

# Montezuma Water Company



2015 Water Quality Report

**PWSID C00142900**



*Montezuma Water*

*Company*

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**Esta es informacion importante.**  
**Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien las traduzcan**

## **Water Quality Report**

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services MWC deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. MWC has two sources of water (1.) McPhee Reservoir (2.) Lost Canyon Wells, (Well #2- 185', Well #3-195' and Well #7-109'), which draws from the Lost Canyon Streambed Aquifer.

If you have any questions regarding this report or our service, please contact Steve Bowman, Company Manager (970) 882-2226 or Conrad Hover, Plant Superintendent (970) 882-7480. MWC also mails a newsletter from time to time to assist in informing our members on many issues.

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

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. 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 storm-water 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 storm-water runoff, and residential uses.
- **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.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities."

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

The table contains many terms and abbreviations that may be unfamiliar. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- **Action Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.
- **Discrete contaminant sources**: Generally include facility-related operations from which the potential release of contaminant would originate from a relatively small area.
- **Dispersed contaminant sources**: Generally include broad based land uses and miscellaneous sources from which the potential release of contamination would be spread widely over a relatively large area.
- **Ground water source**: Any "untreated" water source that is diverted directly from an underground source of water (i.e., an aquifer).
- **Ground water source under the direct influence of surface water**: Any "untreated", shallow ground water source that testing has shown to be in hydrologic connection to a nearby surface water body.
- **High Solids (HS)**: High Solids, alpha was not tested.
- **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 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.
- **Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)**: A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers in water longer than 10 micrometers.
- **Millirems per Year (mrem/year)**: A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)**: Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of five NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Non-Detects (ND) or Below Detection Level (BDL)**: Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present. (“<” Symbol for less than, the same as ND or BDL)
- **Not Tested (NT)**: Not tested.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)**: One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or one 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 one penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (pg/l)**: One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.
- **Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/l)**: One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or one penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- **PicoCuries per Liter (pCi/l)**: A measure of radioactivity in water.
- **Surface water source**: Any “untreated” water source that is diverted directly from a stream, river, lake, pond or similar surface water body.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)**: A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

### **Additional Information**

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods-of-time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the EPA *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

Montezuma Water Company routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table will show results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1<sup>st</sup> 2014 to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014.**

All drinking water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. For More information call the EPA Safe drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 of at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

If you have any questions regarding this report or our services, please contact Steve Bowman, Company Manager (970) 882-2226 or Conrad Hover, Plant Superintendent (970) 882-7480. MWC also mails a newsletter monthly to assist in informing our Members on many issues. Montezuma Water Company Board of Directors conduct a monthly meeting on the second Tuesday of every month at the Company office at 209 Central Avenue, Dolores, Colorado, call 882-2226 for the time the meeting will begin. The Water Quality is posted at the office at 209 Central Avenue, Dolores, Colorado, and is available on our web site [www.montezumawater.org](http://www.montezumawater.org).

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has completed a source water assessment for Montezuma Water Co, as required by the 1996 Safe Drinking water Act amendments and in accordance with Colorado's Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) program. The purpose of this assessment is to analyze the **potential** susceptibility of each public drinking water source to contamination, and to supply pertinent information so that decision-makers voluntarily can develop and implement appropriate preventive measures to protect these water sources.

The total susceptibility ratings for the Surface Water Source and Ground Water Source under the direct influence of surface water, were determined to have a Moderate rating for the ground water source under the direct influence, and a Moderately High

susceptibility rating for the surface water source. The water sources have the greatest risk to potential contamination from the following types of discrete contaminant sources. Aboveground, Underground, and Leaking Storage Tank Sites. Permitted Wastewater Discharge Sites, Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites, and Other Facilities. The water sources have the greatest risk to potential contamination from the following types of Dispersed Contaminant Sources. Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, High Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, Pasture/Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil/Gas Well, and Road Miles.

The total susceptibility ratings for the Ground Water Sources, were determined to have a Moderately High susceptibility rating. The water sources have the greatest risk to potential contamination from the following types of Dispersed Contaminant Sources. Low Intensity Residential, Row Crops, Pasture/Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Septic Systems, and Road Miles.

