

WELL ON WHEELS WATER HAULER 2018 Drinking Water Quality Report For Calendar Year 2017

Public Water System ID: CO0234837

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

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact BRANDON WADDELL at 970-259-0052 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality.

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants>.

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 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:** 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.
- Radioactive contaminants:** 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.

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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit www.colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 234837, WELL ON WHEELS WATER HAULER, or by contacting BRANDON WADDELL at 970-259-0052. 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 are listed on the next page.

Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Quality 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.

Our Water Sources

<u>Source</u>	<u>Source Type</u>	<u>Water Type</u>	<u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u>
PURCHASED DURANGO WATER CO0134150	Non-Piped, Purchased	Surface Water	Backflow failure between wholesaler and consumer
PURCHASED S UTE INDIAN TRIBE CO0134770	Non-Piped, Purchased	Surface Water	Backflow failure between wholesaler and consumer

Terms and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Health-Based** – A violation of either a MCL or TT.
- **Non-Health-Based** – A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- **Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.
- **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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** – 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 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.
- **Violation (No Abbreviation)** – Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
- **Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation)** – Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.
- **Variance and Exemptions (V/E)** – Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation)** – Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
- **Compliance Value (No Abbreviation)** – Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g. MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the 90th Percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA) and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).
- **Average (x-bar)** – Typical value.
- **Range (R)** – Lowest value to the highest value.
- **Sample Size (n)** – Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).
- **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.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Does not apply or not available.
- **Level 1 Assessment** – A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment** – A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Detected Contaminants

WELL ON WHEELS WATER HAULER 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, 2017 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. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

Note: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System TT Requirement: At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm <u>OR</u> If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes						
Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine	December, 2017	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	4	No	4.0 ppm

Violations					
Name	Category	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	FAILURE TO DELIVER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (WATER QUALITY) REPORT TO THE PUBLIC - NON-HEALTH-BASED	07/01/2016 - Open	N/A	N/A	N/A
Additional Violation Information					
<p>*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 a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*</p> <p>Explanation of the violation(s), the steps taken to resolve them, and the anticipated resolved date:</p>					
Failure to deliver CCR in 2016 and 2017. Delivery completed June 2018.					

Southern Ute Indian Tribe Water Treatment Plant

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

for Calendar Year 2017

Public Water System ID: 080890001

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We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact the Utilities Office at (970)563-5500 with any questions about the Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Rule (CCR), for public participation opportunities that may affect the water quality or for information on the Source Water Assessment Plan.

General Information

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resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Our Water Source

<u>Source</u>	<u>Source Type</u>
Los Pinos River	Surface Water

The source of the water treated at the Southern Ute Indian Tribe Water Treatment Plant is the Los Pinos River, also called the Pine River.

Voluntary Fluoride Program

Not only is the water safe, but it also has a measured amount of Fluoride added to it to reduce Dental Carries (cavities) in any users who drink the water. Fluoride acts on teeth much like Calcium in bones to make them stronger, especially in young children. This is an added cost of about \$4,500 per year to the Tribe.

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- **Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation)** – Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.
- **Variance and Exemptions (V/E)** – Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation)** – Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Measure of the radioactivity in water.

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- **Range (R)** – Lowest value to the highest value.
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- **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.
- **Parts per trillion = Nanograms per liter (ppt = ng/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 = Picograms per liter (ppq = pg/L)** – One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Does not apply or not available.

Detected Contaminants

The Southern Ute Water Treatment Plant routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal Law. The following table(s) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017 unless otherwise noted. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

Note: If no tables appear in this section then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System						
Contaminant Name	Year	Range Low – High	Unit of Measure	MRDL	MRDL Violation	Typical Sources
Chlorine	2017	0.25 - 0.80	ppm	4.0	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Summary of Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System				
Contaminant Name	Results	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Chlorine	<u>Lowest monthly</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	For any two consecutive months, At least 95% of samples (per month) must be detectable	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	7/21/2015	0.277	10	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion
Lead	7/21/2015	0.8	10	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Highest Compliance Value	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	36	36	ppb	60	N/A	36	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	27.8	27.8	ppb	80	N/A	27.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite	2017	0.074	0 - 0.390	ppm	1.0	0.8	0.390	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System							
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Unit of Measure	TT/MRDL Requirement	TT/MRDL Violation	Typical Sources
Chlorine	2017	1.13	0.46 – 2.01	ppm	TT = No more than 72 hours with a residual below .2 mg/L	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	2017	0.050	0 - 0.240	ppm	MRDL = 0.8	No	Water additive used to control microbes

