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.
- **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.
- **Radioactive contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 listed in this report.

Arsenic is a naturally-occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations. Arsenic levels above the new standard of 10 ppb warrant public concern. ***Arsenic is at less than detectable levels in all samples***.

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 for advice from your health care provider. For the District's nitrate/nitrite levels, refer to the Inorganic Chemical Contaminant table. ***Levels of nitrate/nitrite in the District are low***.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

Additional Drinking Water Results and Ranges for 2025

Inorganic Compound	SMCL	Average
Aluminum	0.05 to 0.2 ppm	0.087 ppm
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	NA	30 ppm
Sulfate	250 ppm	21 ppm
Hardness (as CaCO3)	NA	37 ppm or 2.2 grains/gal
Iron	0.3 ppm	0.02 ppm
pH	6.5- 8.5 Units	7.9 Units

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North Table Mountain Water & Sanitation

2026 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Public Water System Identification Number CO0130105

NORTH TABLE MOUNTAIN WATER & SANITATION DISTRICT (District) is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the exceptional 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. **We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements.** Our water source is surface water that comes from Ralston Reservoir. Please contact Bart Sperry at (303) 279-2854 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality.

The District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report presents the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025, unless otherwise noted. 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

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. 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 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 Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) has provided the District with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit **wqcdcompliance.com/ccr**. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 130105, NORTH TABLE MOUNTAIN WSD, or by calling the above contact. 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 come from: EPA abandoned contaminated sites, EPA hazardous waste generators, EPA chemical inventory/storage sites, permitted wastewater discharge sites, aboveground, underground and leaking storage tank sites, solid waste sites, existing/abandoned mine sites and other facilities, low intensity residential, commercial/industrial/transportation, urban recreational grasses, quarries/strip mines/gravel pits, row crops, fallow, pasture/hay, forests, septic systems, and road miles.

Compound	Sample Date	MCLG	MCL	Average	Range	Violation	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	2025 10 per month	0	Presence of Coliform Bacteria in one of the Monthly Samples	Absent in 100% of Samples Taken	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
MRDL Chlorine	2025 10 per month	4 ppm	4 ppm	RAA 1.14 ppm	0.7- 1.7 ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon	2025 1 per month	NA	TT Minimum Ratio 1.0	Average 1.23 ppm	1.09 - 2.42 ppm	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHM	2025 4 per quarter	NA	80 ppb	HRAA 50.38 ppb	35.4 - 79.3 ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025 4 per quarter	NA	60 ppb	HRAA 47.15 ppb	31 - 87 ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Barium	2025 4 per year	2 ppm	2 ppm	Average 0.02 ppm	0.02 – 0.02 ppm	No	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, erosion from natural deposits
Nitrate	2025 4 per year	10 ppm	10 ppm	Average 0.08 ppm	0.05 – 0.1 ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	2020 1 per 9 years	1 ppm	1 ppm	<0.0040	NA	No	
Sodium	2025 4 per year	NA	NA	Average 14.1 ppm	12.2 – 15.3 ppm	No	Naturally present in the environment
Sulfate	2025 4 per year	500 ppm	250 ppm SMCL	Average 22.4 ppm	18.8 – 25.6 ppm	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fluoride	2025 4 per year	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Average 0.06 ppm	0 – 0.13 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	2025 4 per year	0	15 pCi/L	Average 0.95 pCi/L	0.0 – 2.13 pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2025 4 per year	0	50 pCi/L	Average 1.73 pCi/L	0.0 – 3.0 pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium	2025 1 per 6 years	0	5 pCi/L	Average 0.39 pCi/L	0.0 – 0.9 pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2025 4 per year	0	30 ppb	Average 0.55 ppb	0.0 -1.2 ppb	No	
Lead	2024 20 per 3 years	0 ppb	15 ppb Action Level	90th Percentile 1.3 ppb	0 - 2 ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2024 20 per 3 years	0 ppm	1.3 ppm Action Level	90th Percentile 0.02 ppm	0 – 0.0323 ppm	No	
Selenium	2025 4 per year	50 ppb	50 ppb	Average 0.45 ppb	0 – 1.8 ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	2023	0 ppb	6 ppb	Average 0.21 ppb	0 – 0.41	No	

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: 2025 September	Highest single measurement: 0.16 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	2025 January - December	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

Turbidity - Turbidity measurements indicate the clarity of the water. High levels of turbidity may interfere with disinfection. Samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95% of monthly samples. One hundred percent of the samples taken were less than 0.3 NTU.
Total Coliform Bacteria - Presence of coliform bacteria is an indicator of pathogens (disease causing bacteria). One hundred percent of the District samples taken were absent (no coliform bacteria present).
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. MRDL compliance is determined on a District-wide basis by calculating a running annual average of all sample times at all sample points.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) - This constituent has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects. TOC compliance is determined by calculating a running annual average of all samples taken from the Water Treatment Plant's finished water, clearwell. The required removal ratio is 1.0.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and **Haloacetic Acids** (HAAs) - Total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include TTHMs and HAA5s. Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of cancer. TTHM and HAA compliance is determined on a District-wide basis by calculating a running annual average of all sample times at all sample points within the distribution system.

Lead and Copper - The listed results are from the 2024 monitoring program. Samples were taken at 20 customer's homes. If the 90th percentile exceeds the action level, additional requirements would be triggered.

Inorganic and Organic Chemical Contaminants and Radionuclides - These contaminants are metals, salts, and other non-carbon based compounds, and synthetic and volatile organic compounds. All other regulated and unregulated contaminants were **not detected** in samples.

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 OR 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the CDPHE prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. In this report you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided brief definitions.

ppb - Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter - corresponds to one penny in $10,000,000 or one minute in 2,000 years.
ppm -Parts per million or Milligrams per liter - corresponds to one penny in $10,000 or one minute in two years.
NA - Not Applicable (Does not apply)
ND - Not Detected - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
RAA - Running Annual Average
HRAA - Highest Running Annual Average
SMCL - Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level is a recommended contaminant level and not enforceable.
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, measurement of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.
Gross Alpha – Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon-222, and uranium.
Action Level (AL)- The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
TT - Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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.
grains/gallon - Grains per gallon is a unit of water hardness defined as 1 grain of calcium carbonate dissolved in 1 gallon of water. It translates into 1 part in about 58,000 parts of water or 17.1 parts per million.

New state and federal laws require us to inventory all water service lines in our service area to classify the material. A service line is the underground pipe that carries water from the water main, likely in the street, into your home or building. If you would like to view a copy of our service line inventory or have questions about the material of your service line, contact Bart Sperry at 303-279-2854.

Unregulated Contaminants EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) (epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod) Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below**.**
No contaminants were detected.
More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: **drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR.** Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: **epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule** or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or **epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.**