NTM

# North Table Mountain Water & Sanitation

# 2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

***Public Water System Identification Number CO0130105***

***NORTH TABLE MOUNTAIN WATER & SANITATION DISTRICT (District)*** is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the exceptional water and services we deliver to you every day. Our 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 quality, please contact Bart Sperry at (303) 279-2854.

The District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report presents the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022, unless otherwise noted. 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting **epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water**.

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. 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 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 Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) has provided the District with a Source Water Assessment Report. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit **wqcdcompliance.com/ccr**. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 130105, NORTH TABLE MOUNTAIN WSD, or by calling the above contact. 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 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.

**Total Organic Carbon** (TOC) - This constituent has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects. TOC compliance is determined by calculating a running annual average of all samples taken from the Water Treatment Plant's finished water, clearwell. The required removal ratio is 1.0.

**Total Trihalomethanes** (TTHMs) and **Haloacetic Acids** (HAAs) - Total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include TTHMs and HAA5s. Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of cancer. TTHM and HAA compliance is determined on a District-wide basis by calculating a running annual average of all sample times at all sample points within the distribution system.

**Lead and Copper** - The listed results are from the 2021 monitoring program. Samples were taken at 20 customer's homes. If the 90th percentile exceeds the action level, additional requirements would be triggered.

**Inorganic and Organic Chemical Contaminants 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 CDPHE prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must 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.
**NA** - Not Applicable (Does not apply)
**ND** - Not Detected - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
**MCL** - Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
**RAA** - Running Annual Average
**HRAA** - Highest Running Annual Average
**SMCL** - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level is a recommended contaminant level and not enforceable.
**MCLG** - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.
**NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, measurement of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
**pCi/L** - Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.
**Gross Alpha** – Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.
**Action Level** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
**TT** - Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
**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.
**µ mho/cm** - A measure of the ability of a solution (water) to carry an electric current in micro ohms per cubic centimeter.
**grains/gallon** - Grains per gallon is a unit of water hardness defined as 1 grain of calcium carbonate dissolved in 1 gallon of water. It translates into 1 part in about 58,000 parts of water or 17.1 parts per million.
**Non-Health Based** – A violation that is not an MCL or TT.

## Additional Drinking Water Results and Ranges for 2022

| Inorganic Compound | SMCL | Average |
|---|---|---|
| **Aluminum** | 0.05 to 0.2 ppm | 0.096 ppm |
| **Alkalinity (as CaCO3)** | NA | 35 ppm |
| **Conductivity** | NA | 185.0 µ mho/cm |
| **Hardness (as CaCO3)** | NA | 42 ppm or 2.5 grains/gal |
| **Iron** | 0.3 ppm | 0.03 ppm |
| **pH** | 6.5- 8.5 Units | 7.9 Units |

## Non-Health Based Violation

| Name | Description | Time Period |
|---|---|---|
| Consumer Confidence Rule | Failure to deliver an Annual CCR to the Public / Consumers | 07/01/2022 |

These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there had been, we would have notified you immediately. We missed collecting a sample (water quality is unknown), we reported the sample result after the due date, or we did not complete a report/notice by the required date. The violation was resolved on 7/28/2022 by submission to the State of the completed and delivered Consumer Confidence Report. 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 public places or by distributing copies by hand.

| Compound | Sample Date | MCLG | MCL | Highest Level Found | Range | Violation | Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 2022<br>10 per month | 0 | Presence of Coliform Bacteria in one of the Monthly Samples | Absent in 100% of Samples Taken | NA | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level | 2022<br>10 per month | 4 ppm | 4 ppm | RAA<br>0.98 ppm | 0.3-<br>1.5 ppm | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Total Organic Carbon | 2022<br>1 per month | NA | TT Minimum Ratio<br>1.0 | Average<br>1.38 ppm | 1.24 -<br>1.85 ppm | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| TTHM | 2022<br>4 per year | NA | 80 ppb | HRAA<br>62.95 ppb | 40.4 -<br>107 ppb | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2022<br>4 per year | NA | 60 ppb | HRAA<br>38.02 ppb | 20 -<br>56.6 ppb | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Barium | 2022<br>4 per year | 2 ppm | 2 ppm | 0.03 ppm | 0.02 –<br>0.03 ppm | No | Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, erosion from natural deposits |
| Nitrate | 2022<br>4 per year | 10 ppm | 10 ppm | 0.07 ppm | 0 –<br>0.07 ppm | No | Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate-Nitrite | 2020<br>1 per 9 years | 1 ppm | 1 ppm | <0.0040 | NA | No | |
| Sodium | 2022<br>4 per year | NA | NA | 24.4 ppm | 11.6 –<br>24.4 ppm | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Sulfate | 2022<br>4 per year | 500 ppm | 250 ppm<br>SMCL | 45.5 ppm | 17.0 –<br>45.5 ppm | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fluoride | 2022<br>4 per year | 4.0 ppm | 4.0 ppm | 0.23 ppm | 0.1 –<br>0.23 ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha | 2022<br>4 per year | 0 | 15 pCi/L | Average<br>0.88 pCi/L | 0.2 –<br>1.9 pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium | 2022<br>1 per 6 years | 0 | 5 pCi/L | Average<br>0.5 pCi/L | 0.4 –<br>0.6 pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Uranium | 2021<br>4 per year | 0 | 30ppb | 1.0ppb | 0-1 ppb | No | |
| Lead | 2021<br>20 per 3 years | 0 ppb | 15 ppb<br>Action Level | 2.9 ppb | 1.9 ppb<br>90th percentile | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | 2021<br>20 per 3 years | 0 ppm | 1.3 ppm<br>Action Level | 0.10 ppm | 0.04 ppm<br>90th percentile | No | |
| Antimony | 2021<br>4 per year | 6 ppb | 6 ppb | 0 ppb | 0-0 ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; solder |

**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: April | Highest single measurement: 0.18 NTU | Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement | No | Soil Runoff |
| Turbidity | Month: December | Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100 % | In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU | No | Soil Runoff |

**Turbidity** - Turbidity measurements indicate the clarity of the water. High levels of turbidity may interfere with disinfection. Samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95% of monthly samples. One hundred percent of the samples taken were less than 0.3 NTU.

**Total Coliform Bacteria** - Presence of coliform bacteria is an indicator of pathogens (disease causing bacteria). One hundred percent of the District samples taken were absent (no coliform bacteria present).

**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. MRDL compliance is determined on a District-wide basis by calculating a running annual average of all sample times at all sample points.

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.
- **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:** 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 nitrite, due to non-detection or extremely low concentrations.

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 all 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***.

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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share 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 families 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 Bart Sperry at 303-279-2854. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and step you can take to minimize exposure is available at **epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

Cryptosporidium (crypto) is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can result in diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms. **The District has tested for crypto 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.

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