE OF BACKFLOW COMPLIANCE DEADLINE: July 2026

In order to stay in compliance with International Plumbing Code, Mountain Regional Water SSD is requiring <u>all</u> customers to have a backflow installed on any and all applicable systems located on their property.

IRRIGATION REPORTS DUE ANNUALLY by: JULY 15th

PVB Assembly

RP Assembly



HBVB Device:

Hose Bib Vacuum Breaker

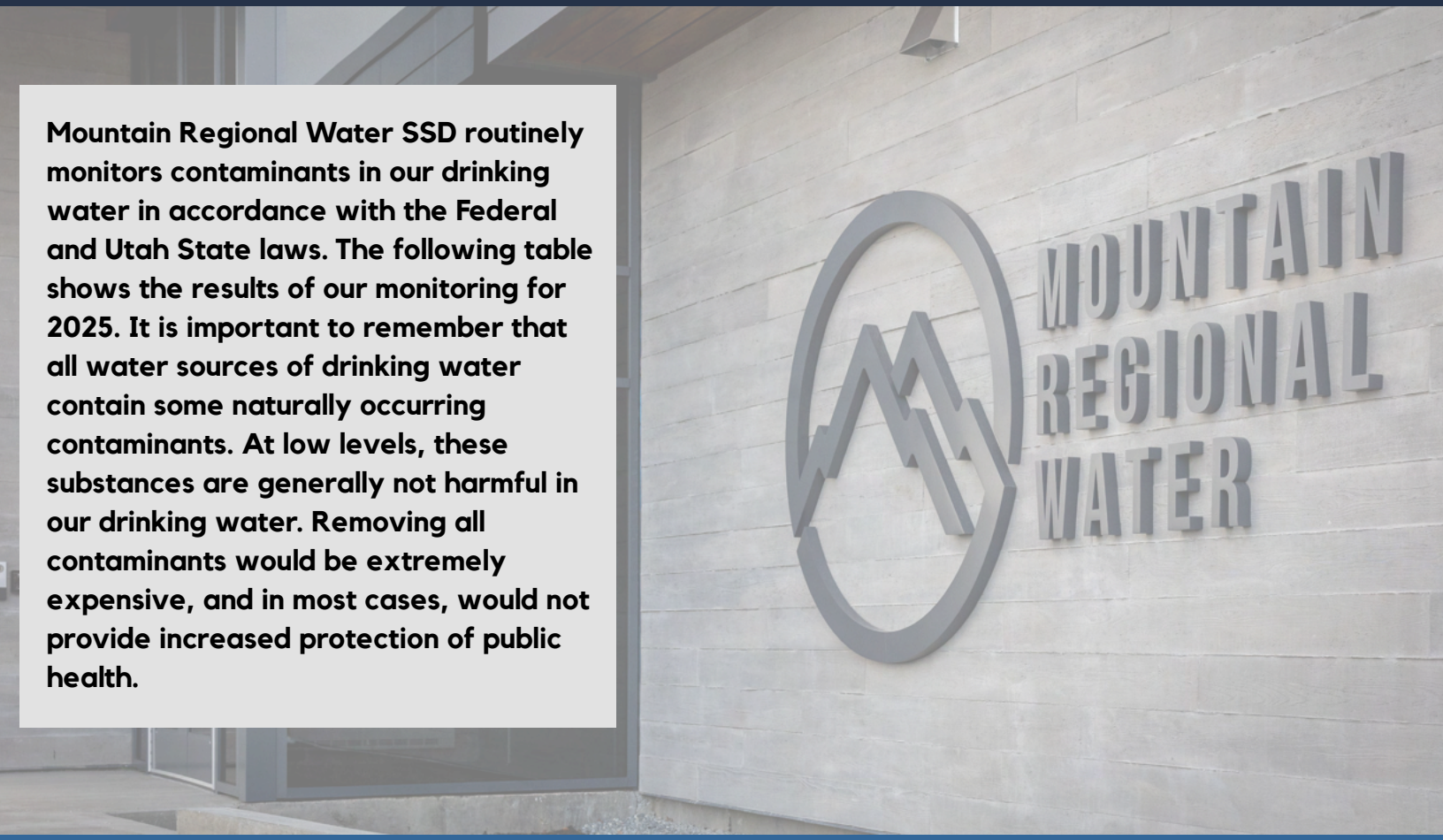
FIRE / DOMESTIC REPORTS DUE ANNUALLY by: NOV 15th

- **If you already have a backflow prevention assembly/device: Please remember that these devices must be tested annually.**
- **If you do NOT have a backflow prevention assembly/device: It is required to have one installed on your irrigation system by <u>2026</u>**

Please contact our backflow administrator at backflow@mtregional.org for any questions regarding this compliance deadline or assembly requirements.

