

# Castle Pines Village Metropolitan District

## 2010 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For Calendar Year 2009

Public Water System ID # CO0118005

*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.

### General Information about Drinking Water

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

- **Radioactive contaminants**, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

### Our Water Source(s)

Source	Water Type
Well A10	Ground Water
Well De10	Ground Water
Well Lda10	Ground Water
Well A8	Ground Water
Well De8	Ground Water
Well A 4R	Ground Water
Well A12	Ground Water
Well De2	Ground Water
Well Lda12	Ground Water

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. You may obtain a copy of the report by visiting [www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html](http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html) or by contacting Jeff Coufal at 303-688-8330.

Potential sources of contamination in our source water area come from: Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Urban Recreational Grasses, Fallow, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Septic Systems, and Road miles.

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.

Please contact Jeff Coufal at 303-688-8330 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.

### **Terms and Abbreviations**

The following definitions will help you understand the terms and abbreviations used in this report:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (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 (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/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 (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L)** - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Action Level (AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The “Goal” is 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 Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The “Maximum Allowed” is 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 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 microbial contaminants.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA)** - An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.
- **Gross Alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN & U** - This is the gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222 and uranium.
- **Microscopic Particulate Analysis (MPA)** - An analysis of surface water organisms and indicators in water. This analysis can be used to determine performance of a surface water treatment plant or to determine the existence of surface water influence on a ground water well.
- **Below Detectible Limits (BDL)** – Certain contaminants have been tested for and either not detected and/or found to be below detectible limits.

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### **Detected Contaminants**

Castle Pines Village Metropolitan District 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, 2009 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. The “Range” column in the table(s) below will show a single value for those contaminants that were sampled only once. Violations, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

Note: Only detected contaminants appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, that means that Castle Pines Village Metropolitan District did not detect any contaminants in the last round of monitoring.

Organics and Inorganics	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	06/10/2009	0.12	0.12	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	10/14/2008	2.3	2.3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	03/16/2007	1	1	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
FLUORIDE	06/10/2009	0.92	0.92	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	03/17/2009	0.72	0.38 - 0.72	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	07/23/2007	0.025	0.016 - 0.025	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRITE	05/22/2007	0.01	0.0085 - 0.01	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM	10/14/2008	6.2	6.2	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Disinfection By-Products	Date	Average	Range	Highest RAA	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2008 - 2010	12.21	12.21	12	ppb	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2008 - 2010	13.56	4.92 - 22.2	22	ppb	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90 <sup>TH</sup> Percentile	Unit	AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2005 - 2007	0.11	ppm	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2005 - 2007	2	ppb	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	06/10/2009	2.9	2.9	pCi/L	5		Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	04/11/2007	3.7	2.7 - 3.7	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	03/16/2007	3.2	3.2	pCi/L	4	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
RADON	03/16/2007	420	420	pCi/L			

Secondary Contaminants(SC)/ Other Monitoring(OM)	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	Secondary Standards/ MCL
SODIUM (SC)	06/10/2009	16	16	mg/L	10000
TDS (SC)	03/16/2007	150	150	mg/L	500
ANTIMONY (OM)	06/10/2009	BDL		mg/L	.006
ARSENIC (OM)	06/10/2009	BDL		mg/L	.010
BERYLLIUM (OM)	06/10/2009	BDL		mg/L	.004
CADMIUM (OM)	06/10/2009	BDL		mg/L	.005
CHROMIUM (OM)	06/10/2009	BDL		mg/L	0.1
CYANIDE (OM)	06/10/2009	BDL		mg/L	0.2
ENDOTHALL (OM)	06/10/2009	BDL		µg/L	100
MERCURY (OM)	06/10/2009	BDL		mg/L	0.002
NICKEL (OM)	06/10/2009	BDL		mg/L	None
SELENIUM (OM)	06/10/2009	BDL		mg/L	0.05
THALLIUM (OM)	06/10/2009	BDL		mg/L	0.002
RADON (OM)	09/23/2009	430	120-430	pCi/L	None

**Secondary Contaminants (SC)** 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. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply. **Other Monitoring (OM)** standards are usually enforceable guidelines for contaminants, which were either voluntarily tested and met or fell within the acceptable range of EPA Standards. Or they were required by the State and were found to have no detectible contaminants.

### Health Information about Water Quality

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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 elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)426-4791.

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found in the soil throughout the United States. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can reach high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also be released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through the soil, radon entering the home through tap water will be, in most cases, a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air that contains radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water that contains radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is four (4) picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are relatively inexpensive. For additional information, call the state radon program at 303-692-3030 or call the EPA Radon Hotline 1-800-SOS-RADON.

### Violations

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2009			