

TOWN OF SILVERTHORNE 2010  
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report  
Calendar Year 2009 Public Water System ID# CO-0159095



*(Para nuestros usuarios de habla hispana, ésta es una información acerca del servicio y calidad del agua que les proveemos diariamente. Por favor, es importante que busquen ayuda en caso de no poder traducirla.)*

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.

**The Town of Silverthorne had no water quality violations in 2009**

**General Information about Drinking Water from the Colorado Department of Public Health:**

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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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. 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 can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

**Other Important Health Information about Water Quality:**

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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 elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

**The Town of Silverthorne Water Source is eight ground water wells in the Blue River Alluvium.**

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided the Town of Silverthorne with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply, you may obtain a copy of the report by visiting [www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html](http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html) or by contacting Chris Shelden at 970 513-4870 or Zach Margolis at 970-262-7344.

This Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening level evaluation of potential contamination that *could* occur. It does not mean that the contamination has occurred, or will occur. We have used this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities, and to prepare for future needs. This helps us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes and businesses. Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, to learn more about our system, to attend scheduled public meetings, or to ask any questions about this Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report. We want you, our customers, to be informed about both the services we provide and the high quality water we deliver to you every day.

Potential sources of contamination in our source water area include: aboveground, underground and leaking storage tanks; other facilities; transportation; residential; urban recreational grasses; deciduous forests; evergreen forests; mixed forests; septic systems; (and) road miles.

### Terms and Abbreviations

The following definitions will help you understand the terms and abbreviations used in this report:

- *Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)* one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- *Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L)* one part per billion corresponds to one minute in two thousand years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- *Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)* - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)* - The "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.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)*- The "Maximum Allowed" is 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.

The Town of Silverthorne routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in compliance with Federal and State laws. The following tables show all detections found in the period of January 1, 2009 to March 30th, 2010 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. The "Range" column in the tables below will show a single value for those contaminants that were sampled only once. Note: Only detected contaminants appear in this report.

Please call the Town of Silverthorne Water Department with any questions or comments at (970) 262-7344.

Organics and Inorganics	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	
BARIUM	3/18/2010	.14	0.084- 0.14	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
CADMIUM	3/18/2010	.14	BDL ó .14	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints	
FLUORIDE	3/18/2010	1.4	0.5 ó 1.4	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
NITRATE	12/4/2009	0.75	0.48 - 0.75	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/18/2010	0.6	0.26 - 0.6	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection By-Products	Date	Average	Range	Highest RAA	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2008 - 2010	1.60333	1.31 - 1.77	2	ppb	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes ( TTHMs)	2008 - 2010	6.8975	3.36 - 15.3	15	ppb	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90 <sup>TH</sup> Percentile	Unit	AL	Typical Source			
COPPER, FREE	2005 - 2007	1.2	ppm	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives			
LEAD	2005 - 2007	5.3	ppb	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits			
Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	
COMBINED URANIUM	5/28/2009	0.8	0.7 - 0.8	pCi/L	5		Erosion of natural deposits	
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	5/28/2009	1.1	0.8 - 1.1	ppb	30		Erosion of natural deposits	
Secondary Contaminants/ Other Monitoring	9/24/2009	2	0.6 - 2	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	Secondary Standard			
	5/28/2009	274	210 - 274	MG/L	500			