PARK CITY
1884

2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

3KINGS WATER TREATMENT PLANT

DEAR PARK CITY WATER CUSTOMER,

We are pleased to provide the 2024 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 2024.

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 sources and three water treatment plants, a high number for a town of our size. We continuously achieve and exceed strict compliance, as well as unyielding professionalism and dedication to excellence.

3KINGS WATER TREATMENT PLANT HAS SUCCESSFULLY TREATED HIGH-QUALITY DRINKING WATER FOR 1-YEAR

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 is located along Three Kings Drive in Thaynes Canyon. We have been successfully producing drinking water from Judge and Spiro Mine Tunnels for one year. This state-of-the-art WTP has further improved water quality, increased system redundancy, and increased overall drinking water treatment system capacity.

PARK CITY IS FIRST COMMUNITY TO GAIN PFAS COMPLIANCE PLAN APPROVAL FROM UTAH DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER

In April of 2024, the EPA finalized 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 above EPA standards over a long period of time.

PFAS detected in Park City's well water has been found to be above the new standards. Park City is the first water system in Utah to receive approval of its PFAS compliance plan from the Utah Division of Drinking Water (DDW). Fortunately, PFAS has not been found in any of our other drinking water sources treated at the new 3Kings WTP and Quinns Junction WTP. With the 3Kings WTP now delivering drinking water, we are using very little water from two of the wells, have discontinued use of the well with the highest PFAS concentrations, and are on track to achieve compliance with the new rule. Read more about these efforts in a later section of the report.

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

PARK CITY WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT PROCESSES

3KINGS WATER TREATMENT PLANT

The 3Kings WTP 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 chlorine to remove viruses and pathogens through disinfection.

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 color 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 ground water 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. Groundwater from both wells is 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.

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.

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 pipes" 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 bacterial 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 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. 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 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.

THANK YOU FOR CONSERVING WATER IN PARK CITY

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

EVEN-ODD LANDSCAPE WATERING

Effective May 1-September 30, 2025

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.


PUBLIC UTILITIES DEPARTMENT TEAM

PARK CITY WATER DEPARTMENT RESOURCES - GENERAL INQUIRIES

435-615-5335 | M-F; 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. | 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 parkcity.org/departments/public-utilities/water-division/water-energy-conservation/landscape-incentive-program. Other rebates, including smart irrigation controllers and toilet replacements, 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. 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.

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.

INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD

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. Park City water is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. 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. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Michelle De Haan, Park City Water's Water Quality and Treatment Manager by calling 435-615-5335. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Park City's 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 at customer taps. In 2024, we collected 43 lead and copper samples from customer taps. A summary of results from tap sampling is in the water quality table and detailed results can be obtained by calling 435-615-5335 or emailing michelle.dehaan@parkcity.org. If you are interested in participating in our customer tap sampling, please contact us to see if your home qualifies.

Park City Water has completed an initial lead service line inventory. This inventory includes information on the service line material that connects water mains to buildings/houses. This inventory is publicly available and can be accessed by contacting 435-615-5335. Park City Water determined that all service lines are non-lead. Throughout the inventory process, we were able to identify a variety of materials used for service lines which include galvanized, copper, and plastic. This accomplishment would not have been possible without the valuable support of our customers.

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).

PFAS IN WELL WATER, FIRST WATER SYSTEM IN UTAH TO RECEIVE COMPLIANCE APPROVAL PLAN

PFAS has been found in Park City's well water above the new standards. Fortunately, PFAS has not been found in any of our other drinking water sources treated at the new 3Kings WTP and the Quinns Junction WTP.

Given the national attention about the impacts associated with exposure to these forever chemicals, we take the EPA's regulation seriously. Our highest priority is our community's trust in the reliability and quality of the drinking water supply. Upon rule finalization in 2024, we immediately collaborated with the Utah DDW to discuss compliance options. Park City's compliance plan is the first to be approved in Utah. Our plan will immediately achieve compliance with the new standards by using controls that blend PFAS-free water from the 3Kings WTP with the well water that has PFAS before it is delivered to consumer taps. This is a common compliance practice that achieves regulatory health limits at a minimal cost compared to costly treatment options. Throughout 2024, testing conducted at the blending compliance location has verified that the blending plan achieves compliance with results below the new Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). Results are provided in the PFAS table. The City will continue to test and verify it can continually achieve compliance with the PFAS MCLs by blending, in advance of the EPA's PFAS compliance deadline.

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 that encourages everyone to ski fluoro-free. For more information, go to engageparkcity.org/ski-wax. 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.

