

WIDEFIELD WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT

2009 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For Calendar Year 2008

Public Water System ID # CO0121900

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.

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. 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.
- **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, 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.

Our Water Source(s)

Source	Water Type
W-1 Well	Ground Water
W-2 Well	Ground Water
W-4 Well	Ground Water
JHW5 WELL	Ground Water
JHW3 WELL	Ground Water
JHW2 WELL	Ground Water
JHW1 WELL	Ground Water
W3 WELL	Ground Water
C1 WELL	Ground Water
W7 WELL	Ground Water
E2 WELL	Ground Water
C3 WELL	Ground Water
C36 WELL	Ground Water
Purchased treated surface water from Fountain Valley Authority 121300 SW	Surface Water
Pass through water from Security W&S 121775	Well Water
43% of water used in 2008 was treated Ground Water	57% of water used in 2008 was treated Surface Water

NOTE: This water system purchases water from Fountain Valley Authority and also passes water through from Security Water District and is required to attach/include water quality data for purchased water and passing through water with this report.

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 www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html or by contacting RONALD SNODDY at 719-391-5133/ 491-3117 or Wayne Lovelis at 719- 491-3308.

Potential sources of contamination in our source water area come from: Above ground, underground and leaking tank sites, permitted Wastewater discharge sites, solid waste sites, EPA areas of concern, commercial/industrial transportation, low intensity residential, urban recreational grasses, road miles and other facilities.

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 RONALD SNOODY at 719-391-5133 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.

Terms and Abbreviations

The following definitions will help you understand the terms and abbreviations used in this report:

- **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 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 trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (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 (ppq) or Picograms per liter (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.
- **Action Level (AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA):** An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.
- **Gross Alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN & U:** This is the gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222 and uranium.
- **Microscopic Particulate Analysis (MPA):** An analysis of surface water organisms and indicators in water. This analysis can be used to determine performance of a surface water treatment plant or to determine the existence of surface water influence on a ground water well.



Detected Contaminants

WIDEFIELD WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT 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, 2008 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. The “Range” column in the table(s) below will show a single value for those contaminants that were sampled only once. Violations, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

Note: Only detected contaminants appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, that means that WIDEFIELD WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT did not detect any contaminants in the last round of monitoring.

Microbiological	MCL	MCLG	Unit	Level Detected	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	MCL: Systems collecting less than 40 samples per Month – No more than 1 positive monthly sample	N/A	Absent or Present	1 in June came back as Positive. The retests: one upstream, one downstream, and the same address came back absent.	No	Monthly in 2008	Human and animal fecal waste

DISINFECTANTS	MRDL	MRDLG	UNITS	LEVEL DETECTED & RANGE	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Typical Source
Chlorine	4	4	ppm	0.44-0.90	No	Monthly	Water additive used to control microbes

Organics and Inorganics	Collecti on Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	9/21/2004	0.11	0.11	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	2007	2.8	0.62 - 2.8	ppm	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN)	2008	7.6	0.34 – 7.6	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	2008	.53	BDL-0.53	ppb	5	0	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners

Disinfection By-Products	Date	Average	Range	Highest RAA	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2008	30.97391	3 – 53.7	N/A	ppb	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	2008	43.15261	5.69 - 82.49	N/A	ppb	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90 TH Percentile	Unit	AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2008 - 2010	0.3	ppm	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2008 - 2010	2	ppb	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
RADIUM, COMBINED (226, 228)	1/21/2004	2.1	0.1 - 2.1	pCi /L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants/ Other Monitoring	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	Secondary Standard
NICKEL	9/21/2004	0.041	0.041	MG/L	0.1
SODIUM	9/21/2004	42	42	MG/L	10000

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.

Health Information About Water Quality

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 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 and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. If Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed this would be a warning of potential problems.

Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

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, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Our water is provided from Fountain Valley Authority and Security Waster District. Below are the results of their source water sampling.

Violations and Public Notice

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2008			

Fountain Valley Authority (PWSID#CO0121300)

Inorganics Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Units	Level Detected (Range)	Violation Yes or No	Sample Dates	Typical Source
BARIUM	2	2	ppm	0.0408 (N/A)	No	Aug 2008	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	4	4	ppm	0.30 (N/A)	No	Aug 2008	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	10	10	ppm	0.18 (N/A)	No	Aug 2008	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Level Detected	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromodichloromethane	N/A	N/A	ppb	4.7	N/A	July 2008	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform	N/A	N/A	ppb	27	N/A	July 2008	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Level Detected	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	N/A	N/A	ppm	9.35	N/A	Aug 2008	Erosion of natural deposits

No violations occurred in 2008. The state has issued Fountain Valley Authority waivers for asbestos, cyanide, dioxin, glyphosate, nitrite, contaminants and all unregulated inorganic. If you need more information on the Fountain Valley Authority report call (719) 668-4560.

Security Water District PWSID CO0121775

Radionuclides	MCL	MC LG	Units	Level Detected & Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha, including RA, Excluding RN & U	15	0	pCi/l	14.4 (8.4-14.4)	No	4/8/08	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (226,228)	5	0	pCi/l	2.0 (0.11-2.0)	No	4/8/08	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, COMBINED	30	0	pCi/l	12.5 (0.4-12.5)	No	4/8/08	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	MC LG	Units	Level Detected/Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.13 (0.071-0.13)	No	5-6-08	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	ppb	14 (2.5-14)	No	5-6-08	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	2.2 (0.16-2.2)	No	5-6-08	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	8.4 (0.2-8.3)	No	5-6-08	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	2	2	ppb	0.2 (0.0-0.2)	No	5-6-08	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Selenium	50	50	ppb	5.1 (0.0-5.1)	No	5-6-08	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Volatile Organic Contaminants	MCL	MC LG	Units	Level Detected/Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Tetrachloroethylene	5	0	ppb	1.4 (BDL-1.4)	No	Quarterly	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethylene	5	0	ppb	0.9 (0.0-0.9)	No	Quarterly	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Xylenes	10	10	ppm	8.2 (BLD-8.2)	No	3-14-05	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants	MCL	MC LG	Units	Level Detected/Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D	70	70	ppb	0.1 (BDL-0.1)	No	3-15-06	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.

Secondary Contaminants/Other Monitoring	Secondary Standard	MCLG	Units	Level Detected/Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source
Nickel	None	0.1	ppm	7.7 (0.0-0.023)	No	6-16-08	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	None	10000	ppm	36 (16.5-36)	No	6-16-08	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	None	250	ppm	71 (48-71)	No	6-16-08	Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Public Notice

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2008			

Please contact Rick Davis or James Jones with Security Water District at 392-3475 if you have any questions on Security's portion of this CCR.