COPPER MOUNTAIN CONSOLIDATED METROPOLITAN DISTRICT
2023 Drinking Water Quality Report
For Calendar Year 2022

Public Water System ID: CO0159030

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 Ed Pankevicius at 970-968-2390 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. This report will not be mailed out individually to each customer. You can find a full copy of the report at www.coppermtnmetro.com under the Water and Sanitation tab.

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 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 www.colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 159030, COPPER MOUNTAIN CONSOLIDATED MD, or by contacting Ed Pankevicius at 970-968-2390. 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

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
WELL NO 1A (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 2 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 4 (Groundwater-Well)	Underground Storage Tank Sites, Commercial/Industrial Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Deciduous and Evergreen Forest, Road Miles, Mining

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 90th 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.
- **BDL** – Below detection limit of laboratory test.

Detected Contaminants

COPPER MOUNTAIN CONSOLIDATED 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, 2022 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.

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System

Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	TT Requirement	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Free Chlorine	2022	0.58 – 1.22 ppm	0.2 – 4.0 ppm	0	75	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Microorganisms Sampled in the Distribution System

Name	Time Period	Results	Sample Size	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Coliform Bacteria	2022	0	72	No	Bacteriological contamination from soil, surface water, human and animal wastes

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System

Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	1.5	1.5-1.5	1	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	8.9	8.9 to 8.9	1	ppb	80	N/A	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	2021	1.7	1.7 to 1.7	1	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2021	1.4	1.4 to 1.4	1	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2021	2	2 to 2	1	ppb	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	**Time Period**	**90th Percentile**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of Measure**	**90th Percentile AL**	**Sample Sites Above AL**	**90th Percentile AL Exceedance**	**Typical Sources**
Copper	6/1/2022-9/30/2022	0.36	24	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	6/1/2022-9/30/2022	4.2	24	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
There was an additional Lead and Copper sample collected in 2022 that were analyzed at the request of the property owners or managers. These results are not included in the numbers above because they were not designated as official Lead & Copper sites by CDPHE, or the samples were repeated from the same property. The latter samples with higher results were submitted as compliance samples.								

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**
Nitrate	2022	0.25	0.2 to 0.3	2	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	2021	BDL	BDL	1	ppm	1	1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2021	BDL	BDL	1	ppm	4	MCLG = 4 Secondary MCL = 2	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive used by some treatment facilities
Molybdenum	2020	0.72	<0.5 to 1.8	42	ppb	Not Regulated	MCLG = not established EPA Health Advisory Level = 40	N/A	Mining wastes

Inorganic Chemical Group Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System (1 Samples in 2021 - 11 Analytes Each)						
Chemical Name	**Average**	**Range Low – High**	**Unit of Measure**	**MCL**	**MCL Violation**	**Typical Sources**
Barium	0.246	0.246-0.246	ppm	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2	2-2	ppb	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	2	2-2	ppb	N/A	N/A	Leaching from pipes and fittings; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	8.9	8.9-8.9	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; addition of water treatment chemicals; leaching from sewage; infiltration from road salt
The following results were Below Detection Limit: Antimony | Arsenic | Beryllium | Cadmium | Mercury | Selenium | Thallium						

Synthetic Organic Chemical Group Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System (1 Samples in 2021 - 31 Analytes Each)
All of the results were Below Detection Limit: 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane | 2,4,5-tp | 2,4-d | aldicarb | aldicarb sulfone | aldicarb sulfoxide | atrazine | benzo(a)pyrene | bhcgamma | carbofuran | chlordane | dalapon | di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate | di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | dinoseb | diquat | endothall | endrin | ethylene dibromide | heptachlor | heptachlor epoxide | hexachlorobenzene | hexachlorocyclopentadiene | lasso | methoxychlor | oxamyl | pentachlorophenol | picloram | simazine | polychlorinated biphenyls (pcb) | toxaphene

Volatile Organic Chemical Group Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System (1 Samples in 2022 - 21 Analytes Each)
All of the results were Below Detection Limit: 1,1,1-trichloroethane | 1,1,2-trichloroethane | 1,1-dichloroethylene | 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene | 1,2-dichloroethane | 1,2-dichloropropane | benzene | carbon tetrachloride | chlorobenzene | cis-1,2-dichloroethylene | dichloromethane | ethylbenzene | o-dichlorobenzene | p-dichlorobenzene | styrene | tetrachloroethylene | toluene | trans-1,2-dichloroethylene | trichloroethylene | vinyl chloride | xylenes (total)

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**
pH	2022	7.4	6.8 to 7.7	36	---	6.5 to 8.5
Total Dissolved Solids	2022	217	198 to 231	4	ppm	500

Water Hardness in the Distribution System						
Analyte	**Year**	**Average**	**Range Low – High**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of Measure**	**Classification**
Total Calcium	2021	44	44 to 44	1	ppm	N/A
Total Magnesium	2021	3.84	3.84 to 3.84	1	ppm	N/A
Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	2021	125.6	125.6 to 125.6	1	ppm	Hard

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

COPPER MOUNTAIN CONSOLIDATED METROPOLITAN DISTRICT did not have any violations or public notice requirements in 2022.