

**TOWAOC, COLORADO
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE
DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
2017**

**(For Safe Drinking Water Act compliance sample results collected during 2016)
PWS ID # 080890010**

What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that owners of community drinking water systems, such as the Ute Mountain Tribe, prepare a report each year that summarizes the quality of their drinking water. The report must be available for customers of the water system to review.

Is My Water Safe?

Yes. In 2016, your tap water met almost all U.S. EPA, Tribal, and State drinking water standards, as enforced through the Safe Drinking Water Act. The Ute Mountain Ute Public Works Department vigilantly safeguards the water supply. Exceedances of standards, or violations, are described below with the type of corrective action taken.

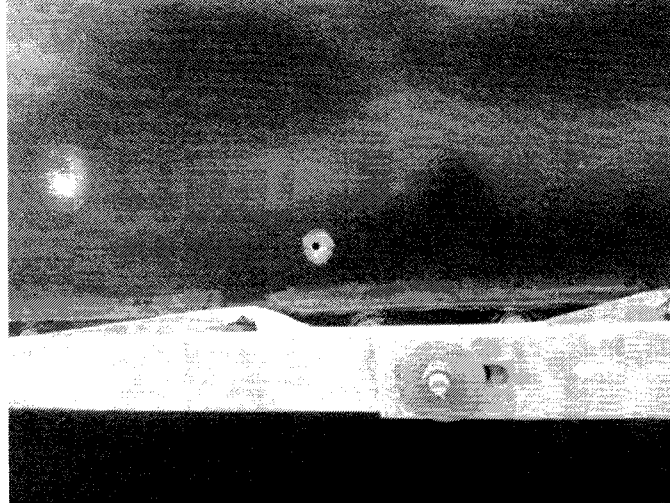
Where does the drinking water in Towaoc come from?

The City of Cortez treats water from Mc Phee Reservoir at their drinking water treatment plant on County Road N. The treated water from Cortez is transported via pipeline to three storage tanks at the top of Mountain Sage Road where it is re-chlorinated before entering the distribution system in Towaoc. All surface water that is to be consumed by the public, such as the water from McPhee Reservoir, must have a residual chlorine concentration of at least 0.2 parts per million to prevent contamination by disease causing microorganisms.

What is the current condition of the drinking water system?

All three water storage tanks in Towaoc are relatively new (2004, 1995 and 1985 respectively) and in good condition. The Mancos Creek Community tank is also new (2006).

NOTE: VANDALISM OF WATER TANKS CONTINUES IN THE COMMUNITY. GRAFFITI, DAMAGE TO LADDERS AND FENCES AND EVEN DAMAGE FROM FIREARMS HARMS YOUR WATER SYSTEM. PLEASE HELP US TO STOP THIS ACTIVITY. THE PERPETRATORS OF THIS DAMAGE WILL BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE WHEN CAUGHT. THIS COSTS THE TRIBE MONEY AND STAFF TIME TO REPAIR. THIS IS YOUR WATER SOURCE, HELP TO PROTECT IT FOR THE SEVEN GENERATIONS TO COME!



Some of the water distribution lines are very old and made of cast iron, especially those serving the old BIA Campus and possibly along North Star Lane. Water that passes through these lines may pick up rust that affects its taste and stains fixtures. Rust is not necessarily a health hazard however. Certain zones of the water system also experience periodic low pressure that may affect water flavor or odor when lines have not been flushed recently. **The Tribe is working with the USDA Rural Development program in 2017-18 to implement upgrades to the water lines in Towaoc.**

What is the quality of the Towaoc drinking water?

With the exception of bacteria, lead and copper, disinfectant by-products, and asbestos the City of Cortez monitors the drinking water supplied to Towaoc for constituents regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The Ute Mountain Ute Public Works Department monitors the Towaoc drinking water for bacteria monthly. The City of Cortez summarizes monitoring results in its annual Consumer Confidence Report for all other parameters. This primary treatment and quality report can be obtained at the Towaoc Public Works Dept. and the Environmental Programs Department.

A new on-site chlorine generation system came online in January of 2016. This system refines and automates the secondary chlorination. The Operator maintains chlorine levels to optimize the balance of free and total chlorine to maintain required disinfectant concentrations, improve flavor, and reduce disinfectant by-products to the maximum extent. 3 Samples collected during routine quarterly monitoring of trihalomethanes (by-products of disinfection) exceeded the 80 ppb MCL. Chlorine levels were adjusted downward and lines flushed as a corrective action. The *Locational Running Annual Average* for the 3 sample locations were all within acceptable limits.

Who do I contact if I have questions about my drinking water?

If you have questions about your drinking water you may call Lee Trabaudo in the Public Works Department 564-5490 (email: ltrabaudo@utemountain.org) or Scott Clow in the Environmental Programs Department, 564-5432 (email: sclow@utemountain.org).

