

UPPER SURFACE CREEK DOMESTIC WATER USERS ASSOCIATION

2007 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For Calendar Year 2006

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

We are pleased to present to you our annual 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 water contaminants does not necessarily create 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 and 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 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

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 Dan Hawkins at 970-856-7199. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area come from:

- Wildlife and domestic livestock inhabiting the drainage.
- Individual sewage disposal systems.
- Human habitation and activities, especially recreation, logging, mining, and energy development.
- Wildfires.

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 Dan Hawkins at 970-856-7199 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 of 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 (µg/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

USCDWUA routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables show all detections in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006 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 tables 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. Not all regulated contaminants are monitored every year. USCDWUA, like all public drinking water systems, follows a monitoring schedule set by the Colorado Department of Health and Environment.

Organics and Inorganic Chemicals/Metals	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
FLUORIDE	1/30/2006	0.1	0.1	ppm	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (AS N)	1/30/2006	0.2	0.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Detected Contaminants (continued)

Turbidity	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement*	Typical Source
TURBIDITY	Date: October 9,2006	Highest single measurement: 0.15 NTU	Maximum 1.0 NTU for any single measurement	Soil Runoff
	Month: (all months were in 100% compliance)	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	

*The term "TT" means Treatment Technique.

Disinfection By-Products	Year of samples	Average	Range	Highest RAA*	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	2006	45.7	24.1 - 62	44	ppb	80.000	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	2006	64	28.6 - 121	55	ppb	60.000	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection By-Products	Average	Range	Units	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
CHLORITE	0.43		ppb	1.0	0.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90TH Percentile	Unit	AL*	Typical Source
COPPER	2006	0.62	ppm	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
LEAD	2006	7	ppb	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

*The term "AL" means Action Level, or the level at which action must be taken to reduce lead or copper

Secondary Contaminants/ Other Monitoring	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	Secondary Standard
SODIUM	1/30/2006	3.8	3.6 - 3.8	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.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violations

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MINOR	Failure to Monitor	CHLORITE	7/1/2006 - 9/30/2006

USCDWUA had an enforcement order from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment for failing to monitor for lead and copper. This order was closed on 12/5/2006.

Information About the Above Violations

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

USCDWUA is required to include an explanation of the violations in the above table and the steps taken to resolve the violations:

1. FAILURE TO MONITOR FOR CHLORITE – Chlorite is formed in the drinking water as a result of treatment with chlorine dioxide, a disinfectant and oxidant. USCDWUA is required to take a daily sample of water and test it for chlorite. On September 5, 2006, the laboratory equipment necessary to analyze for chlorite malfunctioned. The equipment was repaired and returned to service on September 7. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment was notified in writing of the incident. We are confident that the chlorite MCL was not exceeded during the two days when we were unable to monitor. This judgement is based upon the known dosage of chlorine dioxide, one-half of which will break down into chlorite. Our plant operator elected to continue the application of chlorine dioxide because it is a vital part of our treatment process, and he was confident that the MCL would not be exceeded. The system manager concurred with this judgement.

2. Enforcement order to monitor for lead and copper – USCDWUA complied with the scheduled monitoring of lead and copper in 2005 and 2006. We are in full compliance with all State monitoring requirements.

