

2005 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

LAMAR CITY OF PWSID CO0150700

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 Annual Quality Water Report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

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. 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 naturally occur or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, 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 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, 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.

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.

Selenium	2/20/2002	N	6.50	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium	2/20/2002	N	140.00	ppm		10000	
Sulfate	2/20/2002	N	743.00	ppm			
Contaminant	Date	Exceedence	Level	Unit	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Likely Source
Nitrate	7/26/2004	N	1.53	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper 90th Percentiles

Contaminant	Date	Level	Unit	MCLG	AL	Count
Copper	1/1/2002-12/31/2004	0.50	ppm	1.3	1.3	20
Lead	1/1/2002-12/31/2004	1.00	ppb	0	15	20

CO0150700 LAMAR CITY OF

The system's sources of water are listed below. The state is conducting source water assessments for all public water systems. To find out the status of the source water assessment for our system or to learn more about what you can do to help protect our drinking water sources, please call the contact listed at the beginning of the report.

Source Name	Source Type	Water Type
Well No 1	Well	Ground Water
Well No 10	Well	Ground Water
Well No 11	Well	Ground Water
Well No 12	Well	Ground Water
Well No 13	Well	Ground Water
Well No 14	Well	Ground Water
Well No 15	Well	Ground Water
Well No 16	Well	Ground Water
Well No 17	Well	Ground Water
Well No 18	Well	Ground Water
Well No 19	Well	Ground Water
Well No 2	Well	Ground Water
Well No 20	Well	Ground Water
Well No 21	Well	Ground Water
Well No 22	Well	Ground Water
Well No 23	Well	Ground Water
Well No 24	Well	Ground Water
Well No 25	Well	Ground Water
Well No 26	Well	Ground Water
Well No 27	Well	Ground Water
Well No 3	Well	Ground Water
Well No 4	Well	Ground Water
Well No 5	Well	Ground Water
Well No 6	Well	Ground Water
Well No 7	Well	Ground Water
Well No 8	Well	Ground Water
Well No 9	Well	Ground Water

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

Contaminant	Date	Exceedence	Level	Unit	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Likely Source
Barium	2/20/2002	N	0.01	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2/20/2002	N	7.00	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2/20/2002	N	0.92	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories