East Dillon Water District

2013 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For Calendar Year 2012
PWSID #159045

The East Dillon Water District is pleased to present you with our annual Water Quality Report. Consumer concerns for our environment, the air we breathe and the food we eat also extends to the tap water we drink. The mission of the District is to continue to provide users with quality water, protect our natural resources and operate with sound fiscal management. This report provides information from our monitoring for the period January 1 to December 31, 2012 unless otherwise noted. The District is proud to deliver a high quality product at an average cost to residents of less than 1 cent per gallon.

The Water Quality Report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you each day. If you have any questions about your water or the information in this report, please contact Bob Polich, Administrator of the East Dillon Water District at (970) 668-5655 Extension 2 or admin@eastdillon.com. Information can also be obtained from the District web site www.eastdillon.com. A Board of Directors consisting of five elected residents governs the District. The Board holds public meetings quarterly concerning the operations of the District.

Esta es informacion importante. Si no la pueden leyer, necesitan que alguin se la traducean.

Source of the East Dillon Water. The District water source is ground water from the Soda Creek alluvium. The District has a series of seven 60-foot deep wells that draw water from the green belt of Summit Cove where Soda Creek flows.

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 the "Assessment Report by County". Select SUMMIT County and find **159045; East Dillon Wd** or by contacting the District**.**

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 come from commercial/industrial transportation, low intensity residential, urban recreational grasses, deciduous forest, evergreen forest, septic systems, and road miles.

Water Distribution. The water from the wells is pumped to a pump station located on Grey Fox Lane. Water cascading into the pump station has chlorine added. The water is stored in an 80,000 gallon clear well. The water is pumped from the clear well into the distribution system of the District. Storage is provided from a million gallon water tank located north of Hwy 6 and a 1.5 million gallon tank at the top of the Snowberry subdivision.

While the District has the water rights and distribution capacity to serve build out for domestic in home usage, the use of water outside the home for landscaping places a much higher demand on the system. Well field improvements are designed to maximize the pumping capacity from the existing Soda Creek aquifer. It is questionable whether the aquifer can provide adequate water for all uses in the District during periods of drought. The water rights of the District provide the possibility of using other sources of water to meet these needs. However, access to new water sources would be expensive and potentially have lower quality water. The water tank storage within the District is designed to meet the build out storage demands of the area. Since the District has only one source of water, a connection has been installed between the District and the Snake River Water District (service provider for the Keystone area). This connection could be utilized in emergency situations. The connection was not used in 2012.

General information about drinking water

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. 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. 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 EPA *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791or http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants.

Nationwide 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 facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organics which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum productions, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants that can occur naturally or as 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 which limit 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 which provides the same protection for public health.

Conservation and Source Water Protection

The District is a strong proponent of water conservation. The District utilizes an escalating rate schedule to discourage excess water usage. Individual homeowners can conserve water by monitoring usage, installing restrictive usage plumbing, fixing all water leaks usually in toilets and dripping facets, and utilizing natural water efficient landscaping around their homes. Water conservation can be a prime factor in maintaining a high quality of water delivered to your home at a reasonable cost.

As a resident of the District, you live in your water source. All activities within the area of your residence have some eventual influence on your water quality. As an individual, your proper use and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, hazardous materials and petroleum products is critical to maintaining the availability of quality water. While we are fortunate to live in an area where our water source is free from major pollutants, it is also a fragile ecosystem susceptible to human and natural occurring contaminants.

Water Quality Data and Definitions

The East Dillon Water District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Specialized contract laboratories are used to test for contaminants. These laboratories report their findings to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment which is the agency monitoring that you are receiving safe water. This report contains testing that was done in 2012. Any regulated contaminants detected in the water, even at very low levels, are listed here. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The East Dillon Water District did not operate under any regulatory variances or exemptions from meeting drinking water standards in 2012. **The District had NO water contamination violations.**

The report makes use of the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The highest level of 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 level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL or Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. 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.

MRDLG or Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of 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.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L). One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billon (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L).. One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

pCi/L or Picocuries per liter. Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

AL or Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

RAA or Running Annual Average. An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.

Table of Detected Contaminants

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. 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. If no tables appear in this section, that means that the District did not detect any contaminants in the last round of monitoring.

All data is from January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2012 unless otherwise noted

Inorganic & Organics	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Value	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.117	2008	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	ppb	5	5	0.1	2008	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.2	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminium factories
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	1.17	2012	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	50	1	2008	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	ppb	2	0.5	0.4	2008	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Lead & Copper	**Unit**	**Action Level**	**90th Perc**	**Samples**	**Sample Date**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.401	10	6/29/12 to 7/31/12	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	ppb	15	6	10	6/29/12 to 7/31/12	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By Products	**Unit**	**Action Level**	**Avg**	**Samples**	**Sample Date**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
HAA5	ppb	60	3.2	1	2012	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	ppb	80	15.4	1	2012	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radionuclides	**Unit**	**Action Level**	**Avg**	**Samples**	**Sample Date**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Radium	pCi/L	5	0.51	1	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	ppb	30	1.6	1	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha	pCi/L	15	0.43	1	2011	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta	pCi/L	50	1.7	1	2011	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Secondary Standards						
Sodium	ppm			6.4	2008	

**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.

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.