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

4. Water Quality Results 2025



Mountain Regional Water SSD routinely monitors contaminants in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for 2025. It is important to remember that all water sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health.

In the following 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:

Definitions and Abbreviations for below table:

- **Non-Detects (ND)** - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- **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.
- **Parts per trillion (ppt)** or **Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)** - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
- **Parts per quadrillion (ppq)** or **Picograms per liter (picograms/l)** - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Millirems per year (mrem/yr)** - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- **Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)** - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- **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.
- **Action Level (AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Date-** Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem outdated.
- **Waivers (W)**- 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.

MRWSSD Test Results

Regulated Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/ Low-High	Unit Measurement	Ideal Goal (MCLG/MCLRD)	Max Allowed (MCL/MCLR)	Year Sampled (per monitoring schedule)	Likely Source of Contamination
Regulated at the Source: Inorganics, metals, pesticides, radiological and volatile organic compounds							
Arsenic	N	0-2.5	ppb	0	10	22,24,2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	.315-0.025	ppm	2	2	22,24,2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	5.4-0	ppb	200	200	22,24,2025	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Cadmium	N	0-0.2	ppb	5	5	20,22,24	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; run off from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	0-7.3	ppb	100	100	20,22,24	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0-0.288	ppm	4	4	22,24,2025	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury	N	0-.82	ppb	0.2	2	20,22,24	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nickel	N	0-7.2	ppb	100	100	20,22,24	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	N	0-1.005	ppm	10	10	23,2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	0-10.2	ppb	50	50	22,24,2025	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium	N	4.89-61.567	ppm	500	none	20,22,23,24	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sulfate	N	3.728-523.675	ppm	1,000	1,000	22,24,2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Erosion runoff from landfills and croplands
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	128-1648	ppm	2,000	2,000	22,24,2025	Erosion of natural deposits. >1,000 ppm requires blending or evaluation of other source options
Turbidity Groundwater	N	0-13.4	NTU	0	0.3	22,24,2025	Soil runoff
Trichloroethylene	N	0-.92	ppb	0	5	24,2025	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Alpha Emitters	N	0-4.735	pCi/l	0	15	22,24,2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	N	1.5-4.505	pCi/l	0	5	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium- 226	N	0.14-.545	pCi/l	0	5	23,2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	N	0-1.84	pCi/l	0	5	22,23,2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Regulated in the Distribution System: Disinfection By-Products and Chlorine Results							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	11.4-1.84	ppb	0	80	2025	By-product of water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	N	7.11-13.29	ppb	0	60	2025	By-product of water disinfection

Microbiological Contaminants

TCR Table	Violation		+ Sample Count	MCLG	MCL	Year Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	N	present	1	0	5	2025	Naturally present in the environment
E.Coli	N	ND	0	NONE	No Goals	2025	Human and animal fecal waste

Regulated Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/ Low-High	Unit Measurement	Ideal Goal (MCLG/MCLRD)	Max Allowed (MCL/MCLR)	Year Sampled (per monitoring schedule)	Likely Source of Contamination
Regulated at the Customer's Tap: Lead and Copper							
Lead A: 90th percentile B: Homes that exceed AL C: Highest-Lowest Level	N	A: 4.5 B: 0 C: 11.1-0	ppb	0	AL-15	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper A: 90th percentile B: Homes that exceed AL C: Highest-Lowest Level	N	A: 0.294 B: 0 C: .551-.015	ppm	0	AL=1.3	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

***ND= not detected**

UCMR5 Results

Unregulated Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/ Low-High	Unit Measurement	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Max Allowed (MC)	Year Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
PFHxA	N	ND-17	ppt	Not established	Unregulated	2023 2024	Industrial Activities/Firefighting Foams/Consumer Products
PFPeA	N	ND-33	ppt				Industrial Activities/Firefighting Foams/Consumer Products
6:2 FTS	N	ND-55	ppt				Industrial Activities/Firefighting Foams/Consumer Products
Lithium	N	ND-15	ppb			2024	Natural Occuring

Understanding Unregulated Contaminants in Our Drinking Water

Unregulated contaminants are substances that do not have established drinking water standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The purpose of monitoring these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether they need to be regulated in the future. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the EPA must select a list of unregulated contaminants every five years for public water systems to monitor. The most recent list, known as the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5), was released on December 27, 2021.

