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

Chemicals which were tested for, but not detected include:

- **Arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, mercury, nickel, selenium, thallium, and all synthetic organic chemicals**. The state has issued the District waivers for asbestos, cyanide, dioxin, glyphosate, and nitrate, due to non-detection or extremely low concentrations.

The EPA has established a new drinking water standard for arsenic because of special concerns that the former standard may not have been stringent enough. Arsenic is a naturally-occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations. Arsenic levels above the new standard of 10 ppb warrant public concern. **Arsenic is at less than detectable levels in NTM samples.**

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. For the District’s nitrate/nitrite levels, refer to the Inorganic Chemical Contaminant table. **Levels of nitrate/nitrite in the District are low.**

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. The District 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 at 1-800-426-4791, or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. For the District’s lead levels, refer to the Lead and Copper table. **Levels of lead in the District are low.**

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can result in diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms. The District has tested for cryptosporidium in both raw and treated water and has never detected it in either. The organism is in many of Colorado’s rivers and streams and comes from animal waste in the watershed. Crypto is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including filtration, sedimentation, and disinfection. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline above. Please call our office at (303) 279-2854, if you have questions.

North Table Mountain Water & Sanitation District

2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Public Water System Identification Number CO0130105

NORTH TABLE MOUNTAIN WATER & SANITATION DISTRICT (District) is pleased to present you with our Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. **We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements.** Our water source is surface water that comes fromRalston Reservoir. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bart Sperry at (303) 279-2854.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please call the above contact about the utility or any scheduled public meetings. North Table Mountain Board of Directors meetings are open to the public and are held every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at the District office at 6:00 pm.

The District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013, unless otherwise noted. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water may be reasonably 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. 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 their 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 please call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visit their website at http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants.

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided the District with a Water Source Assessment Report. This report is simply an indication of potential future risks associated with the source water supply and is designed to safeguard water resources from contamination. The results are NOT a reflection of the current quality of the untreated source water, nor are they a reflection of the quality of the treated drinking water that is supplied to District residents. This report is for source water used by the District, Arvada, and Denver. Interested individuals should call the above contact or view the report at www.codphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area come from: EPA abandoned contaminated sites, EPA hazardous waste generators, EPA chemical inventory/storage sites, permitted wastewater discharge sites, aboveground, underground and leaking storage tank sites, solid waste sites, existing/abandoned mine sites and other facilities, low intensity residential, commercial/industrial/ transportation, urban recreational grasses, quarries/strip mines/gravel pits, row crops, fallow, pasture/hay, forests, septic systems, and road miles.

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

Chemicals which were tested for, but not detected include:

- **Arsenic**, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, mercury, nickel, selenium, thallium, and all synthetic organic chemicals. The state has issued the District waivers for asbestos, cyanide, dioxin, glyphosate, and nitrate, due to non-detection or extremely low concentrations.

The EPA has established a new drinking water standard for arsenic because of special concerns that the former standard may not have been stringent enough. Arsenic is a naturally-occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations. Arsenic levels above the new standard of 10 ppb warrant public concern. **Arsenic is at less than detectable levels in NTM samples.**

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. For the District’s nitrate/nitrite levels, refer to the Inorganic Chemical Contaminant table. **Levels of nitrate/nitrite in the District are low.**

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. The District 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 at 1-800-426-4791, or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. For the District’s lead levels, refer to the Lead and Copper table. **Levels of lead in the District are low.**

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can result in diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms. **The District has tested for cryptosporidium in both raw and treated water and has never detected it in either.** The organism is in many of Colorado’s rivers and streams and comes from animal waste in the watershed. Crypto is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including filtration, sedimentation, and disinfection. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline above. Please call our office at (303) 279-2854, if you have questions.

North Table Mountain Water & Sanitation District

**2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**

**PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER CO0130105**

**NORTH TABLE MOUNTAIN WATER & SANITATION DISTRICT** (District) is pleased to present you with our Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. **We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements.** Our water source is surface water that comes from Ralston Reservoir. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bart Sperry at (303) 279-2854.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please call the above contact about the utility or any scheduled public meetings. North Table Mountain Board of Directors meetings are open to the public and are held every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at the District office at 6:00 pm.

The District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013, unless otherwise noted. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water may be reasonably 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. 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 their 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 please call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visit their website at http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants.

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided the District with a Water Source Assessment report. This report is simply an indication of potential future risks associated with the source water supply and is designed to safeguard water resources from contamination. The results are NOT a reflection of the current quality of the untreated source water, nor are they a reflection of the quality of the treated drinking water that is supplied to District residents. This report is for source water used by the District, Arvada, and Denver. Interested individuals should call the above contact or view the report at www.cdph.state.co.us/wq/sw/saprophom.html. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area come from: EPA abandoned contaminated sites, EPA hazardous waste generators, EPA chemical inventory/storage sites, permitted wastewater discharge sites, aboveground, underground and leakage storage tank sites, solid waste sites, existing/abandoned mine sites and other facilities, low intensity residential, commercial/industrial/ transportation, urban recreational grasses, quarries/strip mines/gravel pits, row crops, fallow, pasture/hay, forests, septic systems, and road miles.