**Note:** The susceptibility assessment identified in this report is not a reflection of the quality of water leaving our facility. Rather, it is simply an indication based on available data, of potential future risks to are untreated water supply should the unanticipated occur. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

For more information or a copy of the report call the above contact. In addition, consumers can obtain a copy of the source water assessment reports by going to the Source Water Assessment and Protection web site located at : [www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html](http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html)

### **Lead in Drinking Water**

"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. Montezuma Water Company is 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 to drink 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."



# Montezuma Water Company

## 2014 Consumer Confidence Report



This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014 unless otherwise noted.

The CDPH&E requires Montezuma Water Company 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, through representative, may be more than one year old.

### Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria are used as an indicator organism, when if detected, are an indication of the potential for the presence of other Pathogenic (Disease causing) bacteria. Turbidity measurements indicate the clarity of the finished water. High levels may pose a health hazard by interfering with disinfection. Samples of the system's filtered water must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95% of the samples.

Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation Y / N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/14-12/14	N	0	15	0	*	Naturally present in environment
Total Organic Carbon	1/14-12/14	N	Removal Ratio % 1.04% / 2.34%	Running Annual Avg. 1.52%	N/A	***	Naturally present in environment

### Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity	Date/Month: 9/10/14	<u>Highest single</u> measurement: 0.24 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Dec	<u>Lowest monthly</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100 %	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

## Radionuclides

Sources of Radioactivity contamination may occur from nuclear power plants, processing plants and uranium mines. Radioactivity is the only contaminant for which standards have been set that have shown to cause cancer. Radon, Radium, and Uranium are three examples of radioactive elements.

Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation Y / N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Alpha emitters	2/12/14	N	2.8	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2/12/14	N	0.19	Ug/L	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	3/7/11	N	0.23	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	3/7/11	N	0.73	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

How often do you test Radionuclides? **Every Six (6) years** When is next test? **2014-2019**

## Lead and Copper

The 90th percentile value of the most recent round of tap sampling and the percentage of homes exceeding the action level must be reported.

Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation Y / N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Copper	7/8/14	N	0.21	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
		<b>Range</b>	.01 / .55				
Lead	7/8/14	N	3.4	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
		<b>Range</b>	<1.0 / 12				



## *Inorganic Contaminants*

Sources of Radioactivity contamination may occur from nuclear power plants, processing plants and uranium mines. Radioactivity is the only contaminant for which standards have been set that have shown to cause cancer. **Radon, Radium, and Uranium are three examples of radioactive elements.**

Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation Y / N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Antimony	2/27/12	N	<1	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics: electronics: solder
Arsenic	2/27/12	N	<2	ppb	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits: runoff from orchards, runoff from glass & electronic production wastes
Barium	2/27/12	N	0.1	ppm	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	2/27/12	N	<0.3	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries, coal burning factories, electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Cadmium	2/27/12	N	<1.0	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2/27/12	N	2.0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2/27/12	N	<20	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel & metal factories and plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	2/27/12	N	<0.1	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promote strong teeth, discharge from aluminum & fertilizer factories
Nitrate	2/12/14 /+	N	<0.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching of septic tanks, sewage erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2/27/12	N	<2.0	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

## Inorganic Contaminants (cont)

Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation Y / N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Thallium	2/27/12	N	<0.4	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronic, glass and drug factories

How often do you test Inorganic Contaminants? **Every Nine (9) years** When is next test? **2020-2028**

## Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Synthetic Organic Contaminants are man-made compounds used in industrial applications such as solvents, paints, plastics, dyes, and food additives.

Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation Y / N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
2,4-D	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	70	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crop
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	50	50	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crop
Atrazine	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crop
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	nanograms/l	0	200	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks & distribution lines
Cabofuran	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	0	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	200	200	Runoff of herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylexyl) adipate	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	400	400	Discharge from chemical factories

## Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides (cont)

Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation Y / N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Di(2-ethylexyl) phthalate	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	0	6	Discharge from chemical & rubber factories
Dibromochloropropane	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	nanograms/l	0	200	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples and orchards
Dinoseb	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use
Endothall	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	100	100	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	2	2	Residue from banned insecticide
Glyphosate	2/12/12 2/12/12	N	BDL	ppb	700	700	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	nanograms/l	0	400	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	nanograms/l	0	200	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries & agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	50	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	nanograms/l	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock

## Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides (cont)

Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation Y / N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Oxamyl (Vydate)	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	200	200	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, tomatoes
Polychlorinated biphenyls PCB	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	nanograms/l	0	500	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	0/12	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloran	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	500	500	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	2/12/14 4/1/14	N	BDL	ppb	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton & cattle

How often do you test Synthetic Organic Contaminants? **Every Three (3) years** When is next test? **2014-2016**

## Volatile Organic Contaminants

The sources of these contaminants are pesticides, herbicides and industrial solvents. A number of these are suspected carcinogens.

Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation Y / N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Benzene	2/12/14	N	BDL	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks
Carbon tetrachloride	2/12/14	N	BDL	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants & other industrial activities
Chloramines	1/14-12/14	N	0.24/ 2.30	ppm	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	Water additive used to control microbes
	<b>Running Annual Avg</b>		1.34				
Chlorite	1/14- 12/14	N	0.26 / 0.54	ppm	MRDLG =1	MRDL =1	Water additive used to control microbes
	<b>Running Annual Avg</b>		0.41				
Chlorine Dioxide	1/14-12/14	N	0.00 / 80	ppb	MRDLG =800	MRDL =800	Water additive used to control microbes
	<b>Running Annual Avg</b>		20				

## Volatile Organic Contaminants (cont)

Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation Y / N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
1,2 Dichloroethane	2/12/14	N	BDL	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 Dichloroethylene	2/12/14	N	BDL	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis 1,2 Dichloroethylene	2/12/14	N	BDL	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans 1,2 Dichloroethylene	2/12/14	N	BDL	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	2/12/14	N	BDL	ppb	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical & chemical factories
1,2 Dichloropropane	2/12/14	N	BDL	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	2/12/14	N	BDL	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	1/14-12/14	N	26.83	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Range		14.7 / 51.2				
Styrene	2/12/14	N	BDL	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber & plastic factories; leaching from landfill
Tetachloroethylene	2/12/14	N	BDL	ppb	0	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories & dry cleaners
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	2/12/14	N	BDL	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	2/12/14	N	BDL	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	2/12/14	N	BDL	ppb	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

## Volatile Organic Contaminants (cont)

Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation Y / N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Trichloroethylene	2/12/14	N	BDL	ppb	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
TTHM(Total trihalomethanes)	1/14-12/14	N	24.36	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	<i>Range</i>		14.9 / 37.4				
Toluene	2/12/14	N	BDL	ppm	1	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Vinyl Chloride	2/12/14	N	BDL	Ppb	0	2	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes	2/12/14	N	BDL	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories & chemical factories

## Unregulated Organic Contaminants EPTDS MWC WTP

Unregulated contaminants are those which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminants monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated in drinking water and whether future regulations is warranted

Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation Y / N	Level Detected	Unit Measure			Likely Source
Chromium	12/15/14	N	<0.2	ppb			Used in making steel, and Chrome plating.
	<i>Range</i>		<0.2/<0.2				
Cobalt	12/15/14	N	<1.0	ppb			Naturally-occurring element used in medicines and as a germicide
	<i>Range</i>		<1.0/,1.0				
Molybdenum	12/15/14	N	<1.0	ppb			Naturally-occurring element found in plants, animals and bacteria.
	<i>Range</i>		<1.0/,1.0				
Strontium	12/15/14	N	450	ppb			Naturally-occurring element; Was used in faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
	<i>Range</i>		450 / 450				
Vanadium	12/15/14	<i>Range</i>	0.2 / 0.2	ppb			Naturally-occurring element metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst

