



Clifton Water District Annual Water Quality Report 2003

We are pleased to have the opportunity to share with you this summary of our water quality that was delivered to you in 2003. All water utilities are required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to publish an annual Water Quality Report. This report describes where your water comes from, what it contains and other information that can be useful to you as our customer.

In addition to the contents seen on the enclosed Water Quality Table,



the Clifton Water District tested for over 104 other contaminants that were not detected. The Clifton Water District had an average effluent turbidity of 0.042 NTU for 2003.

The Clifton Water District is dedicated to providing all of our customers with a high quality and safe water supply. If you have any questions about this report or any other concerns please feel free to contact Dale Tooker, Clifton Water District Manager, at 434-7328. or our Water Quality Laboratory at 434-7624. If you would like to attend our board meetings, they are held on the first Thursday, of every month, at 5:00 p.m., at the Water District Office located at 510 34 Rd, Clifton, Colorado.

Safe Water?

Clifton Water District's drinking water meets or exceeds all Environmental Protection Agency and Colorado Department of Health and Environment regulations. However, 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. 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



What are drinking water contaminants?

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 storm water 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 storm water 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.

Definitions:

mg/L – milligrams per liter or one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

ug/L – micrograms per liter or one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000.

pCi/L – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in the water.

NTU – nephelometric turbidity units is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

TT – treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

MCL – maximum contaminant level is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as are feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG – maximum contaminant level 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.

MRDLG – maximum residual disinfectant level goal is 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.

MRDL – maximum residual disinfectant level is the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

mrem/year – millirems per year are a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

RAA – Running annual average.

WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS 2003

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Unit	Level Detected	Violation y/n	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	5% of monthly samples positive	0	Absent or Present	Absent	N	40 samples per month	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon	TT	N/A	% Removed	4.2	N	RAA	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	TT	0	NTU	0.180	N	1/22/03	Soil Runoff
Lowest Monthly % of readings above the TT limits	TT	0	NTU	100%	N	Daily	Soil Runoff

Radiological Data

Beta/photon emitters	4	0	mrem/yr	3.1	N	8/7/01	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters	15	0	pCi/l	0	N	8/7/01	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	5	0	pCi/l	0.4	N	8/7/01	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper*

Copper	1300	1.3	ppb	0.117	N	2002 90 th Percentile	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	15	0	ppb	<0.002	N	2002 90 th Percentile	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminates

Barium	2000	2000	ppb	56	N	8/22/03	Discharge of drilling waters; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	1.00	N	9/7/03	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	0.108	N	9/9/03	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Inorganic Contaminates

Sodium	N/A	N/A	ppm	72	N	8/22/03	Erosion of natural deposits
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Volatile Organic Contaminates

