



North Table Mountain Water & Sanitation

2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Public Water System Identification Number C0013010S

NORTH TABLE MOUNTAIN WATER & SANITATION DISTRICT (District) is pleased to present to you this year's Annual 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 utility, 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, 2021 to December 31, 2021, 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.

Compound	Sample Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range	Violation	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	2021 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	2021 10 per month	4 ppm	4 ppm	RAA 0.93 ppm	0.5- 1.5 ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon	2021 1 per month	NA	TT Minimum Ratio 1.0	Average 1.16 ppm	1.02 - 1.32 ppm	No	Naturally present in the environment
THM	2021 4 per year	NA	80 ppb	HRAA 64.73 ppb	28.2 - 93.9 ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA	2021 4 per year	NA	60 ppb	HRAA 38.14 ppb	19.1 - 59.9 ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Barium	2021 4 per year	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.02 ppm	0.02 – 0.03 ppm	No	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, erosion from natural deposits
Nitrate	2021 4 per year	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.06 ppm	0.06 – 0.08 ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	2020 1 per 9 years	1 ppm	1 ppm	<0.0040	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2021 4 per year	NA	NA	13.3 ppm	11.7 – 15.2 ppm	No	Naturally present in the environment
Sulfate	2021 4 per year	500 ppm	250 ppm SMCL	25.65 ppm	19.1 – 31.6 ppm	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fluoride	2021 4 per year	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.13 ppm	0.11 – 0.16 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	2021 4 per year	0	15 pCi/L	0.67 pCi/L	0.13 – 1.23 pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2021 1 per 6 years	0	5 pCi/L	0.2 pCi/L	0.2 – 0.2 pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2021 4 per year	0	30ppb	1.0ppb	0-1 ppb	No	
Lead	2021 20 per year	0 ppb	15 ppb Action Level	2.9 ppb	1.9 ppb 90 th percentile	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	2021 20 per year	0 ppm	1.3 ppm Action Level	0.10 ppm	0.04 ppm 90 th percentile	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Antimony	2021 4 per year	6 ppb	6 ppb	0.18 ppb	0-0.7 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: June	<u>Highest single</u> measurement: 0.17 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: June	<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 0.3 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.

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 1.9.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) - Total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include TTHMs and HAAs. 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 customers 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 EPA 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 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.
- NA - Not Applicable
- 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.
- RAA - Running Annual Average
- HRAA - Highest Running Annual Average
- LRAA - Lowest Running Annual Average
- SMCL - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level is a recommended contaminant level and not enforceable.
- 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.
- pCi/L - Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.
- Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow. The 90th percentile is the 18th highest result out of 20 samples taken.
- 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.
- MPN - Most Probable Number of viable bacterial cells per 100 mL sample.
- μ ohm/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.

Additional Drinking Water Results and Ranges for 2021

Inorganic Compound	MCL / SMCL	Average
Aluminum	0.200 ppm	0.068 ppm
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	NA	33 ppm
Conductivity	NA	180.4 u ohm/cm
Hardness (as CaCO3)	NA	44 ppm or 2.6 grains/gal
Iron	0.30 ppm	0.03 ppm
pH	6.5- 8.5 Units	7.9 Units

Non-Health Based Violation

Name	Description	Time Period
Combined Uranium	Failure to monitor and/or Report	07/01/2021 – 09/30/2021

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. This violation occurred because we reported the sample results after the due date. The sample was collected and analyzed within the correct time period. However, the laboratory that conducted the analysis failed to report the results to the state. The violation was resolved on November 1, 2021. Monitoring of our contacted laboratories has been increased to ensure proper submission deadlines are met. 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.

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 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.***

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 (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.

