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Stay Informed: Please see inside for Consumer Confidence Report, Cross Connection Control Program, and more.

## Reporting Water Loss and Leaks

Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. To meet quality requirements, samples and testing occur throughout the system including laterals and in homes, at State mandated intervals.

An annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Colorado Department of Health and Environment is enclosed.

Tap owners are responsible for repairing private service line leaks or household leaks as soon as possible.



Wasted water means more water must be treated to replace it, thus incurring unnecessary costs. Please report any evidence of outside water pipeline leaks or breaks to 303-688-7072.

Also, please report any use of fire hydrants that appears to be unofficial business (other than Lookout Mountain Water District or Foothills Fire Protection District) to 303-526-2025 or 303-688-7072. Note vehicle make, model, color and license number if possible and exact time of day.

WWW.LOOKOUTMOUNTAINWATERDISTRICT.ORG

### Noteworthy News:

- Director John Roscoe serving the District for 24 Years, since 1988
- Due to a good winter and a lower demand and production, water conservation measures not planned for this summer!
- Good news: Water Loss Rates are down for 2011

### Inside this issue:

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# Lookout Mountain Water District Beaver Brook Currents

June 24, 2011

Summer 2011

## Water Loss Rates are Improving

The District has been working diligently on reducing actual water loss.

One way that loss was reduced was by replacing a very old section of main distribution pipeline that was prone to frequent breaks. The project was completed early last fall, replacing over 3,200 feet at a cost of \$103/linear feet.

Another way we are working on reducing water loss is by engaging the Lateral members, who account for over 80% of customers, in awareness about necessary maintenance, steps that are being taken to reduce water loss on laterals and improvement of their private laterals.

The District has undertaken an outreach campaign to the Lateral Members (see article below).



To further work on identifying water loss, the District has installed **master meters**, large diameter meters that measure flow at the connection point from the Main to the Lateral. This data allows us to compare the sum of

metered taps with the master meter, and discrepancies will be investigated.

The District has taken another step to further improve our knowledge of how much water loss is occurring and where it may be located—we installed two master meters on the Main Distribution Pipeline this past winter.

Initial results are promising: This year we are seeing loss rates reduced from the prior years average of 29% to 16% for the current year.

Reducing loss will be a continuing priority.

## Lateral Update

Most tap owners receive their water through a private Lateral system.

All members of Laterals were sent a letter in January regarding the responsibilities and issues regarding Laterals, which required a response to the District. We have heard

from many of the Laterals members. These issues are not easy to tackle, and will take patience and cooperation.

Many individuals have contacted us about working with their neighbors on these issues. Thanks to those who

have held meetings The District has received a formal response from the following Laterals:

- Westview
- Lehti-Hicks

All others, please respond.

# Individual Sewage Disposal Systems

All customers of the Lookout Mountain Water District treat their household wastewater through an Individual Sewage Disposal System (ISDS), in most cases this is commonly called a septic tank and a leaching field. LMWD requires that water users pump their septic tank once every two to four years; this resolution was adopted in 1997 and was a requirement of a water decree.

Source for ISDS information below: Jefferson County Department of Health and Environment 303-271-5755

Please see the Jefferson County website: [http://www.co.jefferson.co.us/health/health\\_T111\\_R56.htm](http://www.co.jefferson.co.us/health/health_T111_R56.htm)

### What is an individual sewage disposal system and how does it work?

The typical ISDS consists of a Septic Tank and Absorption Bed (sometimes called the leaching field). The septic tank is usually made of concrete or other durable materials. Most tanks will have a capacity of 1,000 gallons or more and will be divided into two compartments. Sewage (or effluent) from the dwelling flows through a building sewer and enters the first compartment of the tank. Here, bacterial decomposition occurs and materials which cannot be digested settle to the bottom as sludge or float to the top to form a scum layer.

The remaining liquid then flows into the second compartment of the tank through a series of baffles, where additional treatment occurs. Although most tanks are non-mechanical, some will have a motor or aerator which agitates the sewage. These mechanisms are an integral part of the tank and should not be removed or disconnected as this may seriously affect the operation of the system.

From the tank, the effluent is piped to the Absorption Bed and enters a series of perforated pipes bedded in gravel and underlying soil before flowing naturally back into the groundwater system. The filtering action of the soil removes most of the harmful bacteria. The result is a high degree of treatment occurring in a natural, environmentally sound process. Not all contaminants can be removed by these systems. Nitrates, a chemical by-product of human waste, are not removed and may impact the groundwater. Distance separation from wells and proper system maintenance is necessary to increase treatment effectiveness as well as the life span of the system.

