Esta es informacion importante. Si no la pueden leyer, nesesitan que alguin se la traducean.

Victor Reservoir # 2, May 2003

2002 Consumer Confidence Report

City of Victor Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present 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 one of three surface sources.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Joseph Groves at (719) 689-2216. 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.

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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 the 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 the 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 of other requirements a water system must follow.
- 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.

- Million Fibers per Liter (**MFL**): A measure of the presences of asbestos fibers in water longer than 10 micrometers.
- 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.
- Not Tested (**NT**): Not tested.
- Parts per billion (**ppb**) or Micrograms per liter (**ug/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.
- Treatment Technique (**TT**): A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Some contaminants that were tested for, but not detected include:

Antimony	Chromium	Nickel
Arsenic	Mercury	32 Synthetic Organic Contaminants
Beryllium	Selenium	28 Volatile Organic Contaminants
Cadmium	Thallium	

Our system has a waiver for: Dioxin, Glyphosate, Nitrite, and Asbestos.

Additional Information

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 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.

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.

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.

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, 2002

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Unit	Level Detected	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT	N/A	NTU	98 % Lowest monthly percent of readings below the TT limits.		Continuous	Soil Runoff

Radionuclides

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Unit	Level Detected	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	50	0	pCI/l	1.63	NO	8/2/2001	Decay of natural and man made deposits
Alpha Emitters	15	0	pCi/l	1.10	NO	8/2/2001	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Unit	Level Detected	Violation Yes or	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	1.3	1.3	ppm	0.13	NO	11/19/2002	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Unit	Level Detected	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.02	NO	2/6/2002	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	2.4	NO	2/6/2002	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Combined Nitrate/ Nitrite	10	10	ppm	0.23	NO	2/6/2002	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Unit	Level Detected	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	N/A	N/A	ppm	9.6	N/A	2/6/2002	

Unregulated Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	CCR Unit	Level Detected	Violation Yes or No	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	N/A	N/A	ppb	81.0	N/A	8/14/02	
Bromodichloromethane	N/A	N/A	ppb	5.8	N/A	8/14/02	

Please Contact us if you have any questions or concerns.

Signature Not Verified

JMGroves

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