Other Required Information about Health Effects

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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 (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials. The water can also pick up substances such as:

- (1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural operations and wildlife.
- (2) 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.
- (3) Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (4) Organic chemical contaminants, which can come from industrial processes, gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- (5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency establishes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Vulnerable Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

KEY TO THE WATER QUALITY TABLE

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no adverse health effects. MCLGs allow a margin of safety.

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

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

µg/l – micrograms per liter: Micrograms per liter is equivalent to parts per billion.

mg/L milligrams per liter: milligrams per liter is equivalent to parts per million.

< - A symbol meaning less than a given value which is usually the detection limit of an analytical method.

See following pages Labeled “Towaoc 2016-01”

Narrative Explanation of Results

Bacteria Monitoring Results:

Monthly bacteria monitoring in Towaoc is sampled at two points in the system. **One positive bacteria result was collected in Towaoc, per protocol, it was resampled with other samples in the pressure zone as well as increasing sample numbers the following month. The repeat samples were all clean and free of bacteria.**

** See also the 2016-17 City of Cortez Consumer Confidence Report for source water monitoring and assessment, attached.

Narrative Explanation of Results – Violations and MCL exceedances

1. **One positive fecal coliform samples were collected in 2016:**
 - a. Prescribed follow-up procedures for resampling were undertaken and the samples were clean. It is likely that it was a sampling error.
2. 3 Samples collected during routine quarterly monitoring of trihalomethanes (by-products of disinfection) exceeded the 80 ppb MCL.
 - a. Chlorine levels were adjusted downward and lines flushed as a corrective action. The **Locational Running Annual Average** for the 3 sample locations were all within acceptable limits.

Towaoc 2016-01

Contaminant Measured	DATE SAMPLED	LEVEL DETECTED	Units of Measure	MCL	MCLG	VIOLATION (TYPE)	MAJOR SOURCES AND NOTES ON RESULTS	
Total Coliform Bacteria								
Site 1 W. Mike Wash RD, PW office	1/28/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO		occurring in soil, human and animal feces.	
Gaming Commission, Yellow Hat Dr.	1/28/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO			
Site 1 W. Mike Wash RD, PW office	2/25/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO			
Gaming Commission, Yellow Hat Dr.	2/25/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO			
Site 1 W. Mike Wash RD, PW office	3/29/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO			
Gaming Commission, Yellow Hat Dr.	3/29/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO			
Site 1 W. Mike Wash RD, PW office	4/27/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO		Start RTCR	
Gaming Commission, Yellow Hat Dr.	4/27/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO		Start RTCR	
Tribal Office 125 W Mike Wash	5/25/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO			
Site 2 Casino, Yellow Hat Drive	5/25/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO			
1133 Green Cedar	6/30/16	Present	CFU		1		Total Coliform no ecoli sample error	
440 Yucca lane	6/30/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO			
1133 Green Cedar	7/1/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO		Resample	
1123 Green Cedar	7/1/16	0 CFU	1		0 No		Resample	
1258 Green Cedar	7/1/16	0 CFU	1		0 No		Resample	
Site 1 W. Mike Wash RD, PW office	7/27/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO			
Gaming Commission, Yellow Hat Dr.	7/27/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO			
Tribal Office 125 W Mike Wash	8/26/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO			
Site 2 Casino, Yellow Hat Drive	8/26/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO			
1133 Green Cedar	9/27/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO			
440 Yucca lane	9/27/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO			
Site 1 W. Mike Wash RD, PW office	10/26/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO			
Gaming Commission, Yellow Hat Dr.	10/26/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO			
Site 1 W. Mike Wash RD, PW office	11/30/16	0 CFU	1		0 NO			

Tribal Office 125 W Mike Wash	11/30/16	0 CFU	1	0 NO	
440 Yucca lane	12/27/16	0 CFU	1	0 NO	
1133 Green Cedar	12/27/16	0 CFU	1	0 NO	

Towaoc 2016-01 Disinfectant By-products

Contaminant Measured	DATE SAMPLED	LEVEL DETECTED	Units of Measure	MCL	MCLG	VIOLATION (TYPE)	MAJOR SOURCES AND NOTES ON RESULTS
Total HAA's	10/26/16	0 ug/L	60 na			NO	Sample Site SM-T1 (hydrant at system terminus)
Total THM's	10/26/16	70.7 ug/L	80 na			NO	chemicals formed by reaction of organic matter with chlorine
Total HAA's	10/26/16	47.4 ug/L	80	80	80	NO	Sample Site SM-E1 (entry point to system in vault Mt. Sage Rd.)
Total THM's	10/26/16	42 ug/L	80	80	80	NO	chemicals formed by reaction of organic matter with chlorine
Total HAA's	7/27/16	0 ug/L	60 na			NO	Sample Site SM-T1 (hydrant at system terminus)
Total THM's	7/27/16	92.9 ug/L	80 na			YES	Corrective Action taken-reduced chlorine levels, flushed line
Total HAA's	7/27/16	32 ug/L	80	80	80	NO	Sample Site SM-E1 (entry point to system in vault Mt. Sage Rd.)
Total THM's	7/27/16	52.9 ug/L	80	80	80	NO	chemicals formed by reaction of organic matter with chlorine
Total HAA's	7/27/16	2.8 ug/L	80	80	80		Visitor center at Tribal Park
Total THM's	7/27/16	91.5 ug/L	80	80	80	YES	Corrective Action taken-reduced chlorine levels, flushed line
Total HAA's	April-16	38.6 ug/L	60 na			NO	Sample Site SM-T1 (hydrant at system terminus)
Total THM's	April-16	88.1 ug/L	80 na			YES	Corrective Action taken-reduced chlorine levels, flushed line
Total HAA's	April-16	45.7 ug/L	80	80	80	NO	Sample Site SM-E1 (entry point to system in vault Mt. Sage Rd.)

