

ALPINE LAKES RANCH WATER INFORMATION

Alpine Lakes Ranch Water Sources

The sources of water to the Alpine Lakes Ranch Water System are listed below. The State is conducting source water assessments for all public water systems. To find out the status of the source water assessment for our system or to learn more about what you can do to help protect our drinking water sources, please call the Thomas Thorpe, Operator in Charge, Alpine Lakes Ranch Water Company (970-264-5253).

<u>Source Name</u>	<u>Source Type</u>	<u>Water Type</u>
ALPINE MEADOWS LOWER WELL	Well	Groundwater
ALPINE MEADOWS UPPER WELL	Well	Groundwater
ELK RIDGE #1 WELL	Well	Groundwater
ELK RIDGE #2 WELL	Well	Groundwater
HEADQUARTERS #1 WELL	Well	Groundwater
HEADQUARTERS #2 WELL	Well	Groundwater

Detected Contaminants

The State requires ALRWATCO 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. The following tables show the results of monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004 unless otherwise noted. Some of our data (e.g., for organic contaminants), though representative, is more than one year old.

Chemical Contaminants*

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exceedence</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCLG/ MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL/ MRDL</u>	<u>Likely Source</u>
Barium	6/15/2004	N	0.18	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	6/15/2004	N	13.00	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha emitters	8/10/2004	N	2.20	pCi/l	15		Erosion of natural deposits
	11/20/2003	N	1.90	pCi/l	15		

Contaminant	Date	Exceedence	Level	Unit	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Likely Source
Combined radium	11/20/2003	N	1.50	pCi/l	5		Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226	2/16/2004	N	0.90	pCi/L	5		Erosion of natural deposits
	11/20/2003	N	0.80	pCi/L	5		
Radium-228	2/16/2004	N	0.40	pCi/L	5		Erosion of natural deposits
	11/20/2003	N	0.90	pCi/L	5		
Sodium	6/15/2004	N	140.00	ppm	10000		Erosion of natural deposits
Solids, Total Dissolved (TDS)	2/16/2004	N	964.00	ppm	N/A		Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	8/10/2004	N	11.90	ppb	60		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate	6/15/2004	N	0.54	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper 90th Percentiles

Contaminant	Date	Level	Unit	MCLG	Action Level	Number of Homes Tested
Copper	7/1/2004-12/31/2004	1.50	ppm	1.3	1.3	10
Lead	7/1/2004-12/31/2004	10.00	ppb	0	15	10

* Definitions of Terms and Abbreviations

- *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 (µg/l)* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- *Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)* - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- *Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)* - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.
- *Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)* - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- *Action Level (AL)* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- *Treatment Technique (TT)* - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking 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.
- *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.
- *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