# THE CONSOLIDATED MUTUAL WATER COMPANY / MAPLE GROVE SYSTEM 2021 Drinking Water Quality Report

**Covering Data For Calendar Year 2020** 

Public Water System ID: CO0130020

### 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 The Consolidated Mutual Water Company at 303-238-0451 or <a href="mailto:info@cmwc.net">info@cmwc.net</a> with any questions or public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system(s) (either attached or included in this report) for additional information about your drinking water.

#### **General Information**

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably 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 visiting epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

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 drinking water sources (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 animals' presence or 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 can naturally occur or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- •Pesticides and herbicides: may come from various 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, may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the

number of specific 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 protections for public health.

#### **Lead in Drinking Water**

If present, elevated lead levels can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). Lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community due to 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

#### Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment may have 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 wqcdcompliance.com/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports." Search the table using 130020, CONSOLIDATED MUTUAL MAPLE GROVE, or by contacting The Consolidated Mutual Water Company at 303-238-0451 or info@cmwc.net. 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 happen. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats helping us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. Also, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. See the next page for potential sources of contamination in our source water area.

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, learn more about our system or 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**

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
FAIRMOUNT RESERVOIR EMERGENCY INTAKE (Surface	
Water-Intake)	EPA Hazardous Waste Generators, EPA Toxic Release Inventory
WELTON RESERVOIR EMERGENCY INTAKE (Surface Water-	Sites, Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank
Intake)	Sites, Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites, Other Facilities,
SMART RESERVOIR (Surface Water-Reservoir)	Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, High-Intensity
MAPLE GROVE RESERVOIR INTAKE (Surface Water-Intake)	Residential, Low-Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational
CONS MUT NO 2 DENVER WATER (Surface Water-Consecutive	Grasses, Row Crops, Fallow, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest,
Connection)	Septic Systems, Road Miles

## **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 an MCL or TT.
- **Non-Health-Based** A violation that is not an MCL or TT.
- Action Level (AL) The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements if
  exceeded.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the 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 health risk. 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 health risk. 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) brings a non-compliant water system back into compliance.
- Variance and Exemptions (V/E) Department permission not to meet an 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 above 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 why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

## **Detected Contaminants**

CONSOLIDATED MUTUAL MAPLE GROVE routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) shows all detections found from January 1 to December 31, 2020, unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor specific contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. The system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, maybe more than one year old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

## 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 <u>OR</u>

If the 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	Period	Results	Number of Samples Below-Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chloramine	December 2020	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	25	No	4.0 ppm

	Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System										
Contaminant Name	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	08/17/2020 to 09/16/2020	0.15	62	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits			
Lead	08/17/2020 to 09/16/2020	7.2	62	ppb	15	2	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	MCL Violati on	Typical Sources		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	8.07	2.8 to 12.7	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	A byproduct of drinking water disinfection		
Total Trihalometha nes (TTHM)	2020	19.01	15.4 to 23.9	16	ppb	80	N/A	No	A byproduct of drinking water disinfection		
Chlorite	2020	0.37	0.26 to 0.52	12	ppb	1.0	.8	No	A byproduct of drinking water disinfection		

	Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System										
Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources						
Turbidity	Date/Month: Jul	Highest single measurement: 0.222 NTU	Maximum 0.5 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff						
Turbidity	Month: Jul	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 98 %	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.1 NTU	No	Soil Runoff						

Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant	Year	Average	Range	Sample	Unit of	MCL	MCLG	MCL	Typical Sources
Name			Low – High	Size	Measure			Violation	
Gross Alpha	2019	3.8	3.8 to 3.8	1	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of
									natural deposits
Combined	2019	0.58	0.58 to 0.58	1	ppb	30	0	No	Erosion of
Uranium									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	2020	0.05	0.05 to 0.05	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits			
Chromium	2020	2	2 to 2	1	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits			
Fluoride	2020	0.41	0.41 to 0.41	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories			
Selenium	2020	1	1 to 1	1	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines			

## **Secondary Contaminants\*\***

\*\*Secondary standards are <u>non-enforceable</u> 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	2020	57.8	57.8 to 57.8	1	ppm	N/A

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

**No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions**