



DRINK LOCAL TAP WATER!

2022 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

DEAR PARK CITY WATER CUSTOMER,

We are pleased to provide the 2022 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 2022.

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, a high number for a town of our size. We also continue to manage our town’s mining legacy. We meet these challenges through strict compliance with Utah Division of Drinking Water and EPA standards, as well as unyielding professionalism and dedication to excellence.

CONTINUED INVESTMENT IN OUR WATER TREATMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

Park City’s municipal water system is an invaluable community asset, and we continue to make improvements that will ensure a safe and plentiful drinking water supply for generations to come. Our community is making a substantial investment in the new 3Kings Water Treatment Plant (WTP), which will treat water from Judge and Spiro Mine Tunnels starting this summer. To learn more about this project, please visit parkcitywater.org and search for 3Kings WTP for the latest update. This state-of-the-art WTP will further improve water quality, increase system redundancy, and increase overall drinking water treatment system capacity.

BE WATERSMART – CONSERVE WATER IN PARK CITY

What a winter. Park City and the State as a whole has benefited from exceptional precipitation. That should not change our conservation ethics or actions. The City is making a further commitment to conserve water by offering a cash incentive of \$2 per square foot to remove turf. For full program details, please visit parkcity.org/landscape-incentive-program. Your actions during the last drought made a difference, and we are grateful for your thoughtful use of water again this spring and summer. By code, irrigation may not occur more frequently than every other day. Please remain mindful of your water usage and look for ways to conserve.

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



3KINGS WATER TREATMENT PLANT ON TRACK TO
PROVIDE DRINKING WATER DURING SUMMER 2023

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, 2022 to December 31, 2022 – 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
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INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Antimony	N	ND-1.0 (4.8*)	ppb	6	6	2020-2022	Erosion of natural deposits including from local mine water drainage tunnels, groundwater or spring.
Arsenic	N	ND-2.1	ppb	0	10	2020-2022	Erosion of natural deposits including from local mine water drainage tunnels, groundwater or spring.
Barium	N	0.009-0.072	ppm	2	2	2020-2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper a. 90th percentile b. # of homes that exceed the AL	N	a. 0.27 & 0.24 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 a. 90th percentile b. # of homes that exceed the AL	N	a. 2.9 & 2.5 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	2020-2022	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories. Not clear in local groundwater and surface water.
Fluoride	N	ND-0.11 (0.2*)	ppm	4	4	2021-2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	N	ND-1.2	ppm	10	10	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use. Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	N	ND-2.3 (2.5*)	ppb	50	50	2020-2022	Discharge from mines. Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	N/A	3.7-162	ppm	N/A	N/A	2021-2022	Erosion of natural deposits. Note: Utah DDW requires monitoring for sodium though no MCL has been established.
Sulfate	N	ND-233 (260*)	ppm	N/A	1000	2022	Occurs naturally in drinking water. Note: Utah DDW established an MCL. EPA SMCL MCL = 250 ppm
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	N	158-1260	ppm	N/A	2000	2022	Active DDW approved blending is in place with low TDS sources to ensure TDS <1,000 mg/L. TDS from all three wells ranges from 608-1260 ppm. TDS is a measure of the aesthetic quality of the water and levels over 500 ppm may result in taste and odor complaints. However higher levels of TDS (over 2000 mg/L) may cause some people to experience health problems. Occurs naturally from erosion of salt deposits.
Turbidity at Quinns Junction WTP	N	Highest Avg. Monthly: 0.038 Highest: 0.075 100% ≤ 0.3 NTU	ntu	1	TT Requirement: < 95% of time < 0.3 ntu	2022	Soil Runoff.
Turbidity at Creekside WTP	N	Highest Avg. Monthly: 0.035 Highest: 0.107 100% ≤ 0.3 NTU	ntu	1	TT Requirement: < 95% of time < 0.3 ntu	2022	Soil Runoff.

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Bromodichloromethane	N	ND-0.8	ppb	0	80 (Sum of 4 TTHMs)	2021-2022	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform	N	ND-8.0	ppb	0	80 (Sum of 4 TTHMs)	2021-2022	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Gross Alpha	N	ND-2.5 (4.9*)	pCi/l	0	15	2021-2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	N	ND-3.7	pCi/l	0	50	2021-2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 228	N	ND-0.79	pCi/l	0	5 (Sum of Radium-226 and Radium-228)	2021-2022	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (LRAA = LOCATIONAL RUNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE)							
Chlorine Residual	N	Range: 0.7-2.2 Avg. 1.6	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	2022	Water additive used to control microbial growth.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	3.1-21.0 Highest LRAA = 27.8	ppb	N/A	LRRA = 80	2022	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acid (HAAs)	N	ND-20.9 Highest LRAA = 26.0	ppb	N/A	LRAA = 60	2022	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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS	LEVEL DETECTED ND/LOW - HIGH	UNIT MEASUREMENT	PROPOSED MCLG	PROPOSED MCL	REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS	YEAR(S) SAMPLED	POTENTIAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
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PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) DETECTED IN WELL WATER ONLY							
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2.4-6.9	ppt	0	4	Voluntary proactive monitoring. In 2023 EPA proposed MCLs for PFOS, PFOA and a Hazard Index. If finalized in 2024 as EPA proposed, water systems will be required to comply with the MCLs in 2027. See more information about PFAS and our preparations to comply with EPA proposed standards on the adjacent page.	2022	Fluoro ski wax, firefighting foam and other consumer products.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	4.0-5.4	ppt	0	4			
Other PFAS Compounds							
Hazard Index: EPA found a mixture of PFBS, PFHxS, PFNA, GenX contribute to adverse health effects. The Hazard Index calculation takes into account the individual concentrations and their combined health risk.	0.06-0.22	unitless	1	1			
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	1.8-4.1	ppt	n/a	n/a			
Perfluorohexansulfonic acid (PFHxS)	0.5-1.4	ppt					
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ND-0.8	ppt					
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	2.2-2.5	ppt					
Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA)	ND-0.32	ppt					
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ND-0.21	ppt					
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	2-2.5	ppt					
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	3.7-4.3	ppt					
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	4.8-5	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.

