



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

## 2013 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for Calendar Year 2012

The Baca Grande Water and Sanitation District is pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our mission is to provide high quality, reliable, sustainable water supply and environmentally responsible treatment of wastewater with a commitment to service excellence for the well-being of the community in the most efficient and economical manner.

Please contact Steven Harrell at 719-256-4310 with any questions about the Drinking Consumer Confidence Rule (CCR) or to learn more about our system. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

### IMPORTANT HEALTH 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).

### OUR WATER SOURCES

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 <http://wqcdcompliance.com/ccr>. The report is located under "Source Water Assessment Reports", and then "Assessment Report by County". Select SAGUACHE County and find 155200; BACA GRANDE WSD or by contacting Steven Harrell at 719-256-4310. 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.

Please contact us 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.

Source	Source Type	Water Type	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
MOTEL WELL NO 1	Well	Ground Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indirect sources from forest, agriculture (row crops, pasture, hay), septic systems, and runoff from roads</li> <li>Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites</li> </ul>
WELL NO 17 & NO 18	Well	Ground Water	

## DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Baca Grande Water and Sanitation District 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, 2012 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 District did not have any violations in 2012.

### LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Contaminant Name	Monitoring Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	Action Level	Sample Sites Above Action Level	90th Percentile Action Level Exceedance	Typical Sources
COPPER	07/24/2012 to 07/30/2012	0.521	15	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD	07/24/2012 to 07/30/2012	4	15	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS (TTHMS, HAA5, AND CHLORITE) SAMPLED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Contaminant Name	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation?	Typical Sources
Total Trihalome Thaner TTHM	2012	3.25	2.6 – 3.9	2	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

### REGULATED CONTAMINANTS SAMPLED AT THE ENTRY POINT TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Contaminant 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	2011	0.04	0.04 - 0.04	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
NITRATE	2012	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	1	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

## RADIONUCLIDES SAMPLED AT THE ENTRY POINT TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Contaminant Name	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation?	Typical Sources
COMBINED RADIUM	2012	0.1	0.1- 0.1	1	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA	2012	1.6	1.6 – 1.6	1	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

### UNREGULATED OR 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.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Total Dissolved Solids	2008	81	76 - 86	2	ppm	500

## 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.
- ◆ **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 90<sup>th</sup> 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.
- ◆ **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.