Contaminant Measured	DATE	LEVEL	Units of	MCL	MCLG	VIOLATIO	SOURCES
Heavy Metals - Lead and Copper first draw flush samples	SAMPLED	DETECTED	Measure			(TYPE)	ON RESULTS
Lead	9/27/2016	<0.0005	mg/L	0.015 (ACTION LEVEL)	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems or very old lead water lines, naturally occurring deposits, mining waste
							Home # 1 - SL
Copper	9/27/2016	0.039	mg/L	1.3 (ACTION LEVEL)	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, naturally occurring deposits, mining waste
Lead	9/27/2016	<0.0005	mg/L	0.015	0	NO	Home # 1 - SL
Copper	9/27/2016	0.057	mg/L	1.3	0	NO	Home #2 - FW
Lead	9/27/2016	0.0457	mg/L	0.015	0	YES	Home #3 - DW
Copper	9/27/2016	0.222	mg/L	1.3	0	YES	Home #3 - DW
Lead	9/27/2016	0.0012	mg/L	0.015	0	NO	Home #4 - RW
Copper	9/27/2016	0.117	mg/L	1.3	0	NO	Home #4 - RW
Lead	9/27/2016	<0.0005	mg/L	0.015	0	NO	Home #5 - IW
Copper	9/27/2016	0.014	mg/L	1.3	0	NO	Home #5 - IW
MAJOR							
Contaminant Measured							
Heavy Metals - Lead and Copper first draw flush samples							

CITY OF CORTEZ
2017 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2016

Public Water System ID: CO0142200

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

The City of Cortez is pleased to present 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 City's Water Treatment Plant Superintendent, Richard Landreth, at 970-565-9824 with any questions about the Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (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 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. More information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. (1-800-426-4791).

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 Montezuma County and find 142200; Cortez City of, or by contacting Water Treatment Plant Superintendent Richard Landreth at 970-565-9824.

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

<u>Source</u>	<u>Source Type</u>	<u>Water Type</u>	<u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u>
MCPHEE RESERVOIR	Intake	Surface Water	Leaking storage tanks, both above & underground; Permitted wastewater discharge sites; Solid waste sites; Existing and abandoned mine sites; Commercial; Industrial, & transportation land uses; Residential uses; Urban recreational grasses; Row crops; Pasture and hay fields; Forest uses; Septic systems; Oil and gas wells; 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 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** – Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
- **Formal Enforcement Action** – 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** – 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** – 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.

Detected Contaminants

The City of Cortez routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) show all detections found during January 1 to December 31, 2016, 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	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	08/27/2014 to 08/27/2014	0.07	20	ppm	1.3		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	08/27/2014 to 08/27/2014	2.8	20	ppb	15	1	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)	2016	36.19	24.5 to 44	8	ppb	60	N/A		No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM)	2016	55.57	40.4 to 85.9	8	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: Apr	<u>Highest single</u> measurement: 0.25 NTU		Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement		No	Soil Runoff			
Turbidity	Date/Month: Oct	<u>Lowest monthly</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 99 %		In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU		No	Soil Runoff			
Disinfectants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System										
Disinfectant Name	Year	Number of Samples Above or Below Level	Sample Size	TT/MRDL Requirement	TT/MRDL Violation	Typical Sources				
Chlorine	2016	0	2196	TT = No more than 4 hours with a sample below 0.2 MG/L	No	Water additive used to control microbes				
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 OR if 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	Time Period	Results		Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL			
Chlorine	December 2016	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%		0	10	No	4.0 ppm			
Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water										
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	TT Minimum Ratio	TT Violation	Typical Sources		
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2016	1.41	1.05 to 2.56	12	Ratio	1.00	No	Naturally present in the environment		
*If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.										

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	2016	0.1	0.1 to 0.1	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2016	6.3	6.3 to 6.3	1	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2016	0.04	0.04 to 0.04	1	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2016	1.2	1.2 to 1.2	1	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

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
Sodium	2016	13.5	13.5 to 13.5	1	ppm	N/A

Unregulated Contaminants***

EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3). Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) (<http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod>) Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR3 sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure

***More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR3 monitoring can be found at: <http://www.drinktap.org/water-info/whats-in-my-water/unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.aspx>. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: <http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule> or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contact.cfm>.

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

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions