



METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

EDGEMONT RANCH
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

5972 CR 234, Durango, CO 81301

2023 ANNUAL
DRINKING WATER
QUALITY REPORT
(For Calendar Year 2022)

PWSID # CO0134200



5972 County Road 234
Durango, CO 81301
Phone: 970-259-3102

6-21-23

I am pleased to report to you our 2023 consumer report for Edgemont Ranch Metro District. In the following pages we are reporting all contaminants that have shown up in our drinking water in the past year. We test for around 90 possible contaminants and each contaminate has a testing schedule that may be monthly, quarterly, annually, 3,6 or nine years. Testing schedules are set by the EPA.

This past spring, we saw water run-off from the missionary ridge fire burn area from 2002. This elevated our dissolved solids and caused a rust color to our potable water. The water was filtered to Colorado drinking water standards but was aggressive in our distribution system and to our pressure control valves. We were able to flush this aggressive water out of the system but it took the water shed to clear up before we saw our water go back to normal. We are looking at stacking our sand filter differently to deal with the increased manganese and dissolved solids we encountered from the burn scar. It has been well over ten years from the last winter large enough to move fire water to us, but we remain susceptible to our watershed issues.

We continue our diligent work on the upkeep of our water rights. Two years ago, we completed our Florida river priority four right and that adds to our Florida ten and nine that we worked from in the past. We have completed our last water case for our storage rights for our treatment reservoir with the ability to refill the reservoir during the water year and process straight to the treatment plant rather than augmentation to river depletions only. This helps us in times of drought and when the river may be dry.

We are completing a new filter train that will be a one-micron fixed media filter that will be used to take the trident micro floc off line for the filter restacking. As we work through these infrastructure gymnastics it is with the intent of delivering the best water we can through all types of environmental situations. As we go from drought to flood, we are working to have a multifaceted approach to deliver the best water we can.

Thank you for taking the time to go through this report and please email me at robert@edgemonranch.com with any questions. Edgemont Metro is a great place to live, work and play and I work everyday to keep it that way.

Robert Ludwig Utilities Manager

EDGEMONT RANCH MD 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Covering Data For Calendar Year 2022

Public Water System ID: CO0134200

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 ROBERT P LUDWIG at robert@edgemontranch.com with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect 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 epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

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

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact ROBERT P LUDWIG at robert@edgemontranch.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at 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 wqcdcompliance.com/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using our system name or ID, or by contacting ROBERT P LUDWIG at . 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>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</u>	<u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u>
FLORIDA RIVER (Surface Water-Intake)	Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites, Other Facilities, Low Intensity Residential, Row Crops, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, 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 (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.

Detected Contaminants

EDGEMONT RANCH MD 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.

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.

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 <u>OR</u>						
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, 2022	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	2	No	4.0 ppm

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	08/19/2021 to 08/24/2021	0.1	10	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	08/19/2021 to 08/24/2021	1.2	10	ppb	15	0	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	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	8.75	7.9 to 10.2	4	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	48.4	34.6 to 59.9	4	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: May	<u>Highest single</u> measurement: 0.28 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Dec	<u>Lowest monthly</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100 %	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	No	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 Beta Particle Activity	2018	3.6	3.6 to 3.6	1	pCi/L*	50	0	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

*The MCL for Gross Beta Particle Activity is 4 mrem/year. Since there is no simple conversion between mrem/year and pCi/L EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Gross Beta Particle Activity.

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	2020	0.12	0.12 to 0.12	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2020	0.15	0.15 to 0.15	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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	2020	18.5	18.5 to 18.5	1	ppm	N/A



Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions

Edgemont Ranch Metro District

Wastewater Treatment

What Not To Flush

The toilet is a magical trash can. Simply toss, flush and your garbage is whooshed away to some watery netherworld, never to be seen again.

Or so we like to think. In fact, such practices, clog toilets, damage wastewater treatment facilities, necessitate expensive cleanups, create raw sewage overflows, harm marine animals and create toxic environmental issues.

With that in mind, here are the things that often end up in the sewer system, none of which have any business being there.

- **Baby Wipes:** Although these may be used to wipe your baby's bottom, they are not toilet paper. Baby wipes are thicker, sturdier, and do not break down easily, resulting in clogged systems.
- **Band-Aids:** Made of non-biodegradable materials, they easily tangle up with hair and fat to create blockages.
- **Chewing Gum:** Flushing what is basically an adhesive down the toilet is not a sound practice, for obvious reasons
- **Cigarette Butts:** Although they seem flushable, cigarette filters don't easily biodegrade and they are filled with chemicals, which leach into the wastewater.
- **Condoms:** Easy to flush, but not so easy on the sewer system. Condoms can inflate like balloons and cause fairly destructive obstructions.
- **Cosmetics:** Your old moisturizer and other beauty care products can be potentially toxic and disruptive to wastewater treatment plants.
- **Cotton Balls and Swabs:** Cotton doesn't break down easily, and although it may take a while for cotton products to accumulate into a clog, they are difficult to dislodge once they do.
- **Dental floss:** Seemingly innocent, dental floss is non-biodegradable and wraps around small clogs and tangles them into bigger masses.
- **Feminine Supplies:** The padding and absorbent nature of these products make them too thick for plumbing.
- **Disposable Diapers:** It's hard to believe that one could even get a diaper to flush down the toilet, yet that hasn't stopped sewage workers from finding systems clogged with disposable diapers.
- **Dryer Sheets:** They retain synthetic chemicals that can get into the wastewater system, and they are made from non-biodegradable materials.
- **Food Fat:** Grease and fat congeal once they cool down, turning into solid masses that block pipes and causes serious sewage problems

- **Food:** Although food is biodegradable, it can still lump together and cause clogs
- **Hair:** After cleaning your hairbrush, deposit the clump in the garbage not the toilet. It tangles, catches things, and clogs like crazy.
- **Paper Towels and Napkins:** Too sturdy for the pipes
- **Pets:** Yes, pets. Goldfish are commonly flushed, but small rodents (hamsters and gerbils) are also found in sewer systems. They're sturdy and they create clogs; consider a proper burial.
- **Prescription Medicines:** No, no, no. Marine life does not need to digest your old drugs, not to mention that flushed meds can work their way back into our drinking water. See the food and drug administration for disposing of unwanted medications.
<http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/ResourcesForYou/Consumers/BuyingUsingMedicineSafely/EnsuringSafeUseofMedicine/SafeDisposalofMedicines/default.htm>

This information was found on the Internet by simply searching, **what not to flush down the toilet.** Edgemont Ranch Metro District appreciates you taking the time to read through the list, and simply be aware of what we are flushing down the toilet.