### Care and Feeding of Your ISDS

One of the most important factors in proper ISDS operation is being careful of what goes into the system. An ISDS is designed to treat only household wastewater. Although typical household soaps and cleaners should not cause a problem, liquids such as paints, solvents, thinners, pesticides, or photographic chemicals should never be poured down the drain. These materials can damage your system and seriously pollute the groundwater. Likewise, items such as disposable diapers, cigarette butts, and sanitary napkins should be kept out of the system. Kitchen wastes such as bones, eggshells, and coffee grounds do not readily decompose and should be thrown out rather than put through the garbage grinder. Grease is probably the worst enemy of your ISDS; pans should be wiped clean prior to washing and excess grease or drippings should never be poured down the drain.

### Pumping and Cleaning the Tank

Since some materials in sewage cannot be decomposed, they must be periodically removed by a licensed systems cleaner who will pump this material from the tank. The pumper should also remove all of the water from the tank; this will allow a "rest period" for the leaching field. Failure to regularly pump the tank may result in sludge being carried into the leaching field where it can plug the soil pores and cause failure. Since repairing a failing absorption bed may cost many thousands of dollars, the cost of routine pumping represents a very reasonable investment in protecting your ISDS.



Recommended frequency for pumping/cleaning of tank in years:

Tank Size (Gallons)	Household Size (Number of People)					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
500	5.8	2.6	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.4
750	9.1	4.2	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.0
900	11.0	5.2	3.3	2.3	1.7	1.3
1000	12.4	5.9	3.7	2.6	2.0	1.5
1250	15.6	7.5	4.8	3.4	2.6	2.0
1500	18.9	9.1	5.9	4.2	3.3	2.6
1750	22.1	10.7	6.9	5.0	3.9	3.1
2000	25.4	12.4	8.0	5.9	4.5	3.7
2250	28.6	14.0	9.1	6.7	5.2	4.2
2500	31.9	15.6	10.2	7.5	5.9	4.8

# Cross Connection Control Program

### Introduction

The safety of our drinking water depends on the security of our public water system. We have invested in state-of-the-art processes to ensure that the water that we deliver to your home or business is safe and pathogen-free. The District and water users need to ensure that impurities cannot be introduced to the pipeline by any means. One way to do that is to eliminate the possibility of contamination through cross-connections to the system. Customers who are classified as Government and Commercial should plan to have an inspection completed, if they have not already been doing so on a regular basis.

Article 12 of the Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations states that a public water system shall have no uncontrolled cross-connections to a pipe, fixture, or supply, any of which contain water not meeting provisions of the drinking water regulations. A private water source, such as water from a well, must not be able to contact the public water.

A cross-connection is any point in a water distribution system where chemical, biological, or radiological contaminants may come into contact with potable water. During a backflow event, these contaminants can be drawn or pushed back into the potable water system. A backflow prevention device is installed at every point of cross-connection which prevents contaminated water from entering the potable water distribution system.

### Inspection

The certified cross-connection control technician's first responsibility is to the public. At the request of the consumer/owner, the technician has the responsibility of testing, inspecting, and repairing backflow prevention assemblies. All tests, inspections, and repairs must be made in accordance with Colorado and Lookout Mountain Water District approved procedures. The Lookout Mountain Water District has the right to inspect the premises served (or to be served) by the District for hazardous cross-connections.

Any hazardous cross-connection discovered to be uncontrolled will need to be corrected within ten days or the water service will be shut off. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment will be informed of the hazardous connection and the corrective action being taken.

### Installation and Backflow Prevention Devices

Customers are required to install and maintain backflow prevention devices on potentially hazardous connections, as stated in Article 12. Each cross-connection may require a different type of backflow prevention device, commensurate with the degree of hazard posed by the cross-connection. Our water system operator may grant approval of such devices.

### Common Cross-Connections and Backflow Prevention Devices

The following devices can be used for backflow prevention, if approved by the Colorado Department of Health and Environment:

Type of Cross-Connection	Backflow Prevention Device
Hose bib	Vacuum breaker
Fire sprinkler system	Double check valve assembly on water only line.
Solar system using potable water as heat source	Approved reduced pressure principal backflow assembly on branch lines carrying chemi-
Photographic processors and developers	Reduced pressure principal backflow assembly
Hot water boilers	Reduced pressure principal backflow assembly
Water hauler tank filling station	Air gap

### References

<http://www.bpecc.us/>

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/pdfs/crossconnection/crossconnection.pdf>

<http://water.epa.gov/drink/>

## Director John G. Roscoe, President of the Board

Since formation of the District, March 1988, through his current term, ending May, 2012, he will have served for 25 Years.

