

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

East Valley Water & Sanitation District PWSID # 103040

Testing Year: 2001

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water comes from: wells in the Arapahoe and Dawson aquifers.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Robert Clodfelter at 303-472-3090 or Schroder Management (303) 850-9288. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please call the above contact or attend a District Board meeting the third Tuesday of any month.

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. Immuno-compromised 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. 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 stormwater 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

The table contains many terms and abbreviations that may be unfamiliar. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- **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 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.
- **Million Fibers per Liter (MFL):** A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers in water longer than 10

micrometers.

- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (**NTU**): Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of five **NTU** is just noticeable to the average person.
- Non-Detects (**ND**) or Below Detection level (**BDL**): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present. (“<” Symbol for less than, the same as **ND** or **BDL**)
- Not Tested (NT): Not tested.
- Parts per million (**ppm**) or Milligrams per liter (**mg/l**): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one 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 one penny in \$10,000,000.
- Parts per trillion (**ppt**) or Nanograms per liter (**ng/l**): One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or one penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- Parts per quadrillion (**ppq**) or Picograms per liter (**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.
- Pico Curies per Liter (**pCi./l**): A measure of radioactivity in water.
- Treatment Technique (TT): A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Contaminants that were tested for, but not detected, include: None-all listed in the table.

Violations for reporting year: WE constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This past year we failed to monitor Coliform for the month of October. The health effects are unknown. This does not pose a direct threat to the quality of our water supply.

Our system has waiver(s) from monitoring for: All VOCs & SOCs, Cyanide, and asbestos.

### **Additional Information**

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate level 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 raising an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

While your drinking water meets EPS’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic between the levels of 5 and 10 ppb. EPS’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPS continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 at 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. Flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the EPS *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791.

### **Table of Contaminants**

The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants once per year or less, because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, may therefore be more than one year old.

**This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2001 unless otherwise noted.**

**Microbiological Contaminants**

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Unit	Level Detected	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	System collects <40 samples: 1 positive monthly sample	0	Absent or Present	Absent	No	1/17/2001 2/21/2001 3/8/2001 4/19/2001 5/17/2001 6/18/2001 7/23/2001 8/20/2001 9/20/2001 10/15/01 11/14/01 12/26/01	Naturally present in the environment

**Radionuclides**

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Units	Level Detected /Range	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	4	0	pCi/l	3	No	7/19/00	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters	15	0	pCi/l	3	No	7/19/00	Erosion of natural deposits

**Lead and Copper**

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Units	Level Detected/ Range	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	1.3	1.3	ppm	0.06	No	6/22/2001	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	15	0	Ppb	2	No	6/22/2001	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Units	Level Detected /Range	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.075	No	9/6/2001	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	ppb	1.6	No	9/6/2001	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	1.1	No	9/6/2001	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

**• Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants**

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Units	Level Detected/ Range	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Sulfate	N/A	N/A	ppm	16	N/A	9/6/2001	Naturally present in the environment.
Sodium	N/A	N/A	ppm	36	N/A	9/6/2001	Naturally present in the environment.

**• Synthetic Organic Contaminants, including Pesticides and Herbicides [analysis of this series was not required]**

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**• Volatile Organic Contaminants [analysis of this series was not required]**

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Please Schroder Management (303) 850-9288 if you have any questions or concerns.