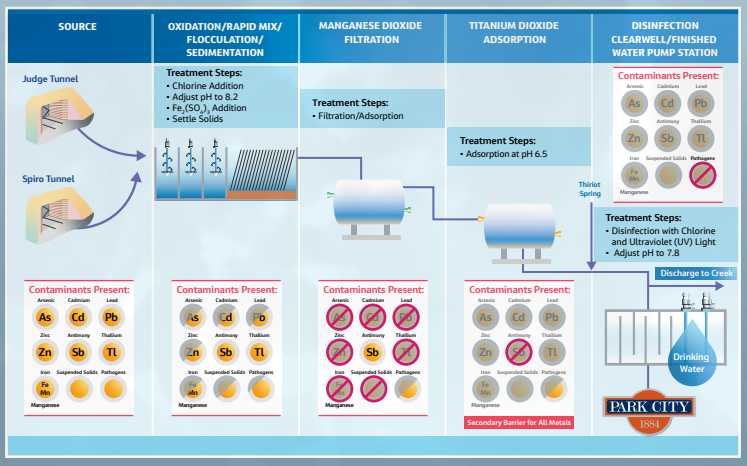
# 2023 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

## 3KINGS WATER TREATMENT PLANT

The 3Kings WTP along Three Kings Drive in Thaynes Canyon began delivering drinking water to taps this spring. Water is successfully treated to achieve ultra-low stream discharge limits and exceeds all drinking water compliance standards.

The new plant treats water flowing out of the Judge Tunnel, Spiro Tunnel, and Thiriot Springs, and has the capacity to produce up to 7.2 million gallons of drinking water each day. The plant utilizes a conventional surface water treatment technology that includes pre-oxidation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and adsorption to remove heavy metals including arsenic, antimony, iron, manganese, zinc, cadmium, thallium, and lead to non-detectable or ultra-low levels. The plant also utilizes ultraviolet light and on-site generated sodium hypochlorite (bleach) to remove viruses and pathogens through disinfection. Refer to the diagram below for a visual depiction of the treatment plant processes mentioned above.

3KINGS WATER TREATMENT PLANT BEGAN PRODUCING DRINKING WATER FROM JUDGE AND SPIRO MINE TUNNELS IN SPRING 2024.




## DEAR PARK CITY WATER CUSTOMER,

We are pleased to provide the 2023 Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report. Once again, Park City Water has provided the highest quality drinking water and customer service for our residents, visitors, and businesses. As with years past, all drinking water met or exceeded current quality standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Utah Division of Drinking Water (DDW) for testing from January through December 2023.

## SETTING THE STANDARD FOR EXCELLENCE

Park City has one of the most complex municipal water systems in the U.S. Although we are classified as a "small water system," by the EPA, we have eight water sources and three water treatment plants, a high number for a town of our size. We continuously achieve and exceed strict compliance with the Utah Division of Drinking Water and EPA standards, as well as unyielding professionalism and dedication to excellence.

## INVESTMENT IN OUR WATER TREATMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

Park City's municipal water system is an invaluable community asset, and we have made improvements that will ensure a safe and plentiful drinking water supply for generations to come. Our community has made a substantial investment in the new 3Kings Water Treatment Plant (WTP), which began treating water from Judge and Spiro Mine Tunnels this spring. This state-of-the-art WTP has further improved water quality, increased system redundancy, and increased overall drinking water treatment system capacity.

## TRANSFORMATION IN PUBLIC UTILITIES VOICE OF THE PEOPLE AWARD

The Public Utilities Department was awarded Polco's 2023 Voice of the People (VOP) Award for Transformation in Utilities. The VOP Awards honor local governments that best engage residents and include public opinion in community decisions. Park City offers many challenges when providing water to our customers including water quality impacts from our mining history and lack of water supply/storage at the top of the watershed. We are extremely proud of the work our team accomplished over the past 10 years to transform and improve the City's water service. A large part of this transformation involved a complete rebuild of our water quality and treatment infrastructure, and the implementation of aggressive water conservation programs. This award provides an opportunity to share and celebrate this accomplishment with our customers and our elected officials who have supported us in this effort.

The Bottom Line: Park City water continues to be of superior quality. You can drink Park City water with confidence and pride. If you ever have questions about your water quality don't hesitate to give me a call.

Sincerely,

Michelle De Haan
Water Quality and Treatment Manager
435-615-5340

## HOME AND BUSINESS OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

### HAS YOUR HOME OR BUSINESS BEEN CLOSED FOR WEEKS? FLUSH THE WATER PIPES

Many of Park City's second homes and seasonal businesses are unoccupied for extended periods. Park City's Water Department is dedicated to delivering high quality drinking water, and it is important homeowners and businesses understand their responsibility beyond the meter to ensure continued high quality drinking water at the tap. Past the meter, each customer is responsible for the quality of their water. Park City water quality staff has guidance for home and business owners to maintain good water quality inside their homes and businesses. If a home or building has been empty or underused for months, it's important to "flush the water pipe" to move out the older water and bring in fresh water. The quality of the water that's been sitting in the internal plumbing of an empty or under-used home or building can decline, creating taste and odor issues, discolored water, and potential bacteria growth. It's important to move out that older water and bring in a fresh supply. Please visit parkcity.org/water-quality for step-by-step home and building flushing instructions.

### CHECK FOR CROSS CONNECTIONS

Cross connections are defined as actual or potential connections between a drinking water pipe and another source, where it is possible for a contaminant to enter the drinking water supply. This connection, if not properly protected, can lead to the contamination of the drinking water system through a backflow event. For example, a hose that is submerged in a pool, hot tub, carwash bucket, bathtub or laundry bucket, or a pesticide sprayer connected to a garden hose, creates a cross connection. Cross connections are generally unintentional and can happen anywhere there is a water supply. It is the responsibility of the consumer to purchase, install, and arrange annual testing and maintenance of any backflow prevention device/assembly in order to comply with Park City's Cross Connection and Backflow Ordinance. Yearly backflow assembly inspection reports need to be submitted to the City every year. For more information visit parkcity.org/departments/public-utilities/backflow-prevention. Please be vigilant and report any suspicious activity that could result in a cross connection or any possible contamination of the water system, malicious or unintentional.

### HARD WATER

Water hardness is comprised of naturally occurring minerals, particularly calcium and magnesium. Though hard water can be a nuisance, it is not regulated by DDW or EPA as it is not considered to present a risk to human health. Effects of hard water may include scale on plumbing fixtures and appliances; soap scum on shower walls, bathtubs, sinks, and faucets; and reduced lathering of soaps, shampoos, and household cleaners. The hardness of Park City water is tested regularly in eight areas of the distribution system. Results of this testing, among other water quality parameters, can be found by visiting parkcity.org/water-quality-in-your-neighborhood. It is important to remember that water hardness can change frequently in the Park City distribution system due to changes in source water utilization and seasonal water quality shifts. If you are considering a household water softening device or any other at-home water treatment device, please visit tinyurl.com/drinktap-water-treatment.

## PARK CITY WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT PROCESSES

### QUINNS JUNCTION WATER TREATMENT PLANT

The Quinns Junction Water Treatment Plant treats surface water collected from the Weber River upstream of Rockport Reservoir with microfiltration for pathogen inactivation, organic contaminant removal, taste and odor control, manganese removal, and chlorine disinfection. The plant has the capacity to treat up to 5.2 million gallons of water per day.

### CREEKSIDE WATER TREATMENT PLANT

The Creekside Water Treatment Plant treats water from Park Meadows Well which was classified by the Utah DDW as groundwater under the direct influence of surface water. The treatment process includes two-stage cartridge filtration and ultraviolet light for pathogen inactivation, and disinfection. On-site generated chlorine is utilized for the disinfection of both the Park Meadows Well and the Divide Well.

### WELLS AND SPRING

Groundwater is pumped from the Middle School and Divide wells and spring water is collected from Thiriot Springs. They are disinfected with chlorine before entering the distribution system.

### JSSD WHOLESALE TREATED MINE TUNNEL WATER

Water purchased from Jordanelle Special Services District (JSSD) is predominantly supplied to Deer Valley neighborhoods. Water purchased from JSSD comes from groundwater that is classified as "under the influence of surface water" and is conveyed through the Ontario No. 2 Drain Tunnel. This water is treated at the Keetley Water Treatment Plant, which utilizes lime softening and filtration for reduction of metals and pathogen inactivation.