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, 2024, to December 31, 2024, 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 - 4.5 (5.8*)	ppb	6	6	2023-2024	Erosion of natural deposits including from local mine water drainage tunnels, groundwater or spring.
Arsenic	N	ND - 2.1 (3.7*)	ppb	0	10	2023-2024	Erosion of natural deposits including from local mine water drainage tunnels, groundwater or spring.
Barium	N	0.009 - 0.09	ppm	2	2	2023-2024	Erosion of natural deposits.
Cadmium	N	ND - 0.2	ppb	5	5	2024	Corrosion of galvanized pipes. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper a. 90th percentile b. # of homes that exceed the AL	N	a. 0.19 b. 0 of 43	ppm	N/A	AL = 1.3	07/24-12/24	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits from local mine drainage tunnels.
Lead a. 90th percentile b. # of homes that exceed the AL	N	a. 2.47 b. 1 of 43	ppb	0	AL = 15	07/24-12/24	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits from local mine drainage tunnels. The home exceeded the AL from an underused tap but was below the AL when resampled at a regularly used tap.
Fluoride	N	ND (0.169*)	ppm	4	4	2024	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	N	ND - 8	ppb	N/A	N/A	2023-2024	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	N	ND - 1.23	ppm	10	10	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tank sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	N	ND - 2.6 (3.2*)	ppb	50	50	2023-2024	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from mines.
Sodium	N/A	16.4 - 144	ppm	N/A	N/A	2024	Erosion of natural deposits. Note: Utah DDW requires monitoring for sodium though no MCL has been established.
Sulfate	N	5.1 - 271 (282*)	ppm	N/A	1000	2024	Occurs naturally in drinking water. Note: Utah DDW established an MCL. EPA SMCL MCL = 250 ppm
Thallium	N	ND (ND - 3.6*)	ppb	0.5	2	2023-2024	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from landfills. Leaching from ore-processing sites.
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	216 - 1090	ppm	N/A	2000	2024	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 to target TDS < 1,000 ppm.
Turbidity at Quinns Junction WTP	N	Highest Avg. Monthly: 0.034 Highest: 0.062 100% ≤ 0.3 NTU	ntu	1	TT Requirement: < 95% of time < 0.3 ntu	2024	Soil Runoff
Turbidity at Creekside WTP	N	Highest Avg. Monthly: 0.052 Highest: 0.052 100% ≤ 0.3 NTU	ntu	1	TT Requirement: < 95% of time < 0.3 ntu	2024	Soil Runoff
Turbidity at 3Kings WTP	N	Highest Avg. Monthly: 0.027 Highest: 0.057 100% ≤ 0.3 NTU	ntu	1	TT Requirement: < 95% of time < 0.3 ntu	2024	Soil Runoff
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Bromodichlomethane	N	ND - 3.2	ppb	0	80 (Sum of 4 TTHMs)	2023-2024	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform	N	ND - 8.9	ppb	0	80 (Sum of 4 TTHMs)	2023-2024	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Dibromochloromethane	N	ND - 0.8	ppb	0	80 (Sum of 4 TTHMs)	2023-2024	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Gross Alpha	N	2 - 10.3	pCi/l	0	15	2024	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	N	ND - 5.1	pCi/l	0	50	2024	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 228	N	ND - 0.8	pCi/l	0	5 (Sum of Radium 226 and Radium 228)	2024	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (LRAA = LOCATIONAL RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE)							
Chlorine Residual	N	Range: 0.8 - 2.2 Avg. 1.5	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	2024	Water additive used to control microbial growth.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	1.5 - 18 Highest LRAA = 29.1	ppb	N/A	LRRA = 80	2024	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acid (HAAs)	N	ND - 19.7 Highest LRAA = 29.8	ppb	N/A	LRAA = 60	2024	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. JSSD thinks that Thallium result was a lab error. Follow up quarterly samples were non-detect.

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 (N/A):
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 AFTER BLENDING WATER							
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	2.44 - 3.71	ppt	0	4	In April 2024 EPA finalized future PFAS MCLs that will take effect in April 2031. In September 2024 Utah DDW approved Park City's Blending Compliance Plan to decrease PFAS concentrations to below future MCLs before our first customer by blending well water with PFAS with PFAS free sources.	09/24 - 12/24	Fluoro ski wax and other consumer products.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ND - 2.34	ppt	0	4			
PFAS DETECTED IN UNBLENDED WELL WATER							
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ND - 7.26	ppt	0	4	EPA required PFAS monitoring of all drinking water sources during 2024 as part of the UCMR5 sampling program to determine national occurrence and to evaluate potential future regulation. Detections in well water are provided in this table. There were no detections in other sources.	2024	Fluoro ski wax and other consumer products.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ND - 4.8	ppt	0	4			
Other PFAS Compounds							
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ND - 4.3	ppt	n/a	n/a			
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	ND - 2.8	ppt					
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	ND - 2.31	ppt					
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ND - 4.26	ppt					
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ND - 5.8	ppt					
LITHIUM							
Lithium	ND - 12	ppb	N/A	N/A	EPA UCMR5 sampling. EPA is evaluating potential future regulation.	2024	Erosion of natural deposits.