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.

14806 West 52nd Avenue
Golden, Colorado 80403
Telephone (303) 279-2854
Fax (303) 279-2865
ntmwater.org
The District is subject to water quality compliance criteria concerning treatment optimization and the use of chlorine as a disinfectant. Some customers may have a Point Of Entry device (POE) such as a water softerener or a dechlorination device, or a Point Of Use device (POU) such as a filter for the faucet installed. These devices are used as a taste or a health benefit to the customer who is sensitive to chlorine or other constituents. Please remember that these devices all have some type of filter and require regular maintenance. A dirty filter does nothing for taste or health.
### Compound

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Highest Level Found</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>5/24/2013</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4 ppm</td>
<td>4 ppm</td>
<td>0.8 ppm</td>
<td>0.2 - 1.7 ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Water additve used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHM</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>80 ppb</td>
<td>1.11 ppm</td>
<td>22.9 - 90.4 ppb</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Byproduct of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAA</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>60 ppb</td>
<td>45 ppb</td>
<td>22.3 - 79.9 ppb</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Byproduct of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td>3/7/13</td>
<td>6 ppb</td>
<td>6 ppb</td>
<td>0.88 ppb</td>
<td>ND - 0.88 ppb</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; electronic; solder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>10/24/13</td>
<td>2 ppm</td>
<td>2 ppm</td>
<td>0.038 ppm</td>
<td>0.018 - 0.038 ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, erosion from natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>10/24/13</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
<td>0.27 ppm</td>
<td>0.038 - 0.27 ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate-Nitrite</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1 ppm</td>
<td>1 ppm</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Natural occurrence in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>10/24/13</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>25 ppm</td>
<td>12.3 - 25.2 ppm</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Natural occurrence in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate</td>
<td>10/24/13</td>
<td>500 ppm</td>
<td>250 ppm</td>
<td>49.1 ppm</td>
<td>16 - 49.1 ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Natural occurrence in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>10/24/13</td>
<td>4.0 ppm</td>
<td>4.0 ppm</td>
<td>0.22 ppm</td>
<td>0.16 - 0.22 ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Alpha excl. Radon &amp; Uranium</td>
<td>1/10/2012</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15 pCi/L</td>
<td>0.4 pCi/L</td>
<td>0.2 - 0.4 pCi/L</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Radium</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5 pCi/L</td>
<td>2 pCi/L</td>
<td>2 pCi/L</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium</td>
<td>12/5/2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30 ppb</td>
<td>3.9 ppb</td>
<td>ND - 3.9 ppb</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>0 ppb</td>
<td>15 ppb</td>
<td>11 ppb</td>
<td>7.4 ppb</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>0 ppm</td>
<td>1.3 ppm</td>
<td>Action Level</td>
<td>0.12 ppm</td>
<td>0.048 ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lead and Copper
- **NTM samples**: Lead and copper every three years. The listed results are from the 2011 monitoring program. The State permits monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Samples were taken at 20 customers’ homes. If the 90th percentile exceeds the action level, additional requirements would be triggered.

### Inorganic and Organic Chemicals and Radionuclides
- These contaminants are metals, salts, and other non-carbon based compounds, and synthetic and volatile organic compounds. All other regulated and unregulated contaminants were not detected in samples.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit 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 provide the same protection for public health. In this report you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided brief definitions:

- **ppb**: parts per billion or Micrograms per liter - corresponds to one penny in $10,000,000 or one minute in 2,000 years.
- **ppm**: parts per million or Milligrams per liter - corresponds to one penny in $10,000 or one minute in two years.
- **ND**: Not Detected - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- **MCL**: Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.
- **MCLG**: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The “goal” is the highest level of a contaminant in drinking water, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **NTU**: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, measurement of the clarity of water.
- **Action Level**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.
- **MRDLG**: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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.

### Additional Drinking Water Results and Ranges for 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inorganic Compound</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>0.060-0.122 ppm</td>
<td>0.086 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkalinity (as CaCO3)</td>
<td>23-53 ppm</td>
<td>36 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conductivity</td>
<td>121.2-329.2 u ohm/cm</td>
<td>188.2 u ohm/cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>0.02-0.04 ppm</td>
<td>0.03 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>7.6-8.1</td>
<td>7.9 Units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The water in the District is considered soft. The American Water Works Association (AWWA) has set the following classifications for water hardness:

- **Soft**: 0-60 ppm
- **Moderately Hard**: 61-120 ppm
- **Hard**: 121-180 ppm
- **Very Hard**: Over 180 ppm

The District is subject to water quality compliance criteria concerning treatment optimization and the use of chlorine as a disinfectant. Some customers may have a Point Of Entry device (POE) such as a water softener or a dechlorination device, or a Point Of Use device (POU) such as a filter for the faucet installed. These devices are used as a taste or a health benefit to the customer who is sensitive to chlorine or other constituents. Please remember that these devices all have some type of filter and require regular maintenance. A dirty filter does nothing for taste or health.