

2014 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
For Calendar Year 2013
Town of Bennett, Colorado
Public Water System ID #CO0101020

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 FRANK CATALFANO at 303-644-3249 with any questions about this Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 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 at 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.

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 at 1-800-426-4791 or by visiting <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 ADAMS County and find 101020; BENNETT TOWN OF or by contacting FRANK CATALFANO at 303-644-3249. 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 on the next page.

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.

Our Water Sources Water for our groundwater system comes from numerous wells into the Denver, Arapahoe and Laramie Fox-Hills aquifers of the Denver Basin groundwater formation. These wells are located within our service area and are referred to as Wells No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13.

Terms and Abbreviations

You might be unfamiliar with several terms and abbreviations used in this report. The following definitions are provided to help you better understand these terms and abbreviations:

- ◆ Action Level (**AL**): The concentration of a contaminant, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.
- ◆ Average of Individual Samples – The typical value. Mathematically it is the sum of values divided by the number of samples.
- ◆ Compliance Value – Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g., MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the 90th Percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA), and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).
- ◆ Formal Enforcement Action: An escalated action taken by the State (due to risk to public health or 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 of the schedule is not met.
- ◆ Gross Alpha, including Ra, excluding Rn & U: The gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon-222 and uranium.
- ◆ 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 (**MRDL**): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- ◆ 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 using disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- ◆ Not Applicable (**N/A**): Does not apply or not available.
- ◆ Number of Samples: The number or count of values.
- ◆ Parts per billion (**ppb**) or Micrograms per liter (**µg/l**): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ Picocuries per liter (**pCi/l**): A measure of radioactivity in water.
- ◆ Range of Individual Samples (**R**): The lowest and highest values.
- ◆ Running Annual Average (**RAA**): An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.
- ◆ Sample Size (**n**): Number or count of values (i.e., number of water samples collected).
- ◆ Treatment Technique (**TT**): A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in

drinking water.

- ◆ Variances and Exemptions: Department permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- ◆ Violation: A failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

Detected Contaminants

We 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, 2013 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.

Note that only contaminants sampled within the last 5 years that were detected at concentrations greater than their regulatory detection limit appear in this report. If a contaminant does not appear in the tables, it means that Rangeview Metropolitan District did not detect the contaminant in the last round of monitoring.

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	08/19/2011	0.008	10	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System										
	Year	Average	Range Low ~ High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Highest Compliance Value	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2012	3.54	1.51 to 7.9	5	ppb	60	N/A	7.9	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM)	2012	3.78	0 to 4.7	5	ppb	80	N/A	4.7	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System										
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low ~ High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources	
Gross Alpha	2012	0.48	0 to 1.7	5	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Combined Radium	2012	0.2	0 to 0.4	5	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low ~ High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Barium	2012	0.03	0.03 to 0.04	5	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2012	0.8	0 to 4	5	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2012	1.68	1.4 to 2.06	5	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrite-N	2009	0.04	0 to 0.08	5	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-N	2012	0.10	0 to 0.10	5	ppm	10	10	No	
Sodium	2012	159	94 to 211	5	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride: This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. *At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 parts per million (ppm) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis).* At certain times and locations within our service area, some of the drinking water provided by your community water system has had a fluoride concentration above 2 ppm, but below 4 ppm. Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine years of age should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 ppm of fluoride (the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 ppm of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 ppm because of this cosmetic dental problem.

For more information, please contact us. Certain home water treatment units are available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8NSF-HELP.

Sodium. Although there is no drinking water standard for sodium, we are also required to monitor for sodium.

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply and otherwise operate and maintain the water system in order to meet all regulatory requirements. There were no violations of the Primary Drinking Water Standards during calendar year 2013; there were no Formal Enforcement Actions to report.