Mr. Roscoe and his wife have been residents of Panorama Estates on Lookout Mountain since 1978. Beginning in 1982, John Roscoe met with Margo Zallen, Bill Coors, Sam Jewell, Pete Bates, Tony Van Westrum, John Downs and others, forming the Beaver Brook Water Consumers Association (BBWCA). At this time the City of Golden had decided not to comply with the Clean Water Act as it applied to Lookout Mountain and threatened to leave the Lookout Mountain customers high and dry.

After six years of weekly conferences and many hours of work by these individuals and other volunteers, by 1988 the Service Plan was in place and the vote to form the LMWD was approved by 92% of eligible voters. Five of the BBWCA members were elected to become the original Board of Directors for LMWD, including John Roscoe. The District does not have term limits, and Mr. Roscoe has been elected to the Board for every consecutive four year term. We didn't check the Minutes, but we don't believe that he has ever missed a

Regular Board Meeting. He is always working on a few District projects in his spare time.

Mr. Roscoe received his BS in Mining Engineering from University of Nevada and completed his Professional Engineer (PE) Certification and U.S. Mineral Surveyor Commission several years later. His work includes mining and civil engineering, management, road and dam construction, water development, contract and financial negotiation, reclamation engineering, and oil production (operating and leasing) in Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Arizona and Texas, as well as with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in the western states. He is currently a member of the Society of Mining Engineers and the Panorama Estates Homeowners Association.

Mr. Roscoe notes that the physical replacement of the LMWD reservoirs and pipelines is economically challenging due to topography, elevation and distances (the District extends through a narrow corridor for about 12 miles). His concerns for the future operation of LMWD are:

- Eventual replacement of the main transmission pipeline
- Upgrading lateral connections to meet health codes
- Obtaining financing for future upgrades
- Coordination with lateral organizations who wish to upgrade
- Acquisition of firm yield water supplies to offset emergencies and/or future drought periods and offset senior calls
- Anticipation of the State Engineer's storage increase and runoff criteria
- Anticipation of possible "panic legislation" creating hardships for LMWD



Director Roscoe, with Dam Inspector Greg Hammer and other Directors and Certified Operator, Bryan McCarty, in 2006 at Upper Beaver Brook and Lower Beaver Brook Reservoirs.

The State Engineer's Office performs inspections of the District's three Dams.



Thank you Director Roscoe! We are grateful for your dedicated service to our community.

## Lookout Mountain Water District 2011 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) For Calendar Year 2010

Public Water System ID: CO0110026

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 **Benson Smith** at **303-670-3936** with any questions about the Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report or for public participation opportunities that may affect the 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).

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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, that 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

If present, 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 as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**Terms and Abbreviations**

Term	Abbreviation	Definition
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.
Treatment Technique	TT	A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level	AL	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.
Average of Individual Samples	No Abbreviation	The typical value. Mathematically it is the sum of values divided by the number of samples.
Range of Individual Samples	No Abbreviation	The lowest value to the highest value.
Number of Samples	No Abbreviation	The number or count of values.
Gross Alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN & U	No Abbreviation	This is the gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222 and uranium.
Microscopic Particulate Analysis	MPA	An analysis of surface water organisms and indicators in water. This analysis can be used to determine performance of a surface water treatment plant or to determine the existence of surface water influence on a ground water well.
Variance and Exemptions	V/E	Department permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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.
Parts per trillion = Nanograms per liter	ppt = 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 = Picograms per liter	ppq = 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.
Not Applicable	N/A	Not Applicable
Violation	No Abbreviation	A failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
Formal Enforcement Action	No Abbreviation	An escalated action taken by the State (due to the number and/or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance by a certain time, with an enforceable consequence if the schedule is not met.

**Highland Rescue Team Ambulance District**



Our neighboring special district, Highland Rescue Team Ambulance District, has offered the Water District a location to meet and hold Board Meetings for many years. The

Team is in the process of undertaking a remodel to the station, part of which will greatly improve the meeting space, including a public access to the station and training room and a parking lot.

During parts of the construction phase, the Water District Board Meetings may need to be relocated. Notices will be posted as soon as the timeline is known.