In April 2024, EPA announced the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for six PFAS. Part of this rule requires Public Water Systems to monitor for PFAS on a quarterly basis for 12 months prior to 2027.

District Results – UCMR 5 and PFAS

The District finished testing for the UCMR 5 program in 2024 (as a reminder, this involved sampling for 30 contaminants: 29 types of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium). One groundwater source was found to contain PFAS (none of the six regulated compounds) and was taken offline in 2023 for further investigation.

The District is in the process of sampling the remaining groundwater and surface water sources per the new EPA guidelines. Monitoring is scheduled to wrap up by the end of 2025.

For more information about PFAS and their impact, please visit pfas.utah.gov.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least a small amount of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and the potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

If present, lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Mountain Regional Water SSD has conducted 21 lead samples during 2025. Sampling results can be obtained by calling 435-940-1916 ex 307 or emailing Stacy@mtregional.org.

Mountain RegionalWater SSD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Lead in drinking water is primarily from material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. If 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. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Please contact Stacy Blonquist at stacy@mtregional.org Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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.

6. Other District Information


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 2025 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 present 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.

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

ARIA 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 the 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 compromised 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.

Why conservation is important to our future

Utah faces a critical water challenge. As the second driest state in the US, our growing population is putting a strain on our precious water resources, especially in areas like Summit County's high desert environment. Did you know that only 0.5% of the Earth's water is readily available freshwater? By 2060, Utah's population is expected to double, making water conservation more crucial than ever.

The good news is that we can all be part of the solution. Taking shorter showers, fixing leaky faucets, and choosing water-efficient appliances are simple changes that make a big difference. In fact, reducing your water usage by 10% can save you an average of $81 per year! Imagine the impact if every Utahn committed to conserving water every day.

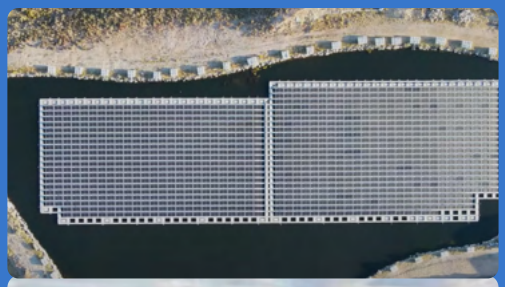
In Summit County, conserving water also means protecting our stunning local streams like East Canyon Creek and Silver Creek. By minimizing runoff, we reduce pollutants that can harm water quality and wildlife.

Let's work together to ensure a sustainable water future for generations to come. Visit our website for more information and tips on how to conserve water in your home and community.

Floating Solar Array Project

Mountain Regional Water SSD has been working on a unique solar installation for several years now and it is finally complete. The District has installed, the first of its kind in Utah, a Floating Solar Array on our Signal Hill Treatment Plant raw water storage pond within the Promontory development. The goal is to offset approximately 92% of our electrical usage at that facility.

The synergy between floating solar arrays and water conservation makes them a compelling solution for sustainable development, particularly in regions facing water scarcity and increasing energy demands.

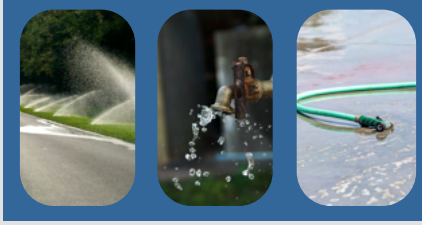


SLOW THE FLOW

WATER SAVERS

WATER CHECK

REPORT WATER WASTE



LAWN WATERING GUIDE

LOCAL SCAPES

For more information on MRWSSD Conservation please visit our website: www.mtnregionalwaterutah.org/conservation