

# COLORADO CITY MD 2019 Drinking Water Quality Report For Calendar Year 2018

Public Water System ID: CO0151200

**Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.**

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact JAMES ECCHER at 719-569-5816 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality.

## General Information

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 (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants>.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

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

- Microbial contaminants:** viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants:** salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Organic chemical contaminants:** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting 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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

## Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment may have provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit [www.colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr](http://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr). The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 151200, COLORADO CITY MD, or by contacting JAMES ECCHER at 719-569-5816. The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that **could** occur. It **does not** mean that the contamination **has or will** occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed on the next page.

Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Quality Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

## Our Water Sources

<u>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</u>	<u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u>
COLD SPRING (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) GREENHORN CREEK LAKE BECKWITH (Surface Water-Intake)	Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Road Miles

## Terms and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Health-Based** – A violation of either a MCL or TT.
- **Non-Health-Based** – A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- **Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.
- **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.
- **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 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.
- **Violation (No Abbreviation)** – Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
- **Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation)** – Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.
- **Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation)** – Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
- **Compliance Value (No Abbreviation)** – Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g. MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA) and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).
- **Average (x-bar)** – Typical value.
- **Range (R)** – Lowest value to the highest value.
- **Sample Size (n)** – Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).
- **Parts per million = Milligrams per liter (ppm = mg/L)** – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion = Micrograms per liter (ppb = ug/L)** – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Does not apply or not available.

## Detected Contaminants

COLORADO CITY MD routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

**Note:** Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

**Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System**  
**TT Requirement:** no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm  
**Sources:** Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine	2018	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	2	No	4.0 ppm

**Disinfectants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System**

Disinfectant Name	Year	Number of Samples Above or Below Level	Sample Size	TT/MRDL Requirement	TT/MRDL Violation	Sources
Chlorine	2018	0	1962	TT = No more than 4 hours with a sample below 0.2 MG/L	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	2018	0	361	MRDL = 800 ppb	No	Water additive used to control microbes

**Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System**

Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity	Date/Month: Jul	<u>Highest single</u> measurement; 0.08 NTU	Maximum 0.5 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	2018	<u>Lowest monthly</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100 %	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.1 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

**Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System**

Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	24.18	15.7 to 30.1	6	ppb	60	N/A	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	33.5	15.5 to 41.5	6	ppb	80	N/A	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite	2018	0.45	0 to 1.06	12	ppb	1.0	.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

**Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System**

Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	06/22/2018 to 06/28/2018	0.26	41	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	06/22/2018 to 06/28/2018	1.8	41	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System**

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Gross Alpha	2014	2.86	2.5 to 3.22	2	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2014	0.35	0.3 to 0.4	2	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2014	3.05	2.8 to 3.3	2	ppb	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

**Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System**

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Antimony	2018	0.08	0.05 to 0.13	3	ppb	6	6	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	2018	0.18	0 to 0.32	3	ppb	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2018	0.08	0.05 to 0.1	3	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

**Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System**

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Fluoride	2018	0.24	0.15 to 0.31	3	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury	2018	0.02	0 to 0.04	3	ppb	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate	2018	0.38	0.02 to 0.59	3	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2018	1.22	0.85 to 1.6	3	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	2018	0.02	0 to 0.05	3	ppb	2	0.5	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

**Secondary Contaminants\*\***

\*\*Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin, or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2018	22.77	10.6 to 29.1	3	ppm	N/A

## Violations

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Violations					
Name	Category	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
TURBIDITY & CHLORINE MONITORING  NON-HEALTH-BASED	INADEQUATE EQUIPMENT VERIFICATION	10/25/2016 - 10/24/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
At the time of our October 2016 inspection, we were not maintaining verification/calibration logs or operating our monitoring equipment in accordance with requirement THIS ISSUE WAS NOT A PART OF 2017 CCR EQUIPMENT IS CALIBRATED QUARTERLY					
TOTAL TRICHALOMETHANES (TTHM)  HEALTH-BASED	FAILURE TO MEET REQUIRED LEVELS	01/01/2018 - 03/31/2018	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	94 UG/L	80 UG/L
Due to high sample results in November 2017, the annual average of TTHM was above the maximum level into the beginning of 2018. Our sample results have all been below the maximum level after November 2017 (FLUSHING WATER LINES HAS LOWERED RESIDENT TIME AND TOC REMOVAL HAS LOWERED TEST RESULTS TO A LEVEL BELOW THE MAXIMUM )					
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)  HEALTH-BASED	FAILURE TO MEET REQUIRED LEVELS	01/01/2018 - 03/31/2018	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	63 UG/L	60 UG/L
Due to high sample results in November 2017, the annual average of HAA5 was above the maximum level into the beginning of 2018. Our sample results have all been below the maximum level after November 2017. ( FLUSHING WATER LINES HAS LOWERED RESIDENT TIME AND TOC REMOVAL HAS LOWERED TEST RESULTS TO A LEVEL BELOW THE MAXIMUM )					
STORAGE TANK INSPECTIONS  NON-HEALTH-BASED	FAILURE TO HAVE A STORAGE TANK INSPECTION PLAN	10/25/2016 - 10/17/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
At the time of our October 2016 inspection, we did not have a written storage tank inspection plan. ( THIS ISSUE WAS NOT ON THE 2017 CCR ALL TANKS ARE INSPECTED QUARTERLY )					

LEAD SAMPLE RESULT NOTICES  NON-HEALTH-BASED	FAILURE TO INFORM HOMEOWNER OF LEAD RESULTS	01/01/2018 - 01/10/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
We are required to send the laboratory results to the homes where we sample for lead, no later than 30 days after receiving the results from the laboratory. We failed to deliver these notices deadline and/or we failed to report to the state that this was completed. NOTICE WAS DELIVERED TO STATE BY CERTIFIED MAIL/AND FAX					
MONITORING PLAN  NON-HEALTH-BASED	FAILURE TO HAVE A MONITORING PLAN	10/25/2016 - Open	N/A	N/A	N/A
At the time of the October 2016 inspection, we did not have an adequate written monitoring plan. MONITORING PLAN WAS ON FILE WITH STATE AND REFILED					
CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL  NON-HEALTH-BASED	FAILURE TO HAVE A BACKFLOW PREVENTION PLAN	10/25/2016 - Open	N/A	N/A	N/A
At the time of the October 2016 inspection, we did not have a written plan to prevent backflows and potential cross connections. Uncontrolled cross connections have the potential to cause severe health risks to consumers in the water distribution system. A BFCCC PROGRAM IS IN PLACE AND DEVICES ARE CHECKED ANNUNALLY BY CERTIFIED INSPECTOR					
CHLORINE DIOXIDE & CHLORITE  NON-HEALTH-BASED	FAILURE TO REPORT	JULY 2018, AUGUST 2018 AND SEPTEMBER 2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
We did the required sampling, but we failed to send in the quarterly report to the state. WORKING WITH STATE WE CORRECTED THE QUARTERLY REPORTING ERRORS					
<b>Formal Enforcement Actions</b>					
<b>Issue Date</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Associated Contaminants</b>		
3/8/2018	<p>The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment issued Colorado City MD an enforcement order (<b>Drinking Water Enforcement Order Number DW.03.18.151200</b>). The order required Colorado City to take action to control disinfection byproduct levels.</p> <p>CONTINUED FLUSHING AND TOC REMOVAL HAS LOWERED TTHMS/HAA5 TO A LEVEL THAT IS WELL BELOW MCL</p>		<p>TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)</p> <p>TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)</p>		