QUINNS JUNCTION WATER TREATMENT PLANT

### SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN

Park City's Ground Water Source Protection Plan was initially approved by the state in 1999 and last updated in 2021. Weber Basin's Surface Water Source Protection Plan was updated in 2020, and Jordanelle Special Service District updated its Source Water Protection Plan in 2021. These plans contain information about source-protection zones, the location of potential contamination sources, a rating of susceptibility to contamination which is generally low, and management-protection strategies including educational materials. Potential contamination sources common in our protection areas are residential properties; roadways; infrastructure (i.e., sewer and storm drains); golf courses; mine tailings and related mine workings; and ski-resort operations. The City's municipal code includes source protection, and the plans are available by request. In 2023 the source protection ordinance was updated to prohibit fluoro ski wax due to its contributions to PFAS detections in the wells.

## EPA HEALTH INFORMATION

To ensure your tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, tunnels, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
(D) 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.
(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## ATTENTION IMMUNOCOMPROMISED PERSONS

Some people may be more susceptible to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, elderly people, and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. If applicable, please seek advice from your healthcare provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

## INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Park City Water 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 epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have an increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have an increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

In December 2021 the EPA released the Revised Lead and Copper Rule (LCRR) to better protect children and communities from the risks of lead exposure. The EPA found that lead service lines are the largest contributor of lead in drinking water. Therefore, they are requiring that all water systems conduct a physical inventory of all service line materials from homes built before the 1988 Lead Ban mandatory on both the City and Homeowner side of the service line by October of 2024. City staff has completed a thorough records review of Capital Improvement Projects and interviewed longtime City staff and local tradespersons. Inspections have also been conducted by customers and our staff. The results of this work give us a high level of confidence that there are no lead service lines in Park City. However, we will continue conducting inspections and asking for customer surveys until the October 2024 deadline to have as complete an inventory as possible. Currently, we are requesting customers participate in our survey and inspections of service lines from homes built before 1970 to continue to verify there are no lead service lines in our water system. To participate in our survey please, visit our website parkcity.org/departments/public-utilities/water-division/service-line-inventory. Information regarding your service line material is available upon request at servicelineinventory@parkcity.org.

Park City water quality professionals understand the risks of lead exposure and actively manage and mitigate risk. Lead and copper sampling is routinely performed per EPA and DDW requirements in both source waters and customer taps. In 2022 we completed two rounds of lead and copper sampling. All results were well below EPA action levels, with lead results ranging from <0.5–6 parts per billion (ppb) in comparison with 15 ppb action level. Results from tap sampling are available upon request. If you are interested in participating in our customer tap sampling, please contact us to see if your home qualifies. For information regarding these programs contact us at servicelineinventory@parkcity.org.

## PFAS IN WELL WATER, ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE COMPLIANCE

In April of 2024 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized Drinking Water regulatory standards for a group of chemicals called per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), commonly known as "forever chemicals." PFAS are a large family of synthetic chemicals that have been used in a wide variety of consumer products and industrial processes since the mid-20th century. The EPA has determined that PFAS in drinking water and other sources can cause serious health problems if you are exposed to them over a long period of time.

PFAS detected in Park City's well water has been found to be above the new standards. Fortunately, PFAS has not been found in any of our other drinking water sources which are treated at the new 3Kings WTP and the Quinns Junction WTP. With the 3Kings WTP now delivering drinking water, we are able to reduce our reliance on well water and are on track to achieve compliance with the new rule.

We recommend reading this EPA website which outlines, "Meaningful and Achievable Steps You Can Take to Reduce Your Risk and Limit Your Exposure to PFAS" from many routes of exposure and this EPA website regarding home treatment devices that remove PFAS: epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-04/water-filter-fact-sheet.pdf.

We have identified that fluoro ski wax is the probable contamination source and have been working diligently to reduce the continued impact on our water supplies by prohibiting it by ordinance and partnering with the community and retailers on a ski wax take back program and encouraging everyone to ski fluoro-free. For more information go to engageparkcity.org/ski-wax.

## WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with the EPA and Utah DDW regulations. The following table shows the results of our water-quality analysis from January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023 – or the most recent testing completed in accordance with regulations. Every regulated contaminant detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed in this table, along with the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of contamination, and a key to units of measurement. Park City also samples within the distribution system for many contaminants four times a year. Those results can be found at parkcity.org/water-quality-in-your-neighborhood.

| CONTAMINANT | VIOLATION Y/N | LEVEL DETECTED ND/LOW-HIGH | UNIT MEASUREMENT | MCLG | MCL | YEAR(S) SAMPLED | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | | | | | | | |
| Antimony | N | ND - 1.0 (5.6*) | ppb | 6 | 6 | 2021-2023 | Erosion of natural deposits including from local mine drainage tunnels, groundwater or spring. |
| Arsenic | N | 0.7 - 1.9 (5.1*) | ppb | 0 | 10 | 2021-2023 | Erosion of natural deposits including from local mine drainage tunnels, groundwater or spring. |
| Barium | N | 0.009 - 0.09 | ppm | 2 | 2 | 2021-2023 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper<br>a. 90th percentile<br>b. # of homes that exceed the AL | N | a. 0.27 & 0.24<br>b. 0 of 41 | ppm | N/A | AL = 1.3 | Jan-June 2022 & July-Dec 2022 | Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits from local mine drainage tunnels. |
| Lead<br>a. 90th percentile<br>b. # of homes that exceed the AL | N | a. 2.9 & 2.5<br>b. 0 of 41 | ppb | 0 | AL = 15 | Jan-June 2022 & July-Dec 2022 | Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits from local mine drainage tunnels. |
| Cyanide | N | ND - 4 | ppb | 200 | 200 | 2021-2023 | Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories. Not clear in local groundwater and surface water. |
| Fluoride | N | ND - 0.113 (0.29*) | ppm | 4 | 4 | 2021-2023 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate | N | ND - 1.51 | ppm | 10 | 10 | 2023 | Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tank sewage. Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium | N | 0.5 - 2.3 (3.3*) | ppb | 50 | 50 | 2021-2023 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from mines. |
| Sodium | N/A | 3.7 - 218 | ppm | N/A | N/A | 2021-2023 | Erosion of natural deposits. Note: Utah DDW requires monitoring for sodium though no MCL has been established. |
| Sulfate | N | 9.3 - 281 | ppm | N/A | 1000 | 2022-2023 | Occurs naturally in drinking water. Note: Utah DDW established an MCL = 1000 ppm. EPA SMCL = 250 ppm |
| TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) | N | 252 - 1190 | ppm | N/A | 2000 | 2022-2023 | Erosion of natural deposits. >1,000 ppm requires evaluation of other available sources. EPA SMCL = 500 ppm. Active blending is underway with a low TDS source ensuring TDS < 1,000 ppm. |
| Turbidity at Quinns Junction WTP | N | Highest Avg. Monthly: 0.036<br>Highest: 0.056<br>100% ≤ 0.3 NTU | ntu | 1 | TT Requirement:<br>< 95% of time<br>< 0.3 ntu | 2023 | Soil Runoff |
| Turbidity at Creekside WTP | N | Highest Avg. Monthly: 0.037<br>Highest: 0.059<br>100% ≤ 0.3 NTU | ntu | 1 | TT Requirement:<br>< 95% of time<br>< 0.3 ntu | 2023 | Soil Runoff |
| **ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | | | | | | | |
| Bromodichlomethane | N | ND - 1.2 | ppb | 0 | 80 (Sum of 4 TTHMs) | 2021-2023 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chloroform | N | ND - 8.0 | ppb | 0 | 80 (Sum of 4 TTHMs) | 2021-2023 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. |
| **RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS** | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha | N | ND - 2.5 (6.6*) | pCi/l | 0 | 15 | 2021-2023 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Gross Beta | N | ND - 3.7 (7.4*) | pCi/l | 0 | 50 | 2021-2023 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| Radium 228 | N | ND - 0.79 (1.3*) | pCi/l | 0 | 5 (Sum of Radium 226 and Radium 228) | 2021-2023 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| **DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (LRAA = LOCATIONAL RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE)** | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine Residual | N | Range: 0.5 - 2.2<br>Avg. 1.4 | ppm | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | 2023 | Water additive used to control microbial growth. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | N | 2.4 - 69.6<br>Highest LRAA = 32.1 | ppb | N/A | LRRA = 80 | 2023 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. |
| Total Haloacetic Acid (HAAs) | N | ND - 57.2<br>Highest LRAA = 35.4 | ppb | N/A | LRAA = 60 | 2023 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. |

For water systems that have multiple sources, the Utah DDW has given systems the option of listing test results of 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.

(*) – Highest result for water purchased from Jordanelle Special Service District (JSSD) which predominantly supplies Deer Valley neighborhoods.

## IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

**ACTION LEVEL (AL):**
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**LOCATIONAL RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE (LRAA):**
Samples collected for four consecutive quarters at one sample location, with results averaged over that period.

**MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG):**
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 CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL):**
The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as possible, using optimal treatment technology.

**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.

**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.

**NOT APPLICABLE (NA):**
The measurement does not apply.

**NON-DETECT (ND):**
No contaminant level detected during testing.

**NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNITS (NTU):**
Measure of water clarity.

**PICOCURIES PER LITER (PCI/L):**
Measure of the radioactivity in water.

**PARTS PER BILLION (PPB) OR MICROGRAMS PER LITER (UG/L):**
Units describe the levels of detected substances. One ppb is approximately equal to one drop of water in a small backyard swimming pool (13,000 gallons).

**PARTS PER MILLION (PPM) OR MILLIGRAMS PER LITER (MG/L):**
Units describe the levels of detected substances. One ppm is approximately equal to one drop of water in 13 gallons of water.

**PARTS PER TRILLION (PPT) OR NANOGRAMS PER LITER (NG/L):**
Units describe the levels of detected substances. One ppt is approximately equal to one drop of water in 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools (over 13 million gallons).

**SECONDARY MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (SMCL):**
USEPA does not enforce SMCLs. They are established only as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

**TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT):**
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**VARIANCE:**
Permission not to meet an MCL under certain conditions.

**WAIVERS:**
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.

| UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS | LEVEL DETECTED ND/LOW - HIGH | UNIT MEASUREMENT | MCLG | MCL | REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS | YEAR(S) SAMPLED | POTENTIAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) DETECTED IN WELL WATER ONLY** | | | | | | | |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) | ND-7.5 | ppt | 0 | 4 | Voluntary proactive monitoring. In April 2024 EPA published new PFAS Drinking Water Regulations. Water systems will be required to comply with the MCLs in 2027. | 2023 | Fluoro ski wax and other consumer products. |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) | ND-8.3 | ppt | 0 | 4 | | | |
| *Other PFAS Compounds* | | | | | | | |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) | ND-3.5 | ppt | N/A | N/A | | | |
| Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) | ND-3.8 | ppt | | | | | |
| Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) | ND-3.5 | ppt | | | | | |
| Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) | 2.1-6.1 | ppt | | | | | |
| Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) | 3-8.1 | ppt | | | | | |
| **LITHIUM DETECTED IN WELL WATER ONLY** | | | | | | | |
| Lithium | 7.7 - 12 | ppb | N/A | N/A | Voluntary investigative samples. EPA is considering regulating in the future. | 2021 | Erosion of natural deposits. |

# THANK YOU FOR CONSERVING WATER IN PARK CITY

## REVIEW YOUR WATER USAGE, AND RECEIVE WATER CONSERVATION TIPS AT PARKCITY.WATERINSIGHT.COM

PUBLIC UTILITIES DEPARTMENT TEAM

### EVEN-ODD LANDSCAPE WATERING

Effective May 1-September 30, 2024

It's easy to remember when to plan your outside watering. If you live or work at an even-numbered address, water on even-numbered days. If your home or business is at an odd-numbered address, water on odd-numbered days. Are you able to water even less frequently than every other day? Email water@parkcity.org to sign up for every third day watering and be exempted from the even-odd restriction. Remember that outside watering is allowed only between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. The Park City water manager may make exceptions for new landscaping.

### RESOURCES - GENERAL INQUIRIES

Park City Water Department
M-F; 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. | 435-615-5335
parkcitywater.org

### EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE

800-426-4791

### REBATES AVAILABLE

Park City is excited to offer a cash incentive of $3 per square foot to remove turf. For full program details, please visit parkcitywater.org, navigate to "Water & Energy Conservation" and select "Landscape Incentive Program". Other rebates, including smart irrigation controllers and toilet replacement, can be found by visiting utahwatersavers.com. Should you have any questions, please email us at savewater@parkcity.org.

### WATERSMART

If you are a Park City Water customer, you have likely received a Home Water Report by mail or email, which provides valuable information on how to improve water efficiency for lower bills and long-term conservation practices. If you are not an account holder, you can access our WaterSmart customer portal at parkcity.waterinsight.com for information on water conservation practices and your water use.

Thank you for participating in Park City's WaterSmart program. By working together, we can make a vital contribution toward sustainability now and in the future.

PARK CITY 1884 P.O. BOX 1480 | PARK CITY, UTAH 84060