CONCLUSION

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno compromised 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 1-800-426-4791.

We at Oquirrh Mountain Water Company 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.

Xeriscaping Consultation:

Schedule your **FREE**

consultation today!

Shareholders Meeting: GET INVOLVED!

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Keith Fryer, General Manager at (801) 508-0397. 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 2016 Shareholders meeting will held on March 17th, 2016 at 1:00 pm at the corporate offices of Oquirrh Mountain Water Company:

925 West 100 North, Suite F North Salt Lake, UT 84054

Use Mulches

Shareholders
Meeting
March 17th, 2016
1:00 p.m.

Principles of XERISCAPING DESIGN

2-hour consultation with Jennie Hover, landscape designer and water

conservation specialist.

This free consultation is available to all residential and commercial "outdoor" customers. To take advantage of this valuable offer please contact our office by phone (801) 508-0397 or e-mail us at nthomas@lpid.us.

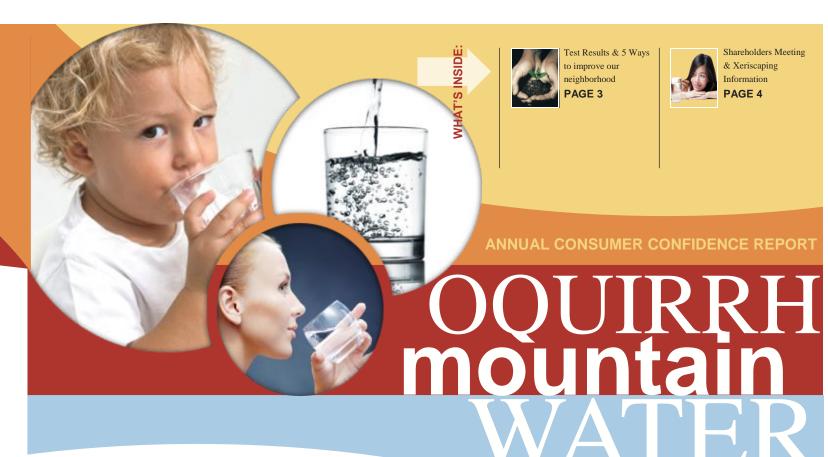
OMWC continues to offer our FREE



- Good Planning & Design Create Practical Turf Areas
 Use Utah Appropriate Plants Improve the Soil
 - Irrigate Efficiently

And finally..... Waintain Your Landscape





The Water We Drink:

Type & Source

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources have been determined to be from ground water sources. Our water sources are from two deep wells (Hole-In-The-Rock & Big Canyon Wells) located in the northern part of the Oquirrh Mountains in Tooele County.



The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Oquirrh Mountain Water 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 from sources such as our sources are located in remote and protected areas and have a low level of susceptibility to potential contamination sources. 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.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means to you our customer. 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.

ISSUE 09 WATER YEAR 2016

PREPARE FOR IT!

Connections to our water

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.



