

# LYONS TOWN OF 2018 Drinking Water Quality Report

## For Calendar Year 2017

**Public Water System ID: CO0107496**

**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 VICTORIA SIMONSEN at 303-823-6622 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 [www.colorado.gov/cdphe/CCR](http://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/CCR). The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 107496, LYONS TOWN OF, or by contacting VICTORIA SIMONSEN at 303-823-6622. 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 Quality 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>
PURCHASED WATER FROM LONGMONT	Consecutive Connection	Surface Water	

## 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.
- **Health-Based** – A violation of either a MCL or TT.
- **Non-Health-Based** – A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- **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.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Does not apply or not available.
- **Level 1 Assessment** – A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment** – A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- **LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average** – The average of analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

## Detected Contaminants

LYONS, TOWN OF 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, 2017 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.

Microbiological Contaminants						
Contaminant Name	# of Samples	MCL	MCLG	Unit	Result	Probable Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria*	#	1 positive monthly sample (systems that collect <40 samples/month)	0% Present	Absent or Present	All Samples were Absent	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.
E.Coli Bacteria*	#	0% Present	0% Present	Absent or Present	All Samples were Absent	Fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes.

### Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System

**TT Requirement:** At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm **OR**

If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm

**Typical Sources:** Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine	December, 2017	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	2	No	4.0 ppm

### 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	07/04/2017 to 09/27/2017	0.15	10	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	07/04/2017 to 09/27/2017	6	10	ppb	15	0	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 LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average) Compliance Value	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	24.85	20.3 to 26.9	4	ppb	60	N/A		No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	44.25	38.5 to 57.6	4	ppb	80	N/A		No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

### City of Longmont Drinking Water Quality Report For Calendar Year 2017

We purchased all our water from the City of Longmont and have included Longmont's test results from their water quality report. The following table shows the most recent test results for contaminants that were detected in Longmont's drinking water and have limits set by EPA and CDPHE regulations. Possible sources of the contaminants are noted in the last column. These are not necessarily the source of contaminant in Longmont's water.

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water						
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	TT	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2017	Source Water: 3.36 ppm  Treated Water: 1.44 ppm	Source Water: 2.20 to 5.35 ppm  Treated Water: 0.79 to 2.01 ppm	There is no MCL for TOC. TOC is a measure of the effectiveness of a treatment technique used by the water treatment plant to remove organic material.	No	Naturally present in the environment

Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Gross Alpha	2012	0.6	0.6 to 0.6	1	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2012	0.2	0.2 to 0.2	1	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Barium	2012	0.01	0.01 to 0.01	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2012	0.68	0.68 to 0.68	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2017	<0.10	<0.10 ppm	1	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Organics Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate <sup>1</sup>	2017	0.75	Not Detected to 1.5 ppb	2	ppb	6.0 ppb (Action level 0.6 ppb)	0	No	Sampling or testing procedures. Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Source Water Unregulated Contaminants									
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources	
Cryptosporidium <sup>2</sup>	2017	Not Detected	Not Detected	ppb	There are no contaminant limits for the source water			Sampling or testing procedures. Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	

Footnotes									
<sup>1</sup> Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate was detected at 1.5 ppb in 2017, which is above the action level of 0.6 ppb but below the MCL of 6 ppb. The action required is to monitor quarterly the following year.									
<sup>2</sup> The Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule requires two rounds of Cryptosporidium monitoring for source (untreated) water. Each round consists of monthly monitoring over a period of two years. The first round was completed in 2009 and the second round was completed in 2017. Based on data collected during these two round of monitoring, no additional treatment is required.									

Longmont 2017 Data for Lyons									
Contaminant			Range of Levels						
Inorganic and Physical									

Antimony <sup>1</sup>	Not Detected
Arsenic <sup>1</sup>	<2 ppb
Barium <sup>1</sup>	0.01 ppm
Beryllium <sup>1</sup>	Not Detected
Cadmium <sup>1</sup>	Not Detected
Chromium <sup>1</sup>	Not Detected
Mercury <sup>1</sup>	<1 ppb
Selenium <sup>1</sup>	Not Detected
Thallium <sup>1</sup>	Not detected
Fluoride, POE <sup>1</sup>	0.68 ppm
Turbidity <sup>2</sup>	0.018 to 0.11 NTU 100% of samples <0.3 NTU
Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> )	<0.10 ppm
<b>Radioactivity</b>	
Alpha Emitters <sup>1</sup>	0.6 pCi/L
Beta Emitters <sup>1</sup>	Not Tested
Uranium <sup>1</sup>	<0.7 µg/L
Combined Radium (226+228) <sup>1</sup>	0.2 pCi/L
<b>Total Organic Carbon</b>	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Source Water: 2.20 to 5.35 ppm, Average= 3.36 ppm Treated Water: 0.79 to 2.01 ppm, Average= 1.44 ppm Removal: 45.2 to 78.1%, Average= 56.8%
<b>Organic Chemicals</b>	
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate <sup>5</sup>	1.5 ppb
<b>LT2</b>	
Cryptosporidium <sup>6</sup>	Not Detected
<sup>1</sup> Per State monitoring requirements, Inorganic and Physical Metals last tested in 2012, Radioactivity last tested in 2012.	
<sup>2</sup> Turbidity is a measure of water clarity and is used to monitor treatment plant performance and interference with the disinfection process.	
<sup>6</sup> The Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule requires two rounds of Cryptosporidium monitoring for source (untreated) water. Each round consists of monthly monitoring over a period of two years. The first round was completed in 2009 and the second round was completed in 2017. Based on data collected during these two round of monitoring, no additional treatment is required.	

### **Violations, Significant Deficiencies, Backflow/Cross-Connection, and Formal Enforcement Actions**

**No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions**