

MINTURN TOWN OF 2019 Drinking Water Quality Report For Calendar Year 2018

Public Water System ID: CO0119510

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 Michelle Metteer at 970-827-5645 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 <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants>.

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

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>.

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 www.colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 119510, MINTURN TOWN OF, or by contacting JAY BRUNVAND at 970-827-5645. 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>
CROSS CREEK (Surface Water-Intake) WELL NO 3 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 4 (Groundwater-Well)	EPA Superfund Sites, EPA Chemical Inventory/Storage Sites, Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, 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

MINTURN TOWN OF 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. 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 <i>OR</i>						
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, 2018	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	3	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	08/10/2018 to 09/21/2018	0.63	12	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	08/10/2018 to 09/21/2018	2	12	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)	2018	26.78	9.2 to 38.7	4	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	20.9	4.1 to 44.8	4	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System
(Chlorine/Chloramine Row is Optional, Chlorine Dioxide Row is Required)

Disinfectant Name	Year	Number of Samples Above or Below Level	Sample Size	TT/MRDL Requirement	TT/MRDL Violation	Typical Sources
Chlorine/Chloramine	2018	0	1475	TT = No more than 4 hours with a sample below 0.2 MG/L	No	Water additive used to control microbes

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: Apr	<u>Highest single</u> measurement: 1.59 NTU	Maximum 5 NTU for any single measurement	Yes	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Apr	<u>Lowest monthly</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 68 %	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 1 NTU	Yes	Soil Runoff

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	2018	0.01	0.01 to 0.01	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2018	0.2	0.2 to 0.2	1	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Cryptosporidium and Raw Source Water E. coli			
Contaminant Name	Year	Number of Positives	Sample Size
E. Coli	2018	10	19

Secondary Contaminants**						
**Secondary standards are <u>non-enforceable</u> 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	2018	3.2	3.2 to 3.2	1	ppm	N/A



Violations, Significant Deficiencies, Backflow/Cross-Connection, and Formal Enforcement Actions

Violations					
Name	Category	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
TURBIDITY	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - NON-HEALTH-BASED	09/01/2018 - 09/30/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
TURBIDITY	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - NON-HEALTH-BASED	08/01/2018 - 08/31/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
TURBIDITY	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - NON-HEALTH-BASED	07/01/2018 - 07/31/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
TURBIDITY	FAILURE TO MAINTAIN LOW TURBIDITY (CLOUDINESS) LEVELS FOR SURFACE WATER FILTRATION - HEALTH-BASED	04/01/2018 - 04/30/2018	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.	N/A	N/A

Violations					
Name	Category	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
STORAGE TANK RULE	FAILURE TO MEET STORAGE TANK REQUIREMENTS - NON-HEALTH-BASED - F330	10/11/2018 - Open	N/A	N/A	N/A
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION/BACKFLOW REQUIREMENTS - NON-HEALTH-BASED - M613	10/11/2018 - Open	N/A	N/A	N/A
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION/BACKFLOW REQUIREMENTS - NON-HEALTH-BASED - M610	10/11/2018 - Open	N/A	N/A	N/A
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION/BACKFLOW REQUIREMENTS - HEALTH-BASED - M615	10/11/2018 - Open	May pose a risk to public health.	N/A	N/A
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION/BACKFLOW REQUIREMENTS - HEALTH-BASED - M614	10/11/2018 - Open	May pose a risk to public health.	N/A	N/A
Additional Violation Information					
<p>Note: Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.</p>					
<p>*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*</p>					
<p>Explanation of the violation(s), the steps taken to resolve them, and the anticipated resolved date:</p>					
<p>A turbidity analyzer that monitors the effluent from one of the filters had a failed sensor. We could not turn off the filter due to the system water demand. The sample line for filter one and filter two were combined and the sample was being measured by a functional turbidimeter. This way of measuring was not deemed acceptable in the primary drinking water regulations. The sensor was repaired and calibrated on 10/12/18 and each filter effluent is now being analyzed by its own dedicated turbidimeter.</p>					
<p>F330 – Management</p> <p>At the time of the sanitary survey the inspector found that the supplier was conducting periodic and comprehensive tank inspections but did not have a written storage tank inspection plan. A written</p>					

Violations					
Name	Category	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
storage tank inspection plan was developed and submitted to CDPHE.					
<p>M610 – Management</p> <p>Backflow Prevention and Cross Connection Control Plan. At the time of the sanitary survey the inspector found the supplier had a written program that did not contain all the requirements as specified under Section 11.39(2)(a)]. The BPCCC plan has been updated to include all requirements under Section 11.39(2)(a)]. The updated plan was submitted to CDPHE</p>					
<p>M613 – Management</p> <p>Failure to complete an annual Backflow Report</p> <p>At the time of the survey the inspector found that the supplier did not have a written report for 2016 and 2017. The annual written report for 2018 was completed and submitted to CDPHE. The system met compliance requirements for the BPCCC rule in 2018.</p>					
<p>***Notification of this violation was distributed in November of 2018. Some of the required language was not included in the previous notice. This is the updated notice***</p> <p>We did not meet the Backflow Assembly Testing Compliance Ratio for year 2017. Backflow devices are installed throughout the water system. The owner of a backflow device is required to have it tested annually to ensure it is functioning properly. Due to owners of the devices being delinquent with the annual test we received a tier 2 violation.</p>					
<p>***Notification of this violation was distributed in November of 2018. Some of the required language was not included in the previous notice. This is the updated notice***</p> <p>All backflow prevention methods that were discovered during the commercial building inspections will be physically verified every year. The device inspection ratio is now over 0.70 for year 2018.</p>					

