



Town of Silverthorne 2019 Drinking Water Quality Report For Calendar Year 2018

Public Water System ID: CO0159095

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

There were no violations or formal enforcement actions in 2018

Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact Chris Shelden at 970-389-5158 with any questions about the Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Rule (CCR)...

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...

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy...

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...

- 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...
Pesticides and herbicides: may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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.

Lead in Drinking Water

While no elevated lead levels have ever been detected in Silverthorne's water supply, 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...

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://wgcd.compliance.com/ccr.

Town of Silverthorne Water Sources and Potential Sources of Contamination

Table with 4 columns: Source, Source Type, Water Type, Potential Source(s) of Contamination. Lists wells 5, 6, A, B, C, D, E, F and their respective types and water sources.

Terms and Abbreviations

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant allowed 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.

Detected Contaminants

The Town of Silverthorne 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, 2018 unless otherwise noted.

Table: 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. Results for Chlorine in Dec 2018.

Table: Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System. Columns: Contaminant Name, Time Period, 90th Percentile, Sample Size, Unit of Measure, 90th Percentile AL, Sample Sites Above AL, 90th Percentile AL Exceedance, Typical Sources. Results for Copper.

Table: Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System. Columns: Name, Year, Average, Range Low-High, Sample Size, Unit of Measure, MCL, MCLG, MCL Violation, Typical Sources. Results for Haloacetic Acids and Trihalomethanes.

Table: Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System. Columns: Contaminant Name, Year, Average, Range Low-High, Sample Size, Unit of Measure, MCL, MCLG, MCL Violation, Typical Sources. Results for Gross Alpha and Radium.

Table: Inorganic Contaminants: Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System. Columns: Contaminant Name, Year, Average, Range Low-High, Sample Size, Unit of Measure, MCL, MCLG, MCL Violation, Typical Sources. Results for Barium, Fluoride, and Nitrate.

Table: Synthetic Organic Contaminants: Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System. Columns: Contaminant Name, Year, Average, Range Low-High, Sample Size, Unit of Measure, MCL, MCLG, MCL Violation, Typical Sources. Results for Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate.

Table: Volatile Organic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System. Columns: Contaminant Name, Year, Average, Range Low-High, Sample Size, Unit of Measure, MCL, MCLG, MCL Violation, Typical Sources. Results for Xylenes.

Table: 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. Results for Sodium and Total Dissolved Solids.