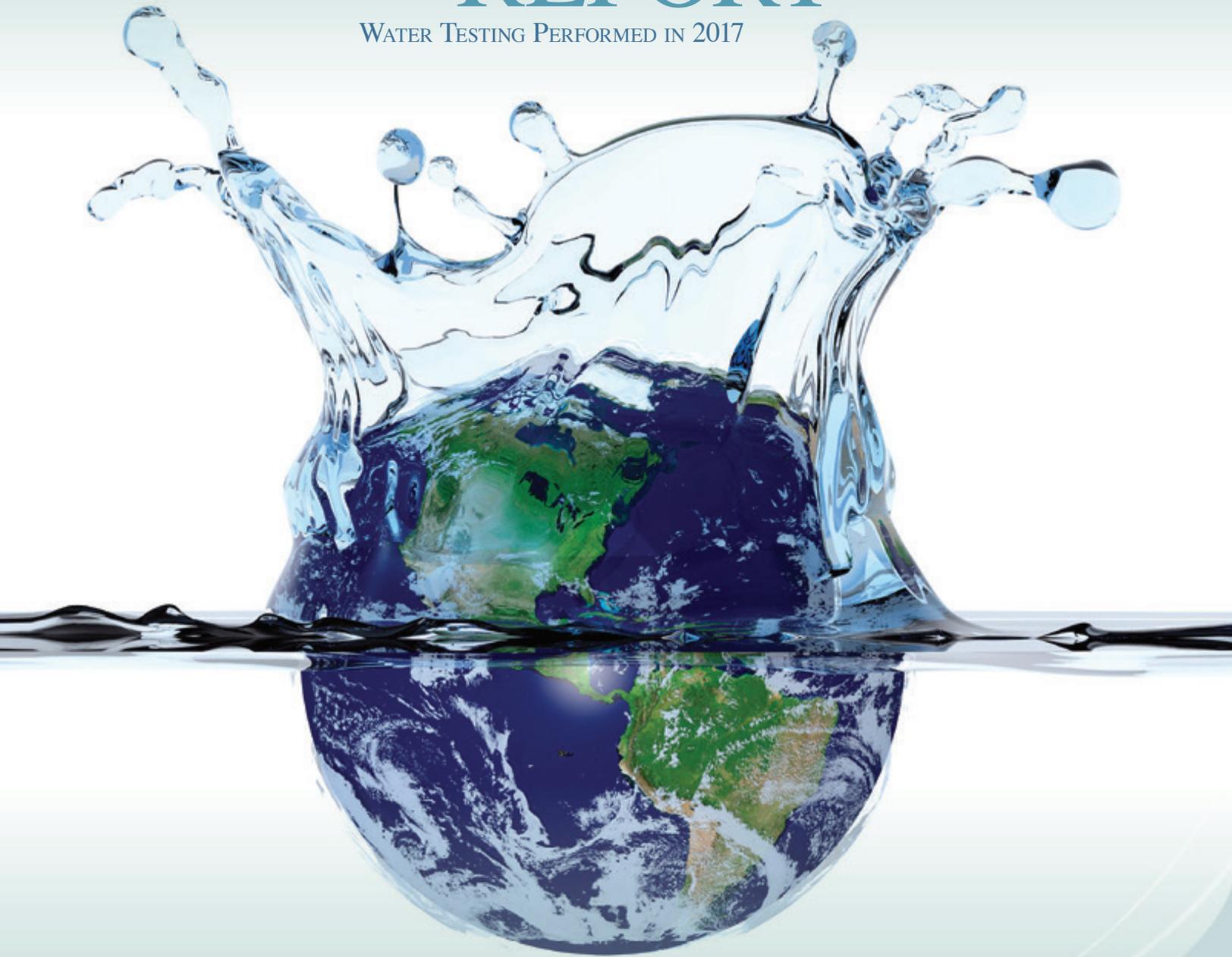


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2017



Presented By
Evergreen Metropolitan District

Evergreen Metropolitan District Puts Quality First

Once again we are pleased to present our annual water quality report. As in years past, we are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, water conservation, and community outreach and education, while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users. Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve you and your family.

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

Important Health Information

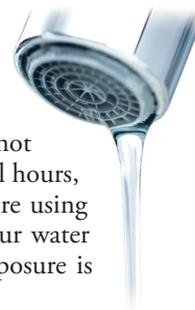
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).



Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.



Substances That Could Be in Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations that 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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

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, in some cases, radioactive material; and 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm-water 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 storm-water runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Source Water Assessment

The Evergreen Metropolitan District drinking water supply is surface water rather than groundwater. This is an important distinction, as there are different impurities that potentially affect the quality of each type of water source. Bear Creek and Evergreen Lake are potentially susceptible to contamination from many sources. Runoff from roads, mining activity drainage, accidental spills from above-ground fuel storage facilities, and runoff from pasture lands and septic leach field discharges are all potential sources of pollution to our drinking water supply. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report of our water supply. The report may be viewed at the Districts website: www.evergreenmetrodistrict.com. You may also obtain a copy of the report by visiting <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/swap-assessment-phase>, or by contacting Chris Schauder at the Evergreen Metropolitan District at (303) 674-4112.

As recipients and users of the high-quality water that begins in the Mount Evans Wilderness, the District and customers are all stewards of Bear Creek and must remain vigilant to its protection. Please contact Chris Schauder to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water.

Community Participation

Community members are always invited to participate in our public meetings and voice any concerns you might have about the drinking water or other issues pertaining to the District. Board meetings are normally scheduled for the fourth Wednesday of each month, beginning at 8:30 a.m. The meetings are held at the Gerald C. Schulte District Administration Office, located at 30920 Stagecoach Boulevard, Evergreen, Colorado. A complete list of meeting dates for the year 2018 is available at the Administration Office. It is also available on our website at www.evergreenmetrodistrict.com. We invite the public to tour any of our facilities, especially the water treatment facility. Please call (303) 674-4112 to set up a time.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The water supply for Evergreen Metropolitan District comes from the Upper Bear Creek Watershed. The watershed begins at the top of the Mount Evans Wilderness area. The water supply resides in the watershed in the form of snow pack, rainfall, and lake storage. Evergreen Lake is located at the base of the Upper Bear Creek Watershed. The lake is about 600 acre-feet in size, or about 197 million gallons. It is a relatively shallow lake, with an average depth of 15 feet.



The Evergreen Metropolitan District Water Treatment Plant draws water from the lake at a point near the dam on the northeast end. Evergreen Lake provides a high-quality, low-hardness water supply. However, because it is a surface water and is relatively shallow and small in size, it is susceptible to impact from periodic high stream flows due to spring runoff and summer

rainstorm events. The treatment process used by the District is capable of handling these periodic, poor water quality events.

The Bear Creek Watershed Association is an organization of groups with significant interest in and responsibility for the health and well-being of the Bear Creek Watershed. The group does a significant amount of water sampling and monitoring within the Watershed from Mount Evans to Bear Creek Lake Park. As new points of potential contamination to the watershed are found, additional water sampling is coordinated for those sites. Information regarding the current status of water quality within the watershed can be found at the Associations website: www.bearcreekwatershed.org.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact the Administration Office at (303) 674-4112.

Water Main Flushing

Distribution mains (pipes) convey water to homes, businesses, and hydrants in your neighborhood. The water entering distribution mains is of very high quality; however, water quality can deteriorate in areas of the distribution mains over time. Water main flushing is the process of cleaning the interior of water distribution mains by sending a rapid flow of water through the mains.

Flushing maintains water quality in several ways. For example, flushing removes sediments such as iron and manganese. Although iron and manganese do not pose health concerns, they can affect the taste, clarity, and color of the water. Additionally, sediments can shield microorganisms from the disinfecting power of chlorine, contributing to the growth of microorganisms within distribution mains. Flushing helps remove stale water and ensures the presence of fresh water with sufficient dissolved oxygen, disinfectant levels, and an acceptable taste and smell.