Significant Deficiencies			
Date Identified	Deficiency Description	Steps Taking to Correct and Progress To Date	Estimated Completion Date
9/24/2018	T119 - PROPER OPERATION; Surface water or ground water under the direct influence (GWUDI) of surface water treatment operational practices. Regulation 11, Section 11.8(1)(b) and CDPHE-WQCD Policy 4.;	We are conducting extensive testing of The Minturn Slow Sand filters. The data from this testing will be used to evaluate the performance of the filters. All of the larger vegetation has been removed from around the filters	12/31/2019
9/24/2018	T119 - PROPER OPERATION; Surface water or ground water under the direct influence (GWUDI) of surface water treatment operational practices. Regulation 11, Section 11.8(1)(b) and CDPHE-WQCD Policy	We are conducting extensive testing of The Minturn Slow Sand filters. The data from this testing will be used to evaluate the performance of the filters. All of the larger vegetation has been removed from around the filters	12/31/2019

Significant Deficiencies

Date Identified	Deficiency Description	Steps Taking to Correct and Progress To Date	Estimated Completion Date
	4.;		

Additional Deficiency Information

Explanation of the deficiencies and the steps taken to correct them:

During the sanitary survey, the Department inspector discussed the surface water treatment process with the Supplier's certified operator. The Slow Sand filtration system consists of a three filters: Filters 1 and 2 are located outside and a third filter, Filter 3 is a constructed slow sand filter with a concrete basin inside a building. The original slow sand Filters 1 and 2 were constructed in the 1960's and consist of two 60 feet by 60 feet earthen basins, operated at a capacity below 60 GPM each. The filter schmutzdecke is scraped approximately twice a year in the Fall and Spring.

Drinking Water Policy DW005 - the State of Colorado Design Criteria for Potable Water Systems requires slow sand gravity filters to include the following: a cover, protection from freezing, means to distribute the influent water over the top of the filter without scouring the sand surface. At the time of the sanitary survey, the filters were uncovered with no protection from freezing and the distribution of the water over the top of the filters consisted of an influent pipe with boulders (attachment 1).

Drinking Water Policy DW005 also requires the filter to consist of sand on graded gravel layers for a minimum depth of 30 inches with the supporting gravel must be similar to the size and depth distribution provided for rapid rate gravity filters. The mean support gravel size must be no more than four (4) times the mean grain size of the sand media to minimize intermixing. At the time of the sanitary survey, Filter 1 had approximately 33-inches of sand, however Filter 2 reportedly has only 28-inches of sand media for filtration.

Drinking Water Policy DW005 requires an underdrain system equipped with a main drain and an adequate number of lateral underdrains to collect the filtered water. The current configuration of the underdrain system for the filters is unknown and the filters basin may have had liners in the past. However, there is significant vegetative growth around the filters including trees and large shrubs that can damage a liner (attachment 2) resulting in infiltration of groundwater or short circuiting of the filter. Subsequent to the sanitary survey, the operator reported that the vegetation around the filters was cleared. There is a remaining concern that any liner present may have been compromised by root growth from trees and shrubs. The filter elevation is also lower that the road adjacent to the filter basins and runoff from the road may wash into the filters during storm events (attachments 3 and 4). A worn pathway for animals to approach the filter was also visible (attachment 3).

Regulation 11, Section 11.8(1)(b) requires, "at a point between where the source water is not subject to recontamination and the entry point, the supplier must install and properly operate water treatment processes that reliably achieve at least the following levels of treatment: (I) 99 percent (2-log) removal of *Cryptosporidium*, (II) 99. 9 percent (3-log) treatment, including filtration and disinfection, of *Giardia lamblia*, (III) 99. 99 percent (4-log) treatment, including filtration and disinfection, of viruses". The Safe Drinking Water Policy 4 further defines the criteria for properly operated water treatment processes. The current condition of slow sand Filters 1 and 2 does not appear to meet the treatment techniques for surface water sources to meet Regulation 11.8(1)(b). To resolve this significant deficiency, the Department expects the Supplier to evaluate the current operation and structural configuration of the slow sand filters 1 and 2 in accordance with the Colorado Design Criteria for Potable Water Systems and industry accepted practices such as the American Water Works Association *Manual of Design for Slow Sand Filtration*. The evaluation will need to identity structural changes and operational procedures that are required to ensure Filters 1 and 2 can provide adequate surface water treatment. The Supplier should submit a plan to the Department providing a timeline for the evaluation and implementation of corrective actions. It is highly recommended that the Supplier consider coordinating with a consulting engineering firm proficient with surface water treatment to evaluate the entire water system infrastructure, plans for community expansion and possible interconnections with neighboring water suppliers.

We are conducting extensive testing of The Minturn Slow Sand filters. The data from this testing will be used to evaluate the performance of the filters. All of the larger vegetation has been removed from around the filters

Significant Deficiencies			
Date Identified	Deficiency Description	Steps Taking to Correct and Progress To Date	Estimated Completion Date

Backflow and Cross-Connection
We have an inadequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of the drinking water.
We either have installed or permitted an uncontrolled cross-connection or we experienced a backflow contamination event.
Additional Information

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Town of Minturn

Had the following Violations Identified During a Drinking Water Inspection

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. Although this situation is not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

A routine drinking water inspection conducted on 9/24/2018 by the state drinking water program identified the following violations that may pose a risk to public health.

WATER SYSTEMS PLEASE COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW

Identified Violation	Date Correction is Required	Steps We Are Taking
R529 - Monitoring & Record Keeping At the time of the sanitary survey the supplier's turbidimeter for the filter 1 effluent compliance location failed and the sample lines for filters 1 & 2 were combined and analyzed through the filter 2 analyzer.	3/31/2019	A turbidity analyzer that monitors the effluent from one of the filters had a failed sensor. We could not turn off the filter due to the system water demand. The sample line for filter one and filter two were combined and the sample was being measured by a functional turbidimeter. This way of measuring was not deemed acceptable in the primary drinking water regulations. The sensor was repaired and calibrated on 10/12/18 and each filter effluent is now being analyzed by its own dedicated turbidimeter.
F330 – Management At the time of the sanitary survey the inspector found that the supplier was conducting periodic and comprehensive tank inspections but did not have a written storage tank inspection plan.	3/31/2019	A written storage tank inspection plan was developed and submitted to CDPHE.

<p>M610 – Management Backflow Prevention and Cross Connection Control Plan</p> <p>At the time of the sanitary survey the inspector found the supplier had a written program that did not contain all the requirements as specified under Section 11.39(2)(a)]</p>	<p>3/31/2019</p>	<p>The BPCCC plan has been updated to include all requirements under Section 11.39(2)(a)]. The updated plan was submitted to CDPHE.</p>
<p>M613 – Management Failure to complete an annual Backflow Report</p> <p>At the time of the survey the inspector found that the supplier did not have a written report for 2016 and 2017.</p>	<p>3/31/2019</p>	<p>The annual written report for 2018 was completed and submitted to CDPHE. The system met compliance requirements for the BPCCC rule in 2018.</p>

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the inspection it was identified that we did not complete all monitoring/testing, were not monitoring correctly, or were monitoring at an inappropriate location. Therefore we cannot be sure of the drinking water quality during that time.

What does this mean? What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

We anticipate resolving the problem by **Already resolved. 3/31/2019**. For more information, please contact **John Volk** at jvolk@wqcpllc.com or **9703894491**, or **PO Box 309 Minturn, CO 81645**.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by: Town of Minturn - CO0119510

Date distributed: **6/1/2019**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Town of Minturn

Failure to Test Backflow Prevention Devices

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. Although this situation is not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

The state drinking water program requires that all public drinking water systems test a percentage of the backflow prevention devices annually. We received a violation because our water system did not test the required percentage.

What does this mean? What should I do?

- **You may want to use an alternative drinking water supply (e.g. bottled). If you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.**
- Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of the drinking water. We failed to complete the testing requirements for backflow prevention devices.
- If you have an infant, severely compromised immune system, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your doctor about drinking this water. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by bacteria and other disease-causing organisms are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

What is being done?

- *****Notification of this violation was distributed in November of 2018. Some of the required language was not included in the previous notice. This is the updated notice*****
We did not meet the Backflow Assembly Testing Compliance Ratio for year 2017. Backflow devices are installed throughout the water system. The owner of a backflow device is required to have it tested annually to ensure it is functioning properly. Due to owners of the devices being delinquent with the annual test we received a tier 2 violation.

We anticipate resolving the problem by **Resolved. The system met the compliance ratio for 2018.** For more information, please contact **John Volk** at jm_volk@msn.com or **9703894491**, or **PO Box 309 Minturn, CO 81645.**

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This notice is being sent to you by: Town of Minturn - CO0119510

Date distributed: **6/1/2019**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Town of Minturn

Failure to meet Backflow Method Inspection Compliance Ratio

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. **Although this situation is not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened**, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

The state drinking water program requires that all public drinking water systems verify a percentage of the backflow prevention methods annually. We received a violation because our water system did not verify the required percentage.

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- **You may want to use an alternative drinking water supply (e.g. bottled). If you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.**
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What is being done?

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All backflow prevention methods that were discovered during the commercial building inspections will be physically verified every year. The device inspection ratio is now over 0.70 for year 2018.

We anticipate resolving the problem by **Already resolved. System met compliance ratio for year 2018.** For more information, please contact **John Volk** at **jm_volk@msn.com** or **9703894491**, or **PO Box 309 Minturn, CO 81649.**

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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