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	Continuous	<u>Highest single</u> measurement: 0.153 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Continuous	<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

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Antimony	2013	0.9	0.9	ppb	6	6	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium	2013	0.0273	0.0273	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2017	0.70	0.30 – 1.03	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2017	<0.020	<0.020	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	2017	< 0.020	< 0.020	ppm	1	1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated or Secondary Contaminants**

**Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2017	2.72	2.72	ppm	N/A
Nickel	2013	.0008	.0008	ppm	N/A

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions

CITY OF DURANGO

2018 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For Calendar Year 2017

Public Water System ID CO 0134150

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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 storm water 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 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**, that can be naturally occurring or be 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(s)

Source	Water Type
Florida River	Surface Water
Animas River	Surface Water
City Reservoir No. 1	Surface Water
Terminal Reservoir	Surface Water

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. You may obtain a copy of the report by visiting <http://wqcdcompliance.com/ccr> or by contacting Dave Ferguson at 970-375-4887.

Potential sources of contamination in our source water area come from: EPA Areas of Concern, Permitted Wastewater Discharge Sites, Solid Waste Sites, Storage Tanks, Existing / Abandoned Mine Sites, Other Facilities, Commercial / Industrial / Transportation, Residential, Pasture/Hay, Forest, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells and Road Miles.

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 Dave Ferguson at 970-375-4887 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

The following definitions will help you understand the terms and abbreviations used in this report:

- ◆ **Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must comply with.
- ◆ **Alkalinity** – The capacity of water’s ability to neutralize acid based on its dissolved mineral content.
- ◆ **BDL (Below detectable limit or level)** – Due to limitations of chemical analysis procedures, some small concentrations cannot be precisely measured. These concentrations are said to be below the detectable limit.
- ◆ **EPTD (Entry Point to Distribution)** – This is the point where the water leaves the Water Treatment Plant and enters the Distribution System. It is the site for many of our yearly required samples.
- ◆ **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.
- ◆ **Hardness** – A measurement of dissolved minerals (primarily calcium and magnesium) in water.
- ◆ **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 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 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.
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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.
- ◆ **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.
- ◆ **Micrograms per liter (µg/L)** - one microgram per liter corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- ◆ **Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** - one milligram per liter corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- ◆ **Minimum Reporting Level (MRL)** – UCMR3 contaminant levels below the MRL are reported as Not Detected (ND).
- ◆ **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.
- ◆ **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- ◆ **Running Annual Average (RAA)** - An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.
- ◆ **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ◆ **Violation** – A failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

Detected Contaminants

City of Durango routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables show all detections found in the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017 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. If no tables appear in this section, that means that City Of Durango did not detect any contaminants in the last round of monitoring.

“*Cryptosporidium* is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes *cryptosporidium*, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks.

However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.”

Microorganism Contaminants Sampled in the Source Water

<u>Source Water Microorganism</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Number of Positives</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM	2017	0	12	Infected human and animal feces
E. COLI	2017	4	12	Infected human and animal feces

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

<u>Inorganics</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
BARIUM	6/13/2017	0.048	0.048	mg/L	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE	2017	0.707 average	0.278 – 0.812	mg/L	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Disinfectant Residual Sampled in the Distribution System

<u>Disinfectant</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>Source</u>
CHLORINE	2017	0.729	0.2 – 0.97	mg/L	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System

<u>Disinfection Byproducts</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Highest RAA</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2017	24.30	10.90 – 39.70	24.30	µg/L	60.0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs)	2017	44.60	4.50 – 73.30	44.60	µg/L	80.0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Removal Ratio of Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

