

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>



MOUNTAIN WATER
OQUIRRH

7856 N MOUNTAIN VIEW RD
LAKE POINT, UT 84074
801.508.0397

BOARD MEETING COMPANY INFORMATION

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the 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 2015 Shareholders meeting will held on March 12, 2015 at 1:00 pm at the corporate offices of Oquirrh Mountain Water Company:

925 W. 100 N., Suite F
North Salt Lake, UT 84054

Shareholders Meeting March 12th, 2015 1:00 p.m.

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.

Please plan to attend our annual shareholder meeting. When we all put our heads together we're bound to be great!



TAKE NOTE:

Maximum Contaminant Levels (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 (800-426-4791).



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WATER YEAR
2015

OQUIRRH

MOUNTAIN WATER

ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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 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.

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 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.

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.

HIGHLIGHTS IN THIS ISSUE:

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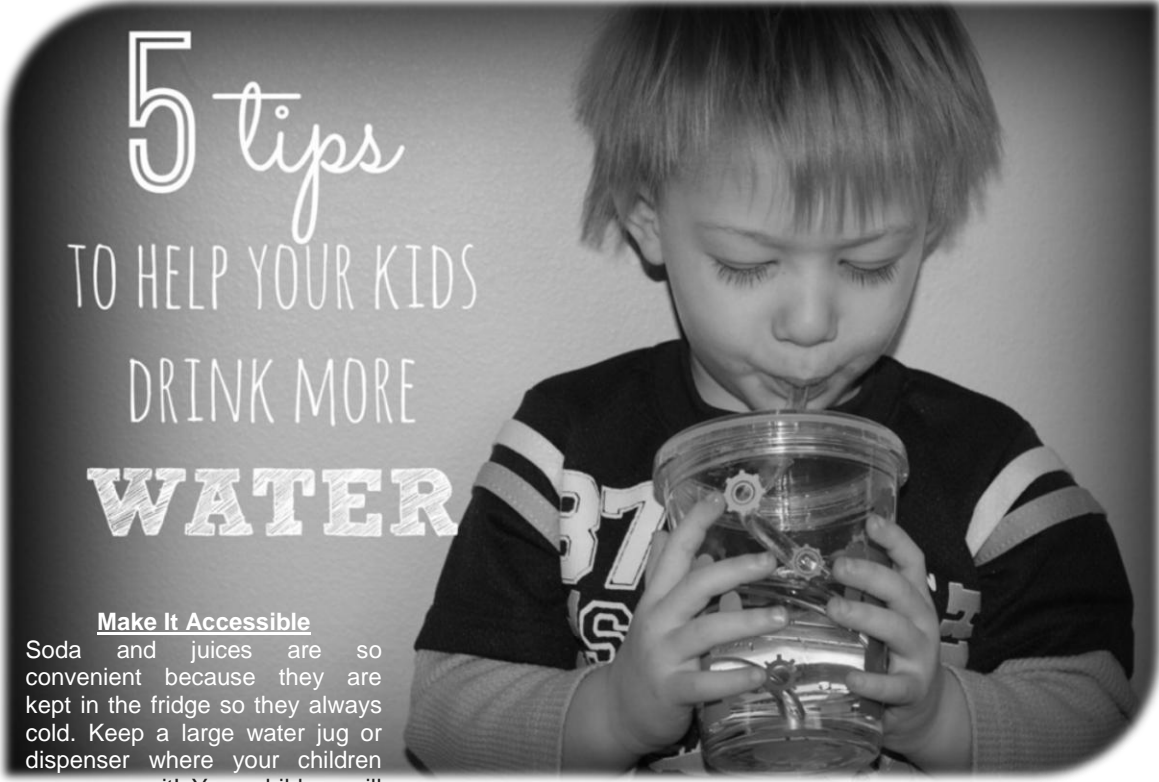


As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is **SAFE** at these levels.

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.



OQUIRRH MOUNTAIN WATER:
Did we do our job?



5 tips
TO HELP YOUR KIDS
DRINK MORE
WATER

Make It Accessible
Soda and juices are so convenient because they are kept in the fridge so they always cold. Keep a large water jug or dispenser where your children can access it! Your children will LOVE the fact that they can get it themselves!

Add Fruit
A lot of folks add lemon and lime but maybe you want your water to have a bit more pizzazz! Try adding watermelon, oranges, berries, or even cucumber to your water. Freeze the fruit first and you will have delicious ice cubes!

Fun Cups
Any fun cup will do! A cute sipper, a cup with a crazy straw, or try a cup that your child can decorate! You can actually use their favorite piece of artwork, a picture, or have them design something super special. Taking the time to sit with your child and decorate this cup will make it special for them and they will use it more!

Freeze It!
Make an ice pop for summer fun! Add fresh fruit and sit it in a mold (or use a dixie cup and a Popsicle stick) in the freezer.

Make It A Game!
Get a chalk board or dry erase board and track EVERYONE in the family's water intake! The first one to eight cups wins!

Depending on age your kids should be drinking 3-8 cups a day.
IS YOUR CHILD DRINKING ENOUGH?

“ YES! 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.

Oquirrh Mountain Water Company routinely 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, 2014 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.

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:

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.

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.

TEST RESULTS

Categories							
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	2014	Naturally present in the environment
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 E. coli positive	2014	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity for Ground Water	N	0.7	NTU	N/A	5	2013	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony	N	ND	ppb	6	6	2013	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	1.6	ppb	0	10	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	107	ppb	2000	2000	2013	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	ND	ppb	4	4	2013	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
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
Chromium	N	ND	ppb	100	100	2013	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
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
Cyanide	N	ND	Ppb	200	200	2013	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	ND	ppb	4000	4000	2013	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 - 0.27 B - 0	ppb	0	AL=15	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	ND	ppb	2	2	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel	N	ND	ppb	10000	10000	2013	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	70	ppb	10000	10000	2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	1.02	ppb	50	50	2013	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
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.
Sulfate	N	21	ppm	1000*	1000*	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
<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</small>							
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	332	ppm	2000**	2000**	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	N	ND	ppb	1	2	2013	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
<small>**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	4.0	ppb	0	80	2013	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	ND	ppb	0	60	2013	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	0.24	ppm	4	4	2013	Water additive used to control microbes
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitter	N	2.7	pCi/l	0	15	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined	N	1	pCi/l	0	5	2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	<0.1	pCi/l	0	5	2010	Erosion of natural deposits