**Please join us in supporting their efforts as they improve the home base of a great community service organization.**

**Meetings and Board of Directors**

**Meetings**

The Board of Directors normally meets on the second Monday of the month at 8:30 a.m. at 317 S. Lookout Mountain Road (Highland Rescue Team Ambulance Station). As always, meetings are open to the public. The Meeting Schedule for the year is posted at the HRT Ambulance Station as well as on our web site.

**Regular Election  
May 8, 2012**

The Election will likely be conducted by Mail Ballot for the upcoming May Election. At his time, three Directors' positions are scheduled to be on the ballot, each for four year terms. Check our website for updates.

**Board of Directors  
(with Current Terms)**

- John G. Roscoe  
(2008 to 2012)
- H. Court Young  
(2008 to 2012)
- Don Ranta  
(2008 to 2012)
- Mark Mancini  
(2010 to 2014)
- Verl Murugaverl  
(2010 to 2014)



**See Page 4 about our Director since 1988, President John Roscoe**

**Automatic Payment Service (APS)**

The District offers payment by direct debit to your financial institution's account.

**How does it work?**

You sign an authorization directing your bank to make an electronic payment to the District each billing cycle. The electronic payment is proc-

essed very similarly to how a check is processed between our bank's account and your account.

Your bill arrives to your home showing your water charges and the date that they will be paid out of your financial institution's account. Your bill will remind you "no payment due" since it will be

paid automatically on the due date. This is a good time to record the amount in your register.

You can cancel a direct payment at any time, as long as we have enough time to make the change with the financial institutions. About 20% of our customers already use APS.

*Stop writing that check and save a stamp and an envelope six times a year!*

*Sign up for APS!*

Secondary Contaminants**						
Analyte Name	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
MPA WTP RAW AND FINISHED	2008	N/A	5.2 - 5.2	1	Units	N/A
SODIUM	2008	8.5	8.5 - 8.5	1	ppm	N/A

\*\*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. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.

### Violation(s) and Formal Enforcement Action(s)

Violations
No Violations to Report

Formal Enforcement Actions
No Formal Enforcement Actions to Report

### Our Water Source(s)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. You may obtain a copy of the report by visiting <http://www.cdphc.state.co.us/wq/sw/swapreports/swapreports.html>, clicking on **Clear Creek** County and selecting **110026; Lookout Mountain WD** or by contacting **Benson Smith** at **303-670-3936**. For general information about Source Water Assessment please visit <http://www.cdphc.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html>.

Potential sources of contamination in our source water area come from:

Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites; as well as from the following Land Use/Land Cover Types: Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Deciduous and Evergreen Forest, also Septic Systems and Road Miles.

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.

Please contact **Benson Smith** at **303-670-3936** to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Consumer Confidence 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.

Water Sources			
Source	Source Type	Water Type	Location
LOWER BEAVER BROOK RESERVOIR	Intake	Surface Water	1345 Beaver Brook Road, Evergreen, CO

## Detected Contaminant(s)

Lookout Mountain WD 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, 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. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report. Any additional information may be found in the final 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, that means that Lookout Mountain WD did not detect any contaminants in the last round of monitoring.**

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System									
Analyte Name	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	Action Level	Sample Sites Above Action Level	AL or TT Violation?	Typical Sources	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the Action Level (unless specified as short-term)
COPPER	01/01/2008 to 12/31/2010	0.27	10	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
LEAD	01/01/2008 to 12/31/2010	5	10	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Disinfection By Products (TTHMs, HAA5, and Chlorite) Sampled in the Distribution System										
Analyte Name	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation?	Typical Sources	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL (unless specified as short-term)
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2010	59.952	43.4 - 86.81	4	ppb	60	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
TTHM	2010	54.75	39.6 - 69.8	4	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Analyte Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation?	Typical Sources	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the TT Level (unless specified as short-term)			
TURBIDITY	Date:	Highest single measurement: 0.30 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.			
TURBIDITY	Month: December, 2010	Lowest monthly 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	See Above			

Regulated Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System										
Analyte Name	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation?	Typical Sources	Potential Health Effects from Long-Term Exposure Above the MCL (unless specified as short-term)
BARIUM	2008	0.018	0.018 - 0.018	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
FLUORIDE	2010	0.16	0.16 - 0.16	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
NITRATE	2010	0.06	0.06 - 0.06	1	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
NITRATE-NITRITE	2008	0.08	0.08 - 0.08	1	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate-nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

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