

Meadow Mountain WS

2009 Drinking Water

Consumer Confidence Report

For Calendar Year 2008

Public Water System ID # CO0207504

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.

General Information About Drinking Water

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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk 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**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **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.

- **Radioactive contaminants**, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

Our Water Source(s)

Source	Water Type
Willow Creek	Surface Water
Fox Creek	Surface Water

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. You may obtain a copy of the report by visiting www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html or by contacting Rachel Barkworth at 303-823-2318.

Potential sources of contamination in our source water area come from: Evergreen and deciduous forests and wildlife therein.

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.

Please contact Rachel Barkworth at 303-823-2318 to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Consumer Confidence 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.

Terms and Abbreviations

The following definitions will help you understand the terms and abbreviations used in this report:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L)** - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- **Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L)** - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Action Level (AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Goal" is 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 "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level 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.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA)** - An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.
- **Gross Alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN & U** - This is the gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222 and uranium.
- **Microscopic Particulate Analysis (MPA)** - An analysis of surface water organisms and indicators in water. This analysis can be used to determine performance of a surface water treatment plant or to determine the existence of surface water influence on a ground water well.

Detected Contaminants

Meadow Mountain WS 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, 2008 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. The "Range" column in the table(s) below will show a single value for those contaminants that were sampled only once. Violations, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

Note: Only detected contaminants appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, that means that Meadow Mountain WS did not detect any contaminants in the last round of monitoring.

Organics and Inorganics	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BERYLLIUM, TOTAL	3/19/2008	0.5	0.5	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries

Organics and Inorganics	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
FLUORIDE	3/19/2008	0.1	0.1	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Turbidity	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	Typical Source
TURBIDITY	Date: 05/19/2008 – 05/25/2008	Highest Single measurement: 2.31	Maximum <u>5.0</u> NTU for any single measurement	Soil Runoff
	Month: May 2008	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 81%	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than <u>1.0</u> NTU	

Disinfection By-Products	Date	Average	Range	Highest RAA	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2008	33.5	BDL – 33.5	1	ppb	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	2008	20	BDL - 20	1	ppb	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90 TH Percentile	Unit	AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	09/06/2007	0.204	ppm	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	09/06/2007	0.008	ppm	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Combined Radium (226 & 228)	07/07/2008	0.22	0.09 – 0.22	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Secondary Contaminants/ Other Monitoring	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	Secondary Standard
MPA WTP RAW AND FINISHED	6/2/2008	2.3	2.3	Units	N/A
SODIUM	3/19/2008	3.3	3.3	mg/L	10000

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. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.

Health Information About Water Quality

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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 elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)426-4791.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

Violations

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
CCR REPORT	Failure to Complete Report/Record Keeping	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	07/01/2007 - 03/12/2008
MONTHLY COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)	Treatment Technique Violation	TURBIDITY	05/01/2008 - 05/31/2008
CCR REPORT	Failure to Complete Report/Record Keeping	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	07/01/2008 - 11/10/2008

Information About the Above Violation(s)

In the year 2008, this system was on an Enforcement Order from the state of Colorado for failing to monitor for TTHM and HAA5 during 2007.

Meadow Mountain WS is required to include an explanation of the violation(s) in the above table and the steps taken to resolve the violation(s) with this report.

The Meadow Mountain Water Supply Company assigned a volunteer records coordinator position to Rachel Barkworth to ensure that records for water tests were sent to the Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment (CDPHE) in an accurate and timely manner. This should ensure that violations are handled appropriately according to state rules and deadlines for reporting to the state are kept (CCR report violations).

The Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) test violations have been discussed with CDPHE. The TTHM 2007 results were identified and sent to CDPHE again. The HAA5 results for 2007 were not found and Meadow Mountain Water Supply negotiated with the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment and managed to reduce the fine to be levied to just refer to the non-monitoring of HAA5s in 2007. The fine was divided into two parts, a portion related to non-payment of the test fees for HAA5s (\$215) and the second portion related to the administrative fine from the CDPHE (\$100). This fine has been paid and this issue is now considered closed by MMWS and the CDPHE. The TTHM and HAA5 results were performed for 2008 as can be seen from the results reported here in this CCR report.

Turbidity - During the month of May 2008 and the month of April 2009 the Meadow Mountain Water Supply experienced higher turbidity rates than normal due to the seasonal runoff period. Meadow Mountain Water Supply had more than 5% of the May 2008 and April 2009 samples exceed 1 NTU. The notice on the last page of this report explains why we monitor for turbidity. We continue to investigate alternative solutions for this color issue.

The CDPHE regulations required us to report this issue to the Meadow Mountain Water Supply consumers within 30 days of the event. We did not do this last year and therefore we were given the above-mentioned violation for not reporting the situation. I am correcting this action by including the notice that should have been sent to all consumers last year. Please see attached the last page of this report.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Meadow Mountain Water Supply Did Not Meet Treatment Requirements

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this was not an emergency, as our Customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor your water for turbidity (cloudiness). This tells us whether we are effectively filtering the water supply. Water samples for (month) **_May 2008 & April 2009_** showed that (percentage) **_19% and 17%_** percent of turbidity measurements respectively were over 1.0 turbidity units. The standard is that no more than 5 percent of samples may exceed 1 turbidity units per month. Normal turbidity levels at our plant are (number) **____<1.0_** units.

What does this mean? What should I do?

You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. We do not know of any contamination, and none of our testing has shown disease-causing organisms in the drinking water.

People with severely compromised immune systems, infants, and some elderly may be at increased risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. These symptoms, however, are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. These symptoms are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

What happened? What was done?

A problem occurred with the treatment system at the water plant.

(Describe the reason for high turbidity and corrective action)

The high turbidity was due to seasonal runoff. This turbidity issue is due to the slight 'tea colored' water that we experience during seasonal runoff periods as the test for turbidity not only picks up particles in the water but it also recognizes color as turbidity. This is a phenomenon that we have been experiencing for several years and we are continuously investigating alternative solutions for this color issue._____

We anticipate resolving the problem within (estimated time frame) the month of May. For more information, please contact (name of contact) Rachel Barkworth at (phone number) 303-823-2318 or (mailing address) P.O. Box 354, Allenspark, Co, 80510.

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.

This notice is being sent to you by (system name) Meadow Mountain Water Supply.
Colorado Public Water System ID #: CO-0207504 Date distributed: May 2009.