During flushing operations in your neighborhood, some short-term deterioration of water quality, though uncommon, is possible. You should avoid tap water for household uses at that time. If you do use the tap, allow your cold water to run for a few minutes at full velocity before use, and avoid using hot water to prevent sediment accumulation in your hot water tank.

Please contact us if you have any questions or if you would like more information on our water main flushing schedule.

FOG (fats, oils, and grease)

You may not be aware of it, but every time you pour fat, oil, or grease (FOG) down your sink (e.g., bacon grease), you are contributing to a costly problem in the sewer collection system. FOG coats the inner walls of the plumbing in your house as well as the walls of underground piping throughout the community. Over time, these greasy materials build up and form blockages in pipes, which can lead to wastewater backing up into parks, yards, streets, and storm drains. These backups allow FOG to contaminate local waters, including drinking water. Exposure to untreated wastewater is a public health hazard. FOG discharged into septic systems and drain fields can also cause malfunctions, resulting in more frequent tank pump-outs and other expenses.

Communities spend billions of dollars every year to unplug or replace grease-blocked pipes, repair pump stations, and clean up costly and illegal wastewater spills. Here are some tips that you and your family can follow to help maintain a well-run system now and in the future:

NEVER:

- Pour fats, oil, or grease down the house or storm drains.
- Dispose of food scraps by flushing them.
- Use the toilet as a waste basket.

ALWAYS:

- Scrape and collect fat, oil, and grease into a waste container such as an empty coffee can, and dispose of it with your garbage.
- Place food scraps in waste containers or garbage bags for disposal with solid wastes.
- Place a wastebasket in each bathroom for solid wastes such as disposable diapers, creams and lotions, and personal hygiene products, including nonbiodegradable wipes.

How Is My Water Treated and Purified?

The treatment process consists of a series of steps. First, raw water is drawn from Evergreen Lake and sent through an intake pipe for volume measurement. Two chemicals are then injected into the water. The first is an oxidizing chemical called potassium permanganate. This chemical reacts with impurities in the water, such as iron, manganese, and organic compounds. The reaction changes these impurities from a dissolved state to a solid particle state. This will allow the impurities to be removed during subsequent treatment. The second chemical (a poly-aluminum chloride) reacts with impurities in the water to form small particles. The water and chemical are slowly mixed and allowed to react for a period of about 2 hours. The water is then filtered by passing the water through ultrafiltration membranes. The membrane type the District uses has a nominal pore size of 0.035 microns to 0.1 microns. This opening is so small, it will not allow parasites, Giardia, most bacteria, and most viruses to pass through it.

Once the water is filtered, it must be disinfected. Chlorine is used for this process. It is necessary to add chlorine because it will remain in the water when pumped to the distribution system. This residual chlorine protects the water and the customer from contaminants that could possibly enter the water system, such as through a cross-connection. Finally, a corrosion-control chemical called a polyphosphate, and fluoride (used to prevent tooth decay) are added before the water is pumped to a sanitized, underground distribution system and into your home or business.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. The information in the data tables show only those substances that were detected. Remember that detecting a substance does not necessarily mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

In 2014, we participated in the 3rd stage of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR3 benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Contact us for more information on this program.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2017	2	2	0.02	0.02–0.02	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2017	[4]	[4]	1.54	0.30–2.34	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	4	4	0.75	0.51–1.01	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2017	60	NA	22	13–28	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2017	80	NA	34	19–40	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity ¹ (NTU)	2017	TT	NA	0.08	0.02–0.08	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity ¹ (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2017	TT	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap Water Samples Collected for Lead and Copper Analyses from Sample Sites throughout the Community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH% TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	1.3	0.35	0/40	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2017	15	0	14	4/40	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE - PART 3 (UCMR3)

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chromium-6 (ppb)	2014	0.14	0.04–0.15	Naturally occurs in the environment
Strontium (ppb)	2014	63	52–78	Naturally occurs in the environment

¹Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Definitions

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

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as the highest LRAAs.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (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 (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