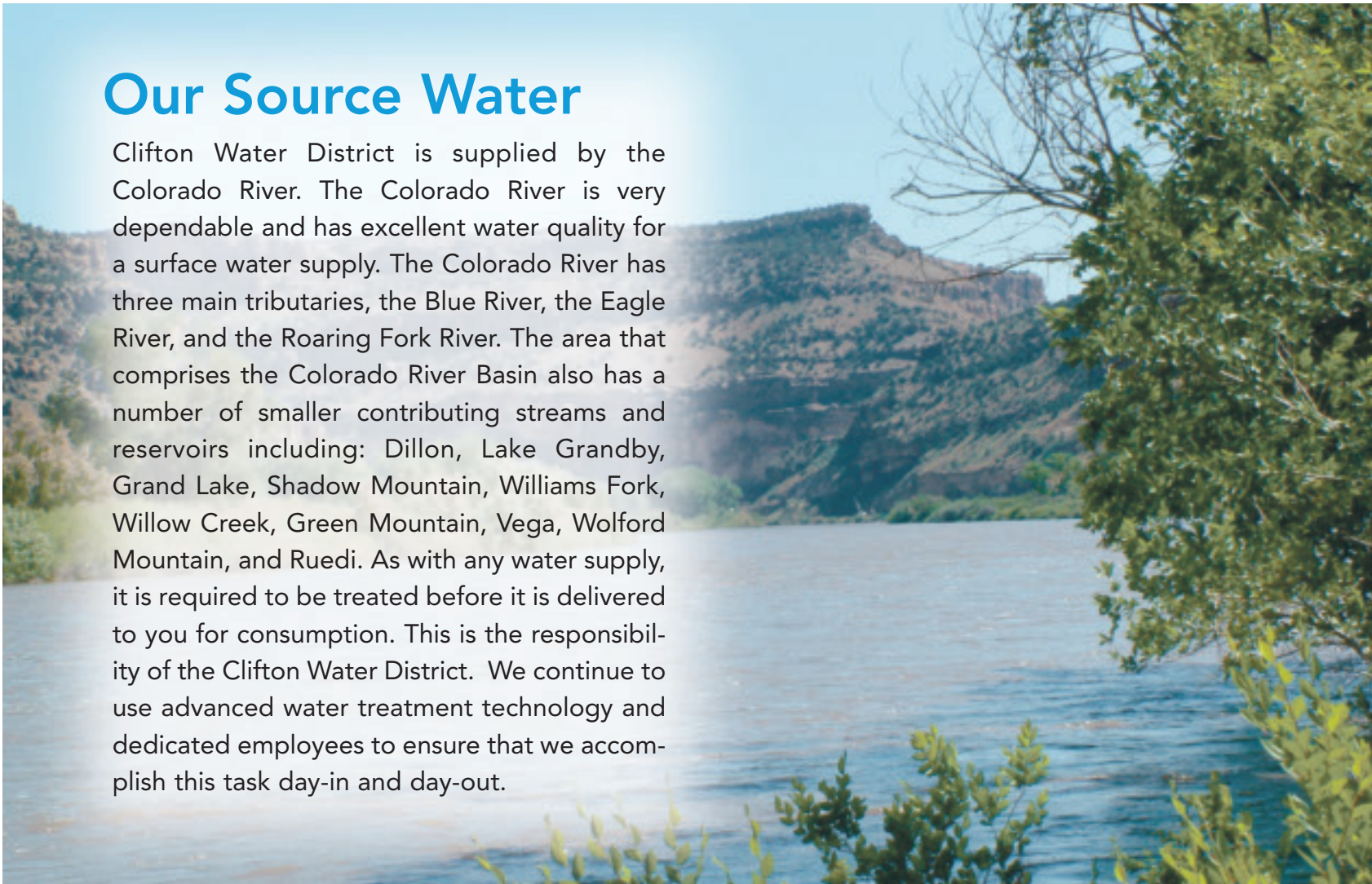
Chlorine	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	ppm	1.80	N	9/2/03	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids	60	N/A	ppb	17.22 Range 9.23 - 20.68	N	2003 RAA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	80	0	ppb	24.57 Range 12.70 - 41.13	N	2003 RAA	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Understanding the Water Quality Table

The Table above shows all of the EPA regulated substances that were detected in our water, even if it is only a minute concentration. The Table lists each of the contaminants, the sampling dates, whether or not the level is in violation, the amount detected, the unit of measurement, the maximum level allowed by law (MCL), the ideal goal (MCLG) and the sources of the contaminant. The most important areas of the Table are the Levels Detected and the definition of MCL and MCLG. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is the highest concentration of a contaminant that is allowed by law to be in the drinking water. The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.

Our Source Water

Clifton Water District is supplied by the Colorado River. The Colorado River is very dependable and has excellent water quality for a surface water supply. The Colorado River has three main tributaries, the Blue River, the Eagle River, and the Roaring Fork River. The area that comprises the Colorado River Basin also has a number of smaller contributing streams and reservoirs including: Dillon, Lake Grandby, Grand Lake, Shadow Mountain, Williams Fork, Willow Creek, Green Mountain, Vega, Wolford Mountain, and Ruedi. As with any water supply, it is required to be treated before it is delivered to you for consumption. This is the responsibility of the Clifton Water District. We continue to use advanced water treatment technology and dedicated employees to ensure that we accomplish this task day-in and day-out.



2003 Annual Water Quality Report

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