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June 1, 2013

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 fifteenth 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 2012 there was nothing as far as system construction because the majority of work left on the water and wastewater systems was completed in 2011. The new shop expansion now includes a new district well which we are in the process of developing. Once development is completed we will be installing a chlorine contact system that will go in later this summer. The new water line will run from the district shop up Cement Creek Road, cross Cement Creek Road and tie into the grid in front of 225 Cement Creek Road. After completion of the contact piping we will have another water well serving the district's customers.

#### Water and Wastewater Infrastructure improvements

Approvals for the new shop and well were granted in the fall of 2012 and we had time to get the foundation and site work done. We now have the structural steel completed and will have delivery of the wall and roof panels on Monday, June 3<sup>rd</sup>. We should have the panels up and be enclosed by the end of June. The electrical and mechanical can then be completed and we should be in the new shop by the end of July. The first plans for the new shop were drawn by Eileen Langsfeld in 1989 so this one was on the drawing board for 24 years.

The district also has plans to upgrade our Zone 3 pumps that are located at Tank #1 to facilitate automatic and faster filling of our new Tank #2 above Crested Butte South. We have been experiencing difficulty due to undersized and worn out pumps so we have a plan to upgrade this system. The new larger pumps require 3 phase power which the district will be installing from the east side of the subdivision to Tank #1 on the west side of the subdivision. This project should start in mid to late August.

#### Road Paving & Chip Seal

We have contacted the county and they are willing to help us with chip seal this summer. At this time we are looking at Teocalli Rd. and Cascadilla St. from Teocalli Rd. to Blackstock Dr. We realize everybody wants their road paved in front of their residence and we plan to pave roads as it becomes fiscally possible. In the past we paved roads with tap fees and we haven't had many with the down turn in the economy but things are starting to look up with several tap fees coming in this summer.

#### 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 28, 2013 from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. at the City of Gunnison Shop and at the County Shop in Crested Butte. 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 reaches 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 hours 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 2013 Drinking Water Quality Report For Calendar Year 2012

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 Consumer Confidence Rule (CCR) 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) or by visiting <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants>.

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 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:** viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants:** 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:** may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants:** can 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>.

## Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit <http://wqcdcompliance.com/ccr>. The report is located under "Source Water Assessment Reports", and then "Assessment Report by County". Select GUNNISON County and find 126189; CRESTED BUTTE SOUTH or by contacting JACK DIETRICH at 970-349-5480. 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. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed on the next page.

Please contact us 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.

## Our Water Sources

<u>Source</u>	<u>Source Type</u>	<u>Water Type</u>	<u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u>
CASCADILLA STREET WELL	WL	GW	
CEMENT CREEK WELL	WL	GW	
SHAVANO WELL	WL	GW	

## Terms and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – 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 and other regulatory requirements.
- **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 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 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.
- **Violation (No Abbreviation)** – Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
- **Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation)** – Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.
- **Variance and Exemptions (V/E)** – Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation)** – Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
- **Compliance Value (No Abbreviation)** – Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g. MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA) and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).
- **Average (x-bar)** – Typical value.
- **Range (R)** – Lowest value to the highest value.
- **Sample Size (n)** – Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).
- **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 = ng/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 = 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.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Does not apply or not available.

## Detected Contaminants

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, 2012 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.

**Note:** Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	07/30/2012 to 08/01/2012	0.126	10	ppm	1.3		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	07/30/2012 to 08/01/2012	4	10	ppb	15		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System										
Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Highest Compliance Value	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2009	4.36	3.92 to 4.91	3	ppb	80	N/A		No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

<b>Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System</b>
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Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Barium	2010	0.12	0.07 to 0.19	3	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2012	0.57	0.3 to 0.8	3	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	2011	0.06	0.06 to 0.06	1	ppm	1	1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

**Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions**

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions