Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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 microbes.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

90th Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

NA: Not applicable *RAA:* Running annual average

PPM (parts per million): milligrams per liter (mg/L)

PPB (parts per billion): micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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 it 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. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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. 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 to infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or by visiting water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants.

Annual Water Quality Report

for the calendar year 2019

PWSID # CO-0-149717

SNOWMASS WATER & SANITATION DISTRICT

Snowmass Water & Sanitation District
PWSID # CO-0-149717
(970) 923-2056

What's the Quality of My Water?

Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.

The District is pleased to present you with 2019's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable drinking water supply. This water quality report covers January 1 through December 31, 2019. It describes the quality of the water supplied to your home. The water in Snowmass Village surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of Colorado and the U.S. EPA. All water suppliers are required to prepare these reports every year.

In 2019, the water treatment plant distributed 473.306 million gallons of water to customers. Snowmass Village relies on four surface water sources. East Snowmass Creek spring is the primary source, which is supplemented by East Snowmass Creek when demand requires. The West Fork of Brush Creek is another source and Snowmass Creek is the fourth source. Snowmass Creek is only used when demand is very high. A mix from Ziegler Reservoir was also online at various times during the year. This reservoir has 82 million gallons of water storage for Snowmass Village.

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 animal or human activity.

The water treatment plant in Snowmass Village treats your water by both filtration and disinfection. These methods remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may be present in the source water. Potential sources of contamination in the source water are derived from natural causes, such as runoff, weather, wildfire, wildlife, pasture, forest areas, septic systems and road surfaces. Contaminants that may be present include; microbial, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; inorganics, 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 & herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses; organic chemicals, 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; and radioactive materials, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and the EPA prescribe regulations to public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulates the limits in bottled water.

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided a Source Water Assessment (SWAP) for the water supply. This report provides an evaluation of potential contamination that **could** occur; it **does not** mean that the contamination **has or will** occur. This information allows the water treatment plant to evaluate the need to improve capabilities and prepare for future threats. In addition, this assessment provides a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. You may obtain more information about this assessment by visiting www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html or by contacting the water treatment plant Supervisor and Operator in Responsible Charge (ORC), Dean Wieser.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the water in Snowmass Village, feel free to contact us or attend a monthly Board meeting on the third Wednesday of each month at 9:00am at the District Office located at 0177 Clubhouse Drive. We want you to be informed about the services the District provides and the quality of water delivered to you each day.

Snowmass Water & Sanitation District is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. If you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

2019 Drinking Water Monitoring Results for Snowmass Water and Sanitation District

Contaminant	Unit	MCLG Health Goal	MCL EPA's Limits	Highest Level Detected	Range	Violation (Yes/No)	Year Sampled*	Potential Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity**	NTU	NA	TT=95% of samples less than 0.30 NTU	0.50 100% of samples met limits	NA	NO	2019	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.98	0.11-0.98	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive to promote strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.20	NA	NO	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper and Lead – Two sampling periods (Jan-June & July-Dec 40 samples each)								
Copper	ppm	0.194	1.3 = AL	0.21 (1st sampling 90th percentile) 0.31 (2nd sampling 90th percentile) All sites below AL			2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood deposits.
Lead	ppb	3.0	15 = AL	2.0 (1st sampling 90th percentile) 3.0 (2nd sampling 90th percentile) One site above AL in second sampling (July-Dec)			2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	0.78	0.71-0.78	NO	2019	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60	4.15 RAA	single sample	NO	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	0	80	4.85 RAA	single sample	NO	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

All results are from the 2019 monitoring year unless otherwise noted

otes:

- The State allows the monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of ese contaminants do not change frequently. Some data, though accurate, may be more than a year old.
– Turbidity is the cloudiness or haziness of a fluid. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system

2019 Drinking Water Monitoring Results for Snowmass Water and Sanitation District

Contaminant	Unit	MCLG Health Goal	MCL EPA's Limits	Highest Level Detected	Range	Violation (Yes/No)	Year Sampled*	Potential Source of Contamination
Radionuclides								
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	0	15	1.4	NA	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	1.0	NA	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.16	NA	NO	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	Ppb	50	50	1	NA	NO	2019	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

All results are from the 2019 monitoring year unless otherwise noted

Non-regulated Substances:		
Substance	**Unit**	**Level Detected or Range**
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	0.80
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	ppb	ND
Chloroform	ppb	4.0
Sodium*	ppm	3.2
pH of finished water		7.3 – 7.8
Hardness	ppm	73 – 105
	grains/gal	4.23 – 6.13

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants. All results are from the 2019 monitoring year, unless otherwise stated.

2019 Non-Health Based Violation:

These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there had been, the District would have notified you immediately. This is a violation of the consumer confidence report (CCR) due date.
The CCR was mailed to all customers by July 1st, 2019, however, the District failed to submit the 2018 CCR to the State by July 1st, 2019. It was submitted on August 12th, at that time the District returned to being in compliance.