



P.O. Box 1129 • 280 Cement Creek Rd • Crested Butte, CO 81224 • business 970/349-5480 • fax 970/349-0590  
email: cbsouthmetro@crestedbutte.net

May 1, 2011

Dear Drinking Water Customers;

As you will see in the following tables our system has no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets and exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

This is the thirteenth Consumer Confidence Report that we have mailed to our customers. The first was October 1, 1999 and from now on will be mailed or emailed to you before July 1, of each year. Each year this report will be updated with the sampling results from the previous year.

#### System Construction

During 2010 construction season the district completed the water and sewer lines to the top of Proffitt Place. We also constructed a 300,000 gallon underground water storage tank and pumping facility. The new tank and mains will be brought on line early this summer with service available to all lots by July 4<sup>th</sup>, 2011. We have 850' of 8" water main to loop the end of Neville Way to the end of Anderson and we plan to complete this work by the second week of August. This will complete service to every lot in Crested Butte South except two on Cement Creek Road.

#### Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements

A variable frequency drive has been installed on the Shavano Street well. The old (1980's) rotary phase converter was overheating the pump house and causing the pump to kick out from time to time during the busy water production months of the summer. This upgrade was very affordable and increased the efficiency of the pump by over 20%.

Upgrades at the wastewater treatment plant will be completed this spring, include covering the exposed concrete on the new section with 1-½ inches of blue board and roofing metal to protect the foam. This will keep the concrete from sweating on the interior of the plant in the winter and visually improve the outside of this industrial facility. We will also enclose the new odor control system (large round tanks left of the main entrance) with a small building attached to the main building. This will protect the system from freezing in the winter and increase the longevity and operator issues with this part of the system.

#### Watering Restrictions

The board has adopted a Resolution to restrict landscape irrigation in Crested Butte South. The Resolution allows irrigation between 5:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. daily. The Extraordinary Restrictions will not go into effect until the board feels it will be necessary. If you have any questions regarding watering restrictions please call our office at 970-349-5480.

#### Landscaping in Easements

Several homeowners have placed landscaping in the district's road easement. All trees, large rocks, landscaping berms and anything sticking up above grade must be moved back onto your property. This area must be kept open for snow-storage. Homeowners are welcome to maintain grasses and wildflowers in the area between your property line and the edge of the driving surface.

#### Wellhead Protection

The Wellhead Protection Plan for the district has been completed. The plan identifies possible sources of contamination that could contaminate the district wells. Please do not dump pollutants on the ground that could enter the water table. Pollutants include paint, oil, anti-freeze, household chemicals, poisons and batteries. These items are properly recycled by the Gunnison County Hazardous Waste Committee. This year's event will take place on Saturday, September 24, 2011 from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. at the City of Gunnison Shop. There will be a \$1.00 per gallon fee for this service. Please help us protect your water.

#### Oil & Grease

Oil and grease have become a major problem at the district's wastewater treatment plant. Grease should be placed in a solid waste container and put out with the trash. Never rinse down the sink with hot water. Grease clogs sewer lines and has to be hand removed once it reached the treatment plant. Any used oil in the liquid form can be recycled at the annual Hazardous Waste Event or brought to the district shop and placed in our oil recycle container during business hour 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday thru Friday.

#### Consumer Confidence Report Availability

This report needs to be made available to all renters and multi-family unit owners. If you get this notice please make copies and pass it on. Additional copies are available on request by calling 970-349-5480 or by writing to the Crested Butte South Metropolitan District, P.O. Box 1129, Crested Butte, CO 81224.

Please help us by conserving water when possible and by protecting our ground water resource for our future and our children's future.

Sincerely, Crested Butte South Metropolitan District, Jack Dietrich, District Manager

## Crested Butte South 2011 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) For Calendar Year 2010

*Public Water System ID: CO0126189*

**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 **Jack Dietrich at 970-349-5480** with any questions about the Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, that may 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

<b>Terms and Abbreviations</b>		
<b>Term</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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.
Treatment Technique	TT	A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level	AL	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.
Average of Individual Samples	No Abbreviation	The typical value. Mathematically it is the sum of values divided by the number of samples.
Range of Individual Samples	No Abbreviation	The lowest value to the highest value.
Number of Samples	No Abbreviation	The number or count of values.
Gross Alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN & U	No Abbreviation	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.
Variance and Exemptions	V/E	Department permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Parts per million = Milligrams per liter	ppm = mg/L	One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
Parts per billion = Micrograms per liter	ppb = ug/L	One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
Parts per trillion = Nanograms per liter	ppt = 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 = Picograms per liter	ppq = 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.
Not Applicable	N/A	Not Applicable
Violation	No Abbreviation	A failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
Formal Enforcement Action	No Abbreviation	An escalated action taken by the State (due to 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 if the schedule is not met.

### Our Water Source(s)

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 <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swapreports/swapreports.html>, clicking on **Gunnison County** and selecting **126189; Crested Butte South** or by contacting **Jack Dietrich** at **970-349-5480**. For general information about Source Water Assessment please visit <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html>.

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

Potential sources of contamination in our source water area come from; commercial/industrial/transportation, low intensity residential, pasture/hay, deciduous and evergreen forest and road miles.

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 **Jack Dietrich** at **970-349-5480** 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.

Water Sources			
Source	Source Type	Water Type	Location
CASCADILLA STREET WELL	Well	Groundwater	N/A
CEMENT CREEK WELL	Well	Groundwater	at District office
SHAVANO WELL	Well	Groundwater	Shavano Street

**Detected Contaminant(s)**

Crested Butte South 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, 2010 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. Any additional information may be found in the final section of this report.

**Note:** Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, that means that Crested Butte South did not detect any contaminants in the last round of monitoring.

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System									
Analyte Name	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	Action Level	Sample Sites Above Action Level	AL or TT Violation?	Typical Sources	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the Action Level (unless specified as short-term)
COPPER	01/01/2008 to 12/31/2010	0.13	10	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
LEAD	01/01/2008 to 12/31/2010	3.3	10	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Disinfection By Products (TTHMs, HAAs, and Chlorite) Sampled in the Distribution System										
Analyte Name	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation?	Typical Sources	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL (unless specified as short-term)
TTHM	2009	4.357	3.92 - 4.91	3	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Regulated Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System										
Analyte Name	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples	Number of	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation?	Typical Sources	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL (unless specified as short-term)

	Samples	(Lowest - Highest)	Samples						
BARIUM	0.121	0.074 - 0.19	3	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
NITRATE	0.54	0.35 - 0.9	3	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
NITRATE-NITRITE	0.403	0.31 - 0.46	3	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate-nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

Secondary Contaminants**									
Analyte Name	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard			
SODIUM	2010	3.733	2.6 - 5	3	ppm	N/A			

\*\*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.

Violation(s) and Formal Enforcement Action(s)

Violations

No Violations to Report

Formal Enforcement Actions

No Formal Enforcement Actions to Report

Additional Information

Additional information provided by Crested Butte South: Please help keep our ground water clean by NOT dumping used motor oil or anti-freeze on the ground. Thank