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BONE MESA DOMESTIC WD 2014 Drinking Water Quality Report
For Calendar Year 2013

Public Water System ID: CO0115152

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 JOHN CLAWSON at 970-527-6875 with any questions about the Drinking Consumer Confidence Rule (CCR) or for public participation opportunities that may affect the 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 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 DELTA County and find 115152; BONE MESA DOMESTIC WD or by contacting JOHN CLAWSON at 970-527-6875. 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 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.

Our Water Sources

Source	Source Type	Water Type	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
MAYS SPRING BOX	Spring	GU	Deciduous, Evergreen and Mixed Forest, Wildlife, Wildfire and natural occurring storm events.
GILWICK SPRING	Spring	GU	Deciduous, Evergreen and Mixed Forest, Wildlife, Wildfire and natural occurring storm events.

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.
- **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.
- **Parts per trillion = Nanograms per liter (ppt = ng/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 = Picograms per liter (ppq = pg/L)** – One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Does not apply or not available.

Detected Contaminants

BONE MESA DOMESTIC WD 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, 2013 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 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

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	07/17/2012 to 07/17/2012	0.17	5	ppm	1.3		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	07/17/2012 to 07/17/2012	3	5	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 of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Highest Compliance Value	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2013	14.6	13.9 to 15.3	2	ppb	60	N/A		No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2013	12.65	12.5 to 12.8	2	ppb	80	N/A		No	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: 2013 Feb	Highest single measurement: 3.951 NTU 93% of samples under 1 NTU	Maximum 5 NTU for any single measurement; 95% of all samples under 1 NTU	Yes	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Apr	Highest single measurement: 2.963 NTU 88% of samples under 1 NTU	Maximum 5 NTU for any single sample and at least 95% of all samples must be less than 1 NTU	Yes	Soil Runoff

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	2011	0.45	0 to 1.2	4	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2011	0.18	0 to 0.5	4	pCi/L	5	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**	**MCLG**	**MCL Violation**	**Typical Sources**
Barium	2011	0.01	0 to 0.01	4	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2013	0.67	0.65 to 0.69	4	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2011	0.25	0 to 0.99	4	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Volatile Organic 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**
Ethylbenzene	2013	0.85	0 to 1.7	2	ppb	700	700	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; paint
Xylenes	2013	4.65	0 to 9.3	2	ppb	10,000	10,000	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories; paint

Unregulated or 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**
Total Dissolved Solids	2011	77.25	54 to 96	4	ppm	500

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

Violations					
Name	**Category**	**Time Period**	**Health Effects**	**Compliance Value**	**TT Level or MCL**
TURBIDITY	MONTHLY COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1) - TT	04/01/2013 - 04/30/2013	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.	0 N/A	N/A

TURBIDITY	MONTHLY COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1) - TT	02/01/2013 - 02/28/2013	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.	0 N/A	N/A
CHLORINE	MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER) - MON	03/01/2014 – 03/31/2014	N/A	N/A	N/A
CHLORINE	MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER) - MON	02/01/2014 – 02/28/2014	N/A	N/A	N/A
CHLORINE	MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER) - MON	01/01/2014 – 01/31/2014	N/A	N/A	N/A
CHLORINE	MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER) - MON	12/01/2013 - 12/31/2013	N/A	N/A	N/A
CHLORINE	MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER) - MON	11/01/2013 - 11/30/2013	N/A	N/A	N/A
CHLORINE	MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER) - MON	10/01/2013 - 10/31/2013	N/A	N/A	N/A
CHLORINE	MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER) - MON	09/01/2013 - 09/30/2013	N/A	N/A	N/A
CHLORINE	MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER) - MON	08/01/2013 - 08/31/2013	N/A	N/A	N/A
CHLORINE	MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER) - MON	07/01/2013 - 07/31/2013	N/A	N/A	N/A
CHLORINE	MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER) - MON	06/01/2013 - 06/30/2013	N/A	N/A	N/A
Additional Violation Information					

Note: If any violation relates to failing to install adequate filtration or disinfection equipment or processes, or have had a failure of such equipment or processes then the water may be inadequately treated. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Explanation of the violation(s) and the steps taken to resolve them:
Turbidity violations for February and April 2013, at the Gelwick treatment plant, were the result of broken transmission lines upstream from the treatment plant. As required by the state of Colorado CDPHE, Bone Mesa Water will have the treatment process at the Gelwick treatment plant revaluated by a professional engineer as to eliminate this type of violation in the future.
Chlorine monitoring violation 06/01/2013 - 03/31/2014 Mays treatment plant, was the result of financial restraints and the inability to discharge water from the mays treatment plant in freezing temperatures. Bone mesa water has purchased and installed a chlorine analyzer to measure chlorine residual at entry point 008 at least once per day as required by the state of Colorado CDPHE.