

Ophir Town Of 2012 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) For Calendar Year 2011

Public Water System ID: CO0157600

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 **Randy Barnes** at **907-728-4943** with any questions about the Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report or for public participation opportunities that may affect the 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. 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. 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**, 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 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 by visiting <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.



Our Water Source(s)

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 <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swapreports/swapreports.html>, clicking on **San Miguel** County and selecting **157600; Ophir Town Of** or by contacting **Randy Barnes** at **907-728-4943**. For general information about Source Water Assessment please visit <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html>.

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

_____Deciduous and Evergreen trees.

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 **Randy Barnes** at **907-728-4943** 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.

Water Sources			
Source	Source Type	Water Type	Location
LOWER SPRING	Spring	Groundwater	1st spring above WTP
UPPER SPRING	Spring	Groundwater	2nd spring above WTP

Detected Contaminant(s)

Ophir Town Of 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. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report. Any additional information may be found in the final 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, that means that Ophir Town Of did not detect any contaminants in the last round of monitoring.

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	01/01/2008 to 12/31/2010	0.44	5	ppm	1.3	0	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 HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2011	2.8	2.8 - 2.8	1	ppb	60	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	2011	4.6	4.6 - 4.6	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	2009	0.01	0.01 - 0.01	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE	2009	0.77	0.77 - 0.77	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum

										factories.
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Secondary Contaminants**						
Contaminant Name	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
SODIUM	2009	25	25 - 25	1	ppm	N/A
**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.						

Violation(s) and Formal Enforcement Action(s)

Formal Enforcement Actions

No Formal Enforcement Actions to Report

Violations							
Type	Category	Analyte Name	Monitoring Period	Federal Period	Health Effects	Compliance Result	MCL or TT Level
MONITORING (TCR), ROUTINE MAJOR	Failure to Monitor Violation	COLIFORM (TCR)	12/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	12/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	Health Effects Unknown	N/A	N/A
STATE MONITORING	Failure to Monitor Violation	CHLORINE	12/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	12/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	Health Effects Unknown	N/A	N/A
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	Failure to Monitor Violation	CHLORINE	12/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	10/01/2011 to 12/31/2011	Health Effects Unknown	N/A	N/A
CCR REPORT	Failure to Complete Report/Record Keeping Violation	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	N/A to N/A	07/01/2011 to 09/12/2011	N/A	N/A	N/A

Additional Violation Information

Note: If any violation relates to failing to install adequate filtration or disinfection equipment or processes, or have had a failure of such equipment or processes then the water may be inadequately treated. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Ophir Town Of is required to include an explanation of the violation(s) and the steps taken to resolve the violation(s) with this report.

The first three violations were from one sampling incident were I actually sampled twice with the US mail and once with Fed Ex priority overnite and the time sensitive samples were not delivered to the lab on time Santa must have gotten in the way and this happens with remote towns. I have talked to the State about this and we are not the only town with this problem and they are thinking about extending the sample travel time. The fourth violation that is put on this report by the state I believe is not a violation and everyone got their reports last year but maybe I did not report to the state on time. None of these violations impact the quality of the finished water. Thanks Stan.



Additional Information

Additional information provided by Ophir Town Of:
