

East Valley Md 2011 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) For Calendar Year 2010

Public Water System ID: CO0103040

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

General Information

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. People more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population include, Immuno-compromised persons (persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy), persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the 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 come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants**, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- 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.

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 Sources

No.1 Well—Jordan Well	Groundwater	Located at 6655 S. Jordan Road
No.2 Well—Carson Well	Groundwater	Located at 6655 S. Jordan Road
No.3 Well—Dawson Well	Groundwater	Located at 6655 S. Jordan Road

Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). 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 lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Our Water Source(s)

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 <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swapreports/swapreports.html>, clicking on **Arapahoe County** and selecting **103040; East Valley Md** or by contacting **Beth Clodfelter** at **303-472-3090**. For general information about Source Water Assessment please visit <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html>.

Potential sources of contamination in our source water area come from: _____

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 **Beth Clodfelter** at **303-472-3090** 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

- **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.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Parts per million = Milligrams per liter (ppm = mg/L)** – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion = Micrograms per liter (ppb = ug/L)** – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Detected Contaminant(s)

East Valley Md 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, 2010 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.

Note: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report.

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System								
Analyte Name	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	Action Level	Sample Sites Above Action Level	AL or TT Violation?	Typical Sources
COPPER	01/01/2008 to 12/31/2010	0.23	5	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
LEAD	01/01/2008 to 12/31/2010	3	5	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Analyte Name	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation?	Typical Sources
BARIUM	2010	0.09	0.09 - 0.09	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE	2010	1.4	1.4 - 1.4	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Secondary Contaminants**						
Analyte Name	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
SODIUM	2010	38	38 - 38	1	ppm	N/A

**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.



Violation(s) and Formal Enforcement Action(s)

Violations

No Violations to Report

Formal Enforcement Actions

No Formal Enforcement Actions to Report

