

GIARDIA AND CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Giardia and Cryptosporidium are protozoan parasites commonly found in surface waters, such as streams, lakes, and reservoirs. If ingested, they can cause diarrhea, cramping, fever, and other gastro-intestinal symptoms. These organisms are typically removed during the water treatment and purification process. Mount Werner Water routinely monitors for Giardia and Cryptosporidium and is pleased to report that they have never been detected in the finished water. Backcountry travelers should be aware that these may be present and should boil or use appropriate filtration cartridges to ensure a safe trip.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH 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. 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.

QUESTIONS?

If you have any questions about this report or water quality, please contact Jeff Peterson, Superintendent at (970) 879-2424.

For all other inquiries, please contact our office at (970) 879-2424 or by email at info@mwwater.com. Additional information is also available on our website at www.mwwater.com.

Our office hours are Monday through Friday (excluding holidays), 8AM to 5PM. If you have an after-hours emergency, please call our pager at (970) 870-4966.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mount Werner Water is governed by an elected five-member board of directors. Meetings are regularly scheduled for the third Thursday of every other month at 8AM. They are held at the Fish Creek Filtration Plant which is located at 3310 Clear Water Trail.

Our regular Board meetings are open to the public and we encourage and invite your interest and participation.

Please visit our website or call ahead of time to ensure that the dates and/or time have not changed.

WE ARE PROUD OF OUR WATER



Typical Mineral Content of Our Water		
	Fish Creek Filtration Plant	Yampa Wells
pH Measures water's acidity (a pH of 7.0 is neutral)	7.0 – 7.6	7.2
Hardness Measures the concentration of calcium and magnesium	12 mg/l as CaCO ₃	125 mg/l as CaCO ₃
Alkalinity Refers to its capability to neutralize acids	15 mg/l as CaCO ₃	105 mg/l as CaCO ₃
Calcium Is found in most natural waters and contributes to the hardness properties of water	19.8 mg/l as CaCO ₃	82 mg/l as CaCO ₃
Sodium Salts present in nearly all natural waters	10 mg/l	9.5 mg/l
LEVELS OF HARDNESS 0-75 mg/l, soft; 76-150 mg/l, moderately hard; 151-300 mg/l, hard		

Mount Werner Water

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2008

Mount Werner Water

WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #154524

Mount Werner Water is pleased to provide you with our annual Water Quality Report. Unless otherwise noted, this report details data for January 1 through December 31, 2007. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

If you would like additional copies of this report for non bill-paying tenants, please contact our office at (970) 879-2424 and we will gladly accommodate you.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

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.cdph.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html or by contacting: Jeff Peterson at (970) 879-2424.

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

Gasoline/oil and chemical spills on the ground near the water sources. Fertilizers and pesticides applied to areas surrounding the water sources. Septic tanks and abandoned mines are other sources of contamination.

The 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.



YOUR DRINKING WATER

Steamboat Springs has two water sources. The main supply is the Fish Creek Filtration Plant, which is a surface water source that draws from Fish Creek.

The secondary supply is the Yampa River Well System. This ground water source is Infiltration Gallery C; Infiltration Gallery G; Infiltration Gallery H.

Esta es informacion importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien la pueda traducir.

WHAT'S IN OUR WATER

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 U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently. Some of this data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Our system has waivers for Dioxin, Glyphosate, Nitrite, Cyanide, and Asbestos.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Unless otherwise noted, all data is based upon 2007 analyses.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Level Detected	Range	Violation Yes / No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.009		No	9/18/06	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	1.1		No	9/18/06	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	10	10	ppm	<0.3		No	9/21/06	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Secondary Contaminants									
Sodium		N/A	ppm	11	11	N/A	09/18/06		
Lead and Copper	AL		Units	90th Percentile	Number of Sites over AL				
Copper	1.3		ppm	0.1660	0	No	9/2007	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Lead	15		ppb	2.3	0	No	9/2007	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection Byproducts	MCL	MCLG	Units	Average	Range	Highest RAA	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM]	60	0	ppb	25.086	12.52-35.56	26	No	RAA 2007	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	80	0	ppb	35.16	21.6-47.0	37	No	RAA 2007	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectants	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Level Detected	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date/Year	Source	
Chlorine	4	4	ppm	1.05	0.9-1.2	No	RRA	Water additive used to control microbes	
Total Organic Carbon	Compliance Factor (measurements should not be lower than this factor)		Lowest Running Annual Average (compliance factor)		Running Annual Average Range for the year (compliance factor)	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date/Year	Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	1.0		1.52		1.54	No	RAA 2007	Naturally present in the environment	
Turbidity	TT Requirement			Level Found		Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination	
Turbidity	Maximum 1.0 NTU for any single measurement			Highest single measurement: 0.36		No	Date: 6/30/07	Soil Runoff	
	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU			Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT standard for our technology: 100%		No	Month: Entire Year		
Microbiological	Result			MCL		MCLG	Typical Source		
Coliform, Total (TCR)	In the month of February, 0.91% of samples returned as positive			MCL: Systems that Collect 40 or More Samples per Month— No more than 5% positive monthly samples		0	Naturally present in the environment		
Secondary Contaminants	Secondary Standard		MCLG	Units	Highest Value	Range	Sample Date		
Sodium	10000		N/A	ppm	11	11	9/18/06		
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.									
Violations:									
Type		Category			Analyte		Compliance Period		
Monitoring, Routine Major		Failure to Monitor			Inorganics, Nitrate, Sodium		1/01/2007—12 / 31/2007		
The Mt. Werner Water District did not sample as required in 2007. We are required to sample annually. The District has since sampled for these analytes.									

DEFINITIONS

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant 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 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 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 the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

N/A: Not applicable.

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)

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter

(mg/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.

Running Annual Average (RAA): An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.

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

Variations or Exceptions: Permission to not meet an MCL, MRDL, AL, or a treatment technique granted by the State or EPA.

Waiver: State permission not to test for a spe-

WATER SOURCES

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 by-products 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**WATER IS A PRECIOUS RESOURCE;
CONSERVATION BENEFITS EVERYONE IN OUR COMMUNITY**