*Unregulated Organic Contaminants EPTDS MWC WTP (cont)*

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y / N</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Unit Measure</b>	<b>Likely Source</b>
<b>Chromium, Hexavalent</b>	12/15/14	N	<0.03	ppb	Used in making steel, and Chrome plating.
	<i>Range</i>		<0.03 / <0.03		
<b>Chlorate</b>	12/15/14	N	110	ppb	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant. Used in production of Chlorine dioxide
	<i>Range</i>		110 / 110		
<b>1,4-Dioxan</b>	12/15/14	N	<0.7	ppb	Used as a solvent in manufacture o paper, Cotton, cosmetics and shampoos.
	<i>Range</i>		<0.07 / <0.07		
<b>Bromochloramethane</b>	12/15/14	N	<.06	ppb	Explosive suppressant and a solvent in manufacturing of pesticides.
	<i>Range</i>		<0.06 / <0.06		
<b>Bromomethane</b>	12/15/14	N	<0.2	ppb	Used as a Fumigant on soil before planting,
	<i>Range</i>		<0.2/<0.2		
<b>1,3-Butadiene</b>	12/15/14	N	<0.1	ppb	Rubber manufacturing.
	<i>Range</i>		<0.1/<0.1		
<b>Chlorodifluoromethane</b>	12/15/14	N	<0.08	ppb	Used as a refrigerant, and in fluorocarbon resins.
	<i>Range</i>		<0.08 / <0.08		
<b>Chloromethane</b>	12/15/14	N	<0.03	ppb	By-product that can form when chlorine is used to disinfect drinking water.
	<i>Range</i>		<0.03 / <0.03		
<b>1,1-Dichloroethane</b>	12/15/14	N	<0.5	ppb	Used as a solvent.
	<i>Range</i>		<0.5 / <0.5		
<b>1,2,3-Trichloropropane</b>	12/15/14	N	<0.03	ppb	Paint, Varnish remover, degreasing agents
	<i>Range</i>		<0.03 / <0.03		
<b>Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)</b>	12/15/14	N	<0.09	ppb	Chemical to make products water resistant
	<i>Range</i>		<0.09/ <0.09		
<b>Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)</b>	12/15/14	N	<0.01	ppb	Chemical to make products water resistant
	<i>Range</i>		<0.01 / <0.01		
<b>Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)</b>	12/15/14	N	<0.03	ppb	Chemical to make products water resistant
	<i>Range</i>		<0.03/<0.03		

### *Unregulated Organic Contaminants EPTDS MWC WTP (cont)*

Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	12/15/14	N	<0.02	ppb		Chemical to make products water resistant
	<i>Range</i>		<0.02/ <0.02			
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)	12/15/14	N	<0.04	ppb		Fire-fighting foam, Circuit board etching. acids
	<i>Range</i>		<0.04 / <0.04			
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	12/15/14	N	<0.02	ppb		Fire-fighting foam, Cleaners, Floor polish.
	<i>Range</i>		<0.02/<0.02			

### *Unregulated Organic Contaminants Max. Res. Time in Dist. System*

Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation Y / N	Level Detected	Unit Measure		Likely Source
Chromium	12/15/14	N	<0.2	ppb		Used in making steel, and Chrome plating.
	<i>Range</i>		<0.2 / <0.2			
Cobalt	12/15/14	N	<1.0	ppb		Used in medicines and as a germicide.
	<i>Range</i>		<1.0 / <1.0			
Molybdenum	12/15/14	N	<1.0	ppb		Found in plants, animals and bacteria.
	<i>Range</i>		<1.0/ <1.0			
Strontium	12/15/14	N	410	ppb		Naturally-occurring element.
	<i>Range</i>		410 /410			
Vanadium	12/15/14	N	0.2	ppb		Naturally-occurring element metal.
	<i>Range</i>		0.2 / 0.2			
Chromium, Hexavalent	12/15/14	N	<0.03	ppb		Used in making steel, and Chrome plating.
	<i>Range</i>		<0.03/ <0.03			
Chlorate	12/15/14	N	340	ppb		Used in production of Chlorine dioxide.
	<i>Range</i>		340/340			

How often do you test? **To be determined by CDPHE**



