

GUNNISON CITY OF 2019 Drinking Water Quality Report For Calendar Year 2018

Public Water System ID: CO0126325

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 Mike Rogers at 970-641-8330 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 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

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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 126325; GUNNISON CITY OF or by contacting Mike Rogers at 970-641-8330. 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>
WELL NO 10	Well	Groundwater	
WELL NO 2	Well	Groundwater	
WELL NO 3	Well	Groundwater	
WELL NO 4	Well	Groundwater	
WELL NO 5	Well	Groundwater	
WELL NO 6	Well	Groundwater	
WELL NO 7	Well	Groundwater	
WELL NO 8	Well	Groundwater	
WELL NO 9	Well	Groundwater	

Terms and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Average (x-bar)** – Typical 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.

Detected Contaminants

GUNNISON CITY 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, 2018 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 10 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

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

Contaminant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine	December, 2018	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	9	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 th Percentile AL	90 th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	9/10/2018 to 09/12/2019	0.39	20	ppm	1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	9/10/2018 to 09/12/2019	3.9	20	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	MCL	Highest Compliance Value	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	2.3	1.2 to 1.2	1	ppb	60		No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	4.5	4.5 to 4.5	1	ppb	80		No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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	2013	1.4	0.2 to 2.76	9	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2013	2.34	1.5 to 2.8	9	ppb	30	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	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Antimony	2018	4	4 to 4	11	ppb	6	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium	2018	0.12	0.85 to 0.14	9	ppb	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2018	0.11	0.1 to 0.12	10	ppm	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2018	0.49	0.15 to 1.1	9	ppm	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2018	4	4 to 4	20	ppb	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Secondary Contaminants**

**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.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2018	5.27	3.9 to 14.3	9	ppm	N/A

Unregulated Contaminants***

EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3). Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) (<http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod>) Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR3 sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range	Sample Size	Unit of Measure
17-ALPHA-ETHYNTLESTRADIOL	2015	<0.0009		18	(ug/L) ²
17-BETA-ESTRADIOL	2015	<0.0004		18	(ug/L) ²
4-ANDROSTENE-3,17-DIONE	2015	<0.0003		18	(ug/L) ²
EQUILIN	2015	<0.004		18	(ug/L) ²
ESTRIOL	2015	<0.0008		18	(ug/L) ²
ESTRONE	2015	<0.002		18	(ug/L) ²
TESTOSTERONE	2015	<0.0001		18	(ug/L) ²

***More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR3 monitoring can be found at: <http://www.drinktap.org/water-info/whats-in-my-water/unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.aspx>. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: <http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule> or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contact.cfm>.

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

It was identified by the CDPHE in June of 2018, that the City of Gunnison as your water provider, failed to maintain an acceptable written plan in regards to our storage tank inventory and inspections. While inspections were identified as taking place in an acceptable time frame, the accumulative documentation of the storage tanks and their inspections were not to CDPHE standards.

This violation had zero adverse health effects to your drinking water, and the population as a whole does not need to seek out any alternative potable water sources. This CDPHE violation is classified as a F.330 Management violation only. No sanitary defects were identified and no action from the consumer is required, this section stands as a public notification and your drinking water is not at risk.

In response to the Tier 3 Violation of the Storage Tank Inspection Plan (11.28(4)(a) issued by the CDPHE to the City of Gunnison Municipal Water Department, immediate action was taken to resolve the issue. Prior to the release of the Sanitary Survey conducted by the CDPHE on July 20th 2018, a revised Storage Tank Inspection Plan was submitted to, and approved by the CDPHE. This violation was not identified to have any sanitary defects, and all administrative corrections have taken place.

