



Well 18 - Chalet Public Water System ID: CO0155200

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

2012 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for Calendar Year 2011

The Baca Grande Water and Sanitation District is pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. There were no violations in the calendar year 2011. 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 Steve Harrell at 719-256-4310 to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about this Drinking Water 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.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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.

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.

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). Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is also available on the Drinking Water Hotline or by visiting <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

OUR WATER SOURCES

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.

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/swapreports/swapreports.html clicking on Saguache County and selecting 155200; Baca Grande WSD Chalet. For general information about Source Water Assessment, please visit www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html.

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

- Indirect sources from forest, agriculture (row crops, pasture, hay), septic systems, and runoff from roads
- Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites

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.

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.

At present the District gets its water supply from Well No. 18, located on County Road 70502 to serve the Baca Grande Subdivision (Chalet's I-III), which is the largest area of water demand within the District's boundaries primarily for residential use (including some irrigation) and for commercial uses at the area's spiritual retreats.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

- 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.
- 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 may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Baca Grande Water and Sanitation District Chalet Crestone 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, 2011 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. There were no Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions. Any additional information may be found in the final section of this report.

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	Action Level	Sample Sites Above Action Level	Typical Sources
COPPER	01/01/2011 to 06/30/2011	0.985	28	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	01/01/2011 to 06/30/2011	5	28	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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
TTHM	2009	3.5	3.5 - 3.5	1	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	Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	2011	0.13	0.13 - 0.13	1	ppm	10	10	No	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 (-226 & -228)	2008	0.1	0 - 0.2	2	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	2008	0.25	0 - 0.5	2	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants**

Contaminant Name	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
SODIUM	2011	3.9	3.9 - 3.9	1	ppm	N/A
TDS	2008	81	76 - 86	2	ppm	500

**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.

Terms and Abbreviations

<u>Term</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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.
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.
Average of Individual Samples	No Abbreviation	The typical value. Mathematically it is the sum of values divided by the number of samples.
Range of Individual Samples	No Abbreviation	The lowest value to the highest value.
Number of Samples	No Abbreviation	The number or count of values.
Gross Alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN & U	No Abbreviation	This is the gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222 and uranium.
Variance and Exemptions	V/E	Department permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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 = 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 = Picograms per liter	ppq = 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.
Not Applicable	N/A	Does Not Apply.
Violation	No Abbreviation	A failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
Formal Enforcement Action	No Abbreviation	An escalated action taken by the State (due to the number and/or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance by a certain time, with an enforceable consequence if the schedule is not met.