Non-Detects (ND) -

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRD

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

| | TEST RESULTS | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|--|------------------------|---|
| | | | Level | | | | | |
| In the following table you will find many terms | Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Detected ND/Low- High | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Date Sampled | Likely Source of Contamination |
| and abbreviations you | Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| might not be familiar with. To help you better | Total Coliform Bacteria | N | ND | N/A | 0 | Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples | 2015 | Naturally present in the environment |
| understand these terms we've provided the following definitions: | Fecal coliform and E.coli | N | ND | N/A | 0 | If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive | 2015 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Non-Detects (ND) - | Turbidity for Ground Water | N | 0.7 | NTU | N/A | 5 | 2015 | Soil runoff |
| laboratory analysis indicates | Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| that the constituent is not | | | | | | | | Discharge from petroleum |
| present. | Antimony | N | ND | ppb | 6 | 6 | 2013 | refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| <u>Parts per million (ppm) or</u> <u>Milligrams per liter (mg/l)</u> - one part per million | Arsenic | N | 1.6 | ppb | 0 | 10 | 2013 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny | Barium | N | 107 | ppb | 2000 | 2000 | 2013 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| in \$10,000. Parts per billion (ppb) or | Beryllium | N | ND | ppb | 4 | 4 | 2013 | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in | Cadmium | N | ND | ppb | 5 | 5 | 2013 | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000. | Chromium | N | ND | ppb | 100 | 100 | 2013 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| <u>Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)</u> – picocuries per liter is a | Copper A - 90% results B - # of sites that exceed the AL | N | A - 260 B - 0 | ppb | 1300 | AL=1300 | 2013 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| measure of the radioactivity in water. | Cyanide | N | ND | Ppb | 200 | 200 | 2013 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| <u>Nephelometric Turbidity</u> <u>Unit (NTU)</u> - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of | Fluoride | N | ND | ppb | 4000 | 4000 | 2013 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average | Lead A - 90% results B - # of sites that exceed the AL | N | A – 0.27 B - 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | 2013 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| person. <u>Action Level (AL)</u> - the | Mercury (inorganic) | N | ND | ppb | 2 | 2 | 2013 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; run off from cropland |
| concentration of a contaminant which, if | Nickel | N | ND | ppb | 10000 | 10000 | 2013 | on nom cropana |
| exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which | Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 70 | ppb | 10000 | 10000 | 2015 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| a water system must follow. | Selenium | N | 1.02 | ppb | 50 | 50 | 2013 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) | Sodium | N | 19.7 | ppm | None set by EPA | None set by EPA | 2013 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills. |
| is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in | Sulfate | N | 21 | ppm | 1000* | 1000* | 2013 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, |
| drinking water. MCLs are set | *If the sulfate level of a publi | | | | | | | runoff from cropland e, and b) the water shall not be available |
| as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best | TDS (Total Dissolved | for humar N | a consumption from 332 | ppm | ments. In no co | ase shall water having a level abo | ove 1000 ppm b 2010 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| available treatment | solids) | -11 | 334 | P. P | 2000 | 2000 | 2010 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; |
| technology. Maximum Residual | Thallium **If TDS is greater than 1000 | N O ppm the suppl | ND lier shall demonstra | ppb ate to the Utah Drinkin | 1 g Water Board | 2 I that no better water is available. | 2010 The Board she | discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories |
| Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - | **If TDS is greater than 1000 ppm the supplier shall demonstrate to the Utah Drinking Water Board that no better water is available. The Board shall not allow the use of an inferior source of water if a better source is available. Disinfection By-products TTHM N AD By-product of drinking water | | | | | | | |
| The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in | | | | | | | | |
| drinking water. There is | [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 4.0 | ppb | 0 | 80 | 2013 | disinfection |
| convincing evidence that | Haloacetic Acids | N | ND | ppb | 0 | 60 | 2013 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| addition of a disinfectant is | Chlorine | N | 0.24 | ppm | 4000 | 4000 | 2015 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| necessary for control of microbial contaminants. | Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| | Alpha Emitter N 2.7 pCi/1 0 15 2010 Erosion of natural deposits | | | | | | | |
| <u>Date</u> - Because of required sampling time frames i.e. | Combined Radium 228 | N N | 1 <0.1 | pCi/1 pCi/1 | 0 | 5 | 2010 2010 | Erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits |
| yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 | radium 220 | 17 | \U.1 | pC# 1 | | <u> </u> | 2010 | Erosion of natural deposits |

BURTHER **INFORMATION** ...

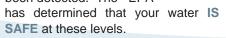
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Oquirrh Mountain Water Company is responsible for providing high 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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.

RESULTS ARE THE BEST RECOGNITION!

As you can see by the table, our system had NO VIOLATIONS. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA



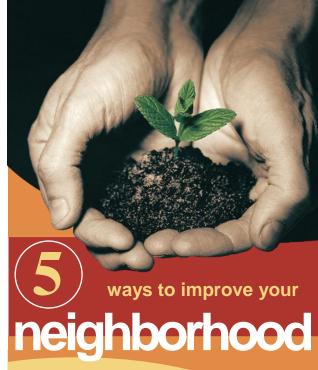
A water sample taken in August 2015 confirmed the presence of total coliform bacteria. Total coliforms are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of these bacteria is usually a result of a problem with water treatment or the pipes which distribute the water, and indicates that the water may have been contaminated with organisms that can cause disease. Symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea, and possible jaundice, and any associated headaches and fatigue.



When the monthly sample 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 coliform in the water system.

The presence of coliform in the month of August sample was due to a sampling error which contributed to the positive coliform result. Oquirrh Mountain Water Company has revised its sampling procedure to eliminate any possibility of future coliform contamination.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or man-made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.



CONNECT WITH PEOPLE

No matter what you want to accomplish, you will need to enlist the help of your fellow residents. After all, a neighborhood is a community, and there will need to be a discussion about how to best maintain and improve it.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS

If a decorative sign, gate, or other focal point designates entry into your residential area, take steps to make it as attractive and welcoming as possible.

OVERALL TIDINES

Depending on where you live, certain jobs are required throughout the year. Develop a seasonal checklist so everyone can be on the same schedule for raking, pruning, mowing, and snow shoveling.

CONTINUITY

Achieving continuity creates a sense of harmony and makes a community more inviting. Using complimentary, neutral paint colors on siding, trim, mailboxes, fences, and gates makes for a uniform, orderly appearance.

CELEBRATE!

Does your neighborhood have a big 4th of July block party or Easter Egg hunt? Up your community's warmth and whimsy, by finding a communal way to acknowledge seasons and holidays all year.

Oquirrh Mountain Water Company routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The table to the left shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. 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.