<u>Disinfection Byproducts Precursors</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>TT Minimum</u>	<u>TT Violation</u>	<u>Typical Sources</u>
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON Removal Ratio	2017	1.39	1 – 2.29	1.00	No	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System					
Contaminant	Year	90 th Percentile	Unit	AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2017	0.120	mg/L	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2017	0.001	mg/L	0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System							
Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
RADIUM, COMBINED (226, 228)	6/14/2016	0.1	0.1	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA	6/14/2016	0.9	0.9	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System				
Turbidity	Sample Date	Result	TT Requirement	Typical Source
TURBIDITY	6/15/2017	Highest single measurement: 0.11 NTU	Maximum 1.0 NTU for any single measurement	Soil runoff
	Continuous Monitoring	100% of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	

Microorganism Contaminants Sampled in the Distribution System					
Microbiological	Result	MCL	Violation	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL COLIFORM	40 samples per month, 0 Positive	MCL: Systems that collect 40 samples per month – No more than 2 positive results per month	No	0	Naturally present in the environment
E. COLI	0 Positive	MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are Total Coliform Positive, and one of these is also Fecal Coliform/E.coli Positive	No	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Secondary Contaminants

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.

Secondary Contaminants/ Other Monitoring	Collection Date	Result	Range	Unit	Secondary Standard
ALKALINITY	2017	96.9 RAA	63 – 133	mg/L	NO MCL
CALCIUM HARDNESS	2017	86.6 RAA	64 – 118.8	mg/L	NO MCL
CALCIUM HARDNESS	2017	5.06 RAA	3.74 – 6.94	grains/gal	NO MCL
SODIUM	6/13/17	5.70	5.70	mg/L	NO MCL
MPA-MICROORGANISM REMOVAL	8/2/2017	99.93	99.93	%	N/A

Unregulated Contaminants

EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water but do not currently have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The EPA uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. To view the City of Durango complete Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring visit (<https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod>) Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR3 sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

UCMR3 Contaminants	Year	Average	Range	Unit	MRL	Typical Source
VANADIUM	2013	0.08	ND – 0.23	µg/L	0.2	Erosion of natural deposits
MOLYBDENUM	2013	0.125	ND – 1.0	µg/L	1	Erosion of natural deposits
STRONTIUM	2013	423	309 – 490	µg/L	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM - 6	2013	0.01	ND – 0.041	µg/L	0.03	Erosion of natural deposits
CHLORATE	2013	23	ND – 34	µg/L	20	Runoff from agricultural areas

Lead in Drinking Water

Infants and young children can be 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. 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 elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Additional information is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> or from the *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* 800-426-4791.

Protecting Our Drinking Water

In an effort to ensure public health, the City of Durango works to protect its water system from the backflow of water from consumers' premises. Backflow from a property may contain potentially hazardous chemicals. For more information contact the Cross Connection Control Program at 970-375-4882.

A Note about Fluoride

The City of Durango participates in the State of Colorado Water Fluoridation Program. The Water Treatment Plant adjusts the level of fluoride to achieve 0.7mg/L in the water delivered to the public as the optimum amount for oral health.

Bacteriological Quality

The City of Durango maintains a minimum of 0.2mg/L of free chlorine residual throughout the entire distribution system. We perform weekly sampling of our water mains to ensure public health and quality of the water.

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

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 a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Violations			
Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
Disinfection Monitoring Equipment Verification	Monitoring & Recordkeeping and Data Verification	Chlorine	02/24/2017 – 03/23/2017

Violation Notes:

Disinfection Monitoring Equipment Verification – The City of Durango failed to perform weekly verification checks on its continuous chlorine monitoring equipment. Verification checks involve pulling a grab sample and testing it using a benchtop or portable chlorine analyzer. On 2/01/2017, the City of Durango began daily verification checks on its continuous chlorine monitoring equipment, and monthly calibration verification with secondary gel standards on its benchtop and portable chlorine analyzers. Formal notice of violation was received on 2/24/2017, and The City of Durango’s Response and documentation was on 3/23/2017.



Beautiful Double Rainbow over Terminal Reservoir