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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

A daily monitoring requirement was missed at the Quinns Junction Water Treatment Plant with little to no risk to public health.

On December 28, 2022, our water system did not conduct a daily membrane filter performance monitoring test at the Quinns Junction Water Treatment Plant, which violated a drinking water requirement. Results of regular monitoring indicate whether Park City's drinking water meets health standards. Park City, alongside the Utah Division of Drinking Water, reviewed other water records for that day, which demonstrated no observable negative quality impact. Record review indicated that missing this daily test presented little to no risk to public health. This monitoring was inadvertently missed due to a computer programming issue that was not immediately realized. The City has implemented additional programming and operational review to avoid this from occurring in the future. Although this was not an emergency, the City's customers have a right to know what happened and what was done to prevent this from occurring in the future.

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. 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 consider 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 color control, manganese removal, and chlorine disinfection. The plant has the capacity to treat up to 5.2 million gallons of water per day and is currently providing the bulk of the water for Park City while the 3Kings Water Treatment Plant is being built.



QUINNS JUNCTION WATER TREATMENT PLANT

CREEKSIDE WATER TREATMENT PLANT

The Creekside Water Treatment Plant treats water from the 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.

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).



SKI WAX TAKE BACK PROGRAM

Carolyn Wawra - Recycle Utah
Executive Director and
Michelle De Haan - Park City Municipal
Water Quality and Treatment Manager

Proud of the community for turning in
220 lbs of Fluoro ski wax, the probable
source of PFAS detections in well water.

PFAS IN WELL WATER, PREPARING TO MEET NEW PROPOSED STANDARDS

In early 2023 the Environmental Protection Agency proposed 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.

PFAS has been found in Park City's well water, not our other drinking water sources (surface water, spring, and tunnel water). Well water is blended with PFAS-free water from other water sources, and the majority of the time PFAS levels are below EPA's proposed quality standards at the tap. Since the proposed regulation was just released, Park City does not have active water treatment in place to remove PFAS from well water. We are evaluating PFAS treatment technologies and additional blending strategies so that we are compliant by EPA's anticipated regulatory deadline. The EPA anticipates finalizing the currently proposed drinking water limits in 2024 with compliance required in 2027 so that water systems have time to plan and implement compliance strategies.

We recommend reading this article provided by the EPA which outlines, "Meaningful and Achievable Steps You Can Take to Reduce Your Risk and Limit Your Exposure to PFAS" from many routes of exposure: [epa.gov/pfas/meaningful-and-achievable-steps-you-can-take-reduce-your-risk](https://www.epa.gov/pfas/meaningful-and-achievable-steps-you-can-take-reduce-your-risk) and this article provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment which outlines home treatment devices that remove PFAS: drive.google.com/file/d/1ixiDuToU5w4UYw0n70ARzHkw11REbVY/view.

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.



DIVER CONDUCTING ROUTINE WATER TANK CLEANING

INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD

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. 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](https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

In December 2021 the EPA released the Revised Lead and Copper Rule to better protect children and communities from the risks of lead exposure. EPA has found that lead service lines are the largest contributor of lead in drinking water, therefore making 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 meter by fall 2024. While there are limited physical records of the service line materials, interviews with longtime City staff and local tradespeople have resulted in a high level of confidence that there are no lead service lines in Park City. We look forward to working closely with our community members over the next few years to help collect this data and verify there are no lead service lines.

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 successfully completed two rounds of lead and copper sampling. All results were well below EPA action levels, with the lead results ranging from <0.5–6 parts per billion (ppb) in comparison with the 15 ppb action level.

2022 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



THANK YOU FOR CONSERVING WATER IN PARK CITY.
REVIEW YOUR WATER USAGE, AND RECEIVE WATER CONSERVATION TIPS AT
[PARKCITY.WATERINSIGHT.COM](https://parkcity.waterinsight.com).

EVEN-ODD LANDSCAPE WATERING

Effective May 1-September 30, 2023

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 to 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 \$2 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 watershed preservation.

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.

WATER EFFICIENCY TIPS

parkcity.waterinsight.com

