



Backflow Awareness Information

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.

Controlling 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. 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.

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. 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. 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.

Want to track your water usage?

You can track your culinary water usage by noting the water meter readings printed on your quarterly invoice. To calculate your water usage, subtract the previous from the current water meter reading. Multiply the number by "10" and the resultant number is the number of gallons of water you have consumed for that quarter. Tracking your water usage quarterly will help you determine your annual water usage. One (1) OMWC water share is equal to 325,830 gallons. Indoor use only, 0.45 OMWC water share is equal to 146,223 gallons.

Example calculation:	Current meter reading:	30520
	Previous meter reading:	25890
	Difference of readings:	4630
	4630 X "10" = 46,300	gallons this quarter

Oquirrh Mountain Water

7856 North Mountain View Road
Lake Point, UT 84074
(801) 508-0397 ph
(801) 508-0397 fax



ISSUE
06

2013 WATER YEAR

OQUIRRH Mountain Water

Quality on Tap!



The Water We Drink

Water Source P.1

Test Results P.2

Conclusion P.3

Controlling Contamination P.4

Type and Source of OMWC's Water Supply

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 groundwater sources. Our 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.

Drinking Water Source Protection Plan

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for OMWC 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 are located in remote and protected areas and have a low level of susceptibility to potential contamination sources. We also have developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plans.

ATTENTION ALL CUSTOMERS

If you haven't already, OMWC is still offering a FREE 2-hour consultation with Jennie Hoover, our landscape designer and water conservation specialist, to discuss your individual landscaping design?

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



If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact General Manager, Keith Fryer 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 2013 shareholder's meeting will be March 12th at 3:00 pm at the corporate offices of Oquirrh Mountain Water Company, 925 W. 100 N. Suite F, North Suite F, North Salt Lake, Utah 84054.



Landscaping Conservation Tips

- Visually inspect your sprinkler system once a month during daylight hours. Check and fix any tilted, clogged or broken heads. Although watering at night is recommended, you won't notice problems with your system unless you see it in operation.
- Avoid watering your landscape during the hottest hours of the day (10 am until 6 pm) to minimize evaporation.
- Water your landscape in cycles by reducing the number of minutes on your timer and using multiple start times spaced one hour apart. This allows the water to soak into the soil and avoids runoff.
- Water your lawn only when it needs it. If you leave footprints on the grass, it is usually time to water.
- Turn your sprinkler system off during or after a rainstorm and leave it off until the plants need to be watered again.
- Consider installing an automatic rain shutoff device on your sprinkler system.
- Install drip irrigation systems for trees, shrubs and flowers.
- Check your sprinkler valves for leaks when checking all your heads.
- Avoid watering your lawn on windy days.
- Try to add more days between watering. Allowing your lawn to dry out between watering creates deeper roots and allows you to water deeper and less often.
- Place a rain gauge in your backyard to monitor rainfall and irrigation.
- Set the kitchen timer when you water by hose.
- Make sure the water coming out of your sprinklers is not misting and drifting away in the wind. This is usually caused by too high of pressure—if necessary, install a pressure reducer on your sprinkler line.



OMWC Water Quality Monitoring

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2012	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	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	2012	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	1.2	NTU	N/A	5		Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony	N	ND	ppb	6	6		Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	3	ppb	0	10		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	121	ppb	2000	2000		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	ND	ppb	4	4		Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	N	ND	ppb	5	5		Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	ND	ppb	100	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper A - 90% results B - # of sites that exceed the AL	N	A - 54 B - 0	ppb	1300	AL=1300		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	ND	ppb	4000	4000		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 - 2 B - 0	ppb	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	70	ppb	10000	10000	2012	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	3.5	ppb	50	50		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	38.4	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA		Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	20	ppm	1000*	1000*		Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	313	ppm	2000**	2000**		Erosion of natural deposits
<small>*If the sulfate level of a public water system is greater than 500 ppm, the supplier must satisfactorily demonstrate that: a) no better water is available, and b) the water shall not be available for human consumption from commercial establishments. In no case shall water having a level above 1000 ppm be used. **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.</small>							
Disinfection By-products							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	3.2	ppb	0	80		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	2.0	ppb	0	60		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	0.23	ppm	4	4		Water additive used to control microbes
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitter	N	2.7	pCi/l	0	15		Erosion of natural deposits
Combined	N	1	pCi/l	0	5		Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	<0.1	pCi/l	0	5		Erosion of natural deposits



ways to conserve

1. **Check faucets and pipes for leaks:** A small drip from a worn faucet washer can waste 20 gallons of water per day. Larger leaks can waste hundreds of gallons.
2. **Check your toilets for leaks:** Put a little food coloring in your toilet tank. If, without flushing, the color begins to appear in the bowl within 30 minutes, you have a leak that should be repaired immediately. Most replacement parts are inexpensive and easy to install.
3. **Use your water meter to check for hidden water leaks:** Read the house water meter before and after a two-hour period when no water is being used. If the meter does not read exactly the same, there is a leak.
4. **Install water-saving shower heads and low-flow faucet aerators:** Inexpensive water-saving low-flow shower heads or restrictors are easy to install. All household faucets should be fit with aerators. This single best home water conservation method is also the cheapest!
5. **Use your dishwasher and clothes washer for only full loads:** Automatic dishwashers and clothes washers should be fully loaded for optimum water conservation. With clothes washers, avoid the permanent press cycle, which uses an added 5 gallons for the extra rinse.



Conclusion & Definitions

OMWC routinely monitors for constituents in our drinking water in accordance with Federal and Utah State laws. The table to your left shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. 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.

We at Oquirrh Mountain Water Company are pleased to report that our drinking water meets Federal and State requirements. In addition to the sampling outlined in the preceding table, we have also sampled for 21 Volatile Organic Chemicals, 28 Pesticides, 35 Unregulated Organic Chemicals and 10 Unregulated Pesticides. These additional chemicals were not detected. If you would like a list of the specific pesticides and organic chemicals that we sampled, please contact our office at (801) 508-0397.

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 has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.



In the 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:

- **Non-Detects (ND)** - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- **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.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **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 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.
- **Date** - Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem out-dated.

