Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For Compliance Year 2004

System Name: Todd Creek Farms Metropolitan District PWSID # CO0 101157

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

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water comes from: Wells #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, #7, #8 and #9 - Laramie Foxhills Aquifer. Well #2 is 1000 feet deep. Wells #3, #4, #5 and #6 are 1080 feet deep. Wells #7 and #8 are 1100 feet deep.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Katie Creighton at 303-910-5690 or Todd Creek Farms Metropolitan District at 303-637-0344.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please call the above contact about the utility or any scheduled public meetings.

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, call the above contact.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the public in general.

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. 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. 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.
- ***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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- ***Radioactive contaminants,*** that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities."

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

The table contains many terms and abbreviations that may be unfamiliar. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- Action Level (**AL**): The concentration of a contaminant, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.
- High Solids (HS): High Solids, alpha was not tested.
- 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 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 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.
- Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers in water longer than 10 micrometers.
- Millirems per Year (**mrem/year**): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (**NTU**): Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of five NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- Non-Detects (**ND**) or Below Detection Level (**BDL**): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present. ("<" Symbol for less than, the same as ND or BDL)
- Not Tested (**NT**): Not tested.
- Parts per billion (**ppb**) or Micrograms per liter (**µg/l**): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or one penny in $10,000,000.
- Parts per million (**ppm**) or Milligrams per liter (**mg/l**): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in $10,000.
- Parts per quadrillion (**ppq**) or Picograms per liter (**pg/l**): One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
- Parts per trillion (**ppt**) or Nanograms per liter (**ng/l**): One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or one penny in $10,000,000,000.
- PicoCuries per Liter (**pCi/l**): A measure of radioactivity in water.
- Treatment Technique (**TT**): A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Variances and Exemptions: State permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Contaminants that were tested for, but not detected, include: Nitrate/Nitrite.

Violations: Lead and Copper testing generated a violation, not for levels found in the water but for a mistake made as to the number of samples that were taken. We were required to take 10 samples and only 5 samples were taken. In 2005 10 samples will be taken to correct this situation

Our system has a variance, exemption, or waiver for: Dioxin and Glyphosate

Additional Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods-of-time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 at 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. Flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the EPA *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791.

Table of Contaminants

The state 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. Some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004 unless otherwise noted.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Unit	Level Detected	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	**System collects>40 samples:** 5% of monthly samples are positive **System collects<40 samples:** 1 positive monthly sample	0	Absent or Present	ND	NO	2 samples/ month	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E. Coli	A routine sample & a repeat sample are total coliform positive, & one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli positive*	0	Absent or Present	NT			Human and animal fecal waste
Total Organic Carbon	TT	N/A	N/A	NT		Running Annual Average	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	TT			NT			
Lowest Monthly Percent of readings below the TT limits	N/A	N/A	NTU	%			Soil runoff

Radionuclides

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Units	Level Detected /Range	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	Trigger level=50	0	pCi/l	NT			Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters	15	0	pCi/l	NT			Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	5	0	pCi/l	NT			Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium *Effective December 2003	30	0	µg/l	NT			Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Units	Level Detected/ Range	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	1.3	1.3	ppm	.3311	Y	9/2004	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	15	0	ppb	8.5	Y	9/2004	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Units	Level Detected /Range	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	6	6	ppb	NT			Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic * Effective January 23, 2006 (Until then, the MCL is 0.05 mg/l (50 ppb) and there is no MCLG.)	10	0	ppb	NT			Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos	7	7	MFL	NT			Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2	2	ppm	NT			Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Units	Level Detected /Range	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Beryllium	4	4	ppb	NT			Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	5	5	ppb	NT			Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	100	100	ppb	NT			Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	200	200	ppb	NT			Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	NT			Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic)	2	2	ppb	NT			Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Combined Nitrate/Nitrite	10	10	ppm	NT			Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	ND	N	7/21/04	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	1	1	ppm	ND	N	7/21/04	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	ppb	NT			Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	2	0.5	ppb	NT			Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Units	Level Detected/ Range	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
	N/A	N/A			N/A		
	N/A	N/A			N/A		
	N/A	N/A			N/A		

Synthetic Organic Contaminants, including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Units	Level Detected /Range	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D	70	70	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50	50	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide	TT	0		NT		9/23/04	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
Alachlor	2	0	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	3	3	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH)	200	0	ppt	ND	N	9/23/04	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran	40	40	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane	2	0	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	200	200	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	400	400	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Discharge from chemical factories

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Units	Level Detected /Range	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6	0	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane	200	0	ppt	ND	N	9/23/04	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb	7	7	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat	20	20	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30	0	ppq	NT		9/23/04	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall	100	100	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin	2	2	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin	TT	0		NT		9/23/04	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide	50	0	ppt	ND	N	9/23/04	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate	700	700	ppb	NT		9/23/04	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor	400	0	ppt	ND	N	9/23/04	Residue of banned temiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	200	0	ppt	ND	N	9/23/04	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	1	0	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene	50	50	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane	200	200	ppt	ND	N	9/23/04	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor	40	40	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate]	200	200	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	500	0	ppt	ND	N	9/23/04	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol	1	0	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram	500	500	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	4	4	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	3	0	ppb	ND	N	9/23/04	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Units	Level Detected /Range	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene	5	0	ppb	NT			Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Bromate	10	0	ppb	NT			By-product of drinking water chlorination
Carbon tetrachloride	5	0	ppb	NT			Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chloramines	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	ppm	NT			Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	ppm	NT			Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	1	0.8	ppm	NT			By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloride dioxide	MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800	ppb	NT			Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Units	Level Detected /Range	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorobenzene	100	100	ppb	NT			Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	600	ppb	NT			Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	75	75	ppb	NT			Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	0	ppb	NT			Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7	7	ppb	NT			Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	70	ppb	NT			Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100	100	ppb	NT			Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	5	0	ppb	NT			Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	5	0	ppb	NT			Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	700	700	ppb	NT			Discharge from petroleum refineries
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	60	N/A	ppb	NT			By-product of drinking water disinfection
Styrene	100	100	ppb	NT			Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	5	0	ppb	NT			Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70	70	ppb	NT			Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	200	ppb	NT			Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	3	ppb	NT			Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	5	0	ppb	NT			Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	100	0	ppb	NT			By-product of drinking water chlorination
Toluene	1	1	ppm	NT			Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	2	0	ppb	NT			Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes	10	10	ppm	NT			Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Unregulated Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Units	Level Detected/ Range	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
		N/A			N/A	N/A	
		N/A			N/A	N/A	
		N/A			N/A	N/A	

Please contact us if you have any questions or concerns.

NOTICE
IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT
YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Lead and Copper Tap Water Monitoring Requirements Were Not Met for
Todd Creek Farms Metropolitan District

Our water system violated state and federal drinking water standards over the past year. Even though it was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

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 monitoring period of 2002 through 2004 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for lead and copper chemicals and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Lead and Copper	10 sites every three years	5 sites every three years	1/1/2002-12/31/2004 in June, July, August or September only	5 samples were taken in 1/1/2002-12/31/2004 and 10 samples will be taken in June, July, August or September of 2005

What happened? What is being done?

Five sites were sampled for lead and copper in 2004. In 2005 the required 10 sites will be sampled in the months of June, July, August or September.

For more information, please contact Katie Creighton at 303-910-5690 or P.O. Box 490 Brighton, CO 80601.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly.

This notice is being sent to you by Todd Creek Farms Metropolitan District
Colorado Public Water System CO 101157
Date: 6/15/05