

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

Public Water System ID: CO0107401

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 KENNETH LENARCIC at 303-449-1806 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 107401, JAMESTOWN TOWN OF, or by contacting KENNETH LENARCIC at 303-449-1806. 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>
<p style="text-align: center;">INF GAL (Surface Water-Intake) JAMES CREEK (Surface Water-Intake)</p>	<p>In 2004, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. You may obtain a copy of the report from the CDPHE's SWAP program website located at: http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/CDPHE-WQ/CBON/1251596793639.</p> <p>The Source Water Assessment Report identified the following potential sources of contamination in our source water area: storage tanks, hazardous waste generators, existing/abandoned mine sites, transportation, low intensity residential, pasture/hay, forests, septic systems, and roads. The Report provided a screening level evaluation of potential contamination that could occur. It does not mean that the contamination has or will occur. The source water assessment results provided a starting point for developing a source water protection plan.</p> <p>During 2011, the Town of Jamestown worked with area stakeholders to complete a Source Water Protection Plan to protect our drinking water source, the James Creek and upper South St. Vrain Creek watersheds. The protection plan identified the following potential sources of contaminants and issues of concern: mining activities, septic systems, impacts from transportation on roads, climate change, flood hazards, public lands, wildland fires, mountain pine beetle, reservoir and diversion operation and maintenance, and residential practices. A Steering Committee was formed to implement protection measures identified in the protection plan.</p> <p>We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities, prevent contaminants from entering our water source, and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes.</p> <p>Please contact Jon Ashton at 720-310-8258 to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, to obtain a copy of the Jamestown Source Water Protection Plan, to answer any questions about the Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report, to learn more about our system,</p>

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.

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

JAMESTOWN 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	1	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	09/21/2018 to 11/15/2018	0.42	10	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	06/13/2018 to 06/21/2018	9	10	ppb	15	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	06/13/2018 to 06/21/2018	0.63	10	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	09/21/2018 to 11/15/2018	5	10	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	2018	28.75	6.4 to 39.7	4	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
(HAA5)									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	43.75	33 to 56	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	3	357	TT = No more than 4 hours with a sample below 0.2 MG/L	Yes	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: Jun	Highest single measurement: 1.295 NTU	Maximum 5 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Dec	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100 %	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 1 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

Radionuclides 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
Gross Alpha	2015	0.36	0 to 1.17	6	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2015	0.27	0.1 to 0.5	6	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides 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
Combined Uranium	2015	0.22	0 to 0.7	4	ppb	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2015	1	1 to 1	2	pCi/L*	50	0	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

*The MCL for Gross Beta Particle Activity is 4 mrem/year. Since there is no simple conversion between mrem/year and pCi/L EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Gross Beta Particle Activity.

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	0.02	0.02 to 0.02	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2018	2	2 to 2	1	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2018	0.56	0.56 to 0.56	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
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
Selenium	2018	1	1 to 1	1	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Cryptosporidium and Raw Source Water E. coli			
Contaminant Name	Year	Number of Positives	Sample Size
E. Coli	2018	2	21

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	4.5	4.5 to 4.5	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
PUBLIC NOTICE	FAILURE TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC - NON-HEALTH-BASED	07/08/2018 - Open	N/A	N/A	N/A
LEAD & COPPER RULE	FAILURE TO PROVIDE LEAD AND COPPER TREATMENT RECOMMENDATION - HEALTH-BASED	07/01/2018 - 12/06/2018		N/A	N/A
LEAD & COPPER RULE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT ENTRY POINT LEAD AND COPPER - NON-HEALTH-BASED	07/01/2018 - 09/21/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
LEAD & COPPER RULE	FAILURE TO INFORM HOMEOWNER OF LEAD RESULTS - NON-HEALTH-BASED	04/01/2018 - 09/05/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - NON-HEALTH-BASED	09/01/2018 - 09/30/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - NON-	07/01/2018 - 07/31/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A

Violations					
Name	Category	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
	HEALTH-BASED				
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - NON-HEALTH-BASED	04/01/2018 - 04/30/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - NON-HEALTH-BASED	03/01/2018 - 03/31/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - NON-HEALTH-BASED	02/01/2018 - 02/28/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - NON-HEALTH-BASED	01/01/2018 - 01/31/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - NON-HEALTH-BASED	08/01/2018 - 08/31/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - NON-HEALTH-BASED	06/01/2018 - 06/30/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - NON-HEALTH-BASED	05/01/2018 - 05/31/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - NON-HEALTH-BASED	04/01/2018 - 04/30/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - NON-HEALTH-BASED	03/01/2018 - 03/31/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - NON-HEALTH-BASED	02/01/2018 - 02/28/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - NON-HEALTH-BASED	01/01/2018 - 01/31/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
CHLORINE/ CHLORAMINE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - NON-HEALTH-BASED	09/01/2018 - 09/30/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
CHLORINE/ CHLORAMINE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - NON-HEALTH-BASED	03/01/2018 - 03/31/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A

Violations					
Name	Category	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
CHLORINE/ CHLORAMI NE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - NON- HEALTH-BASED	05/01/2018 - 05/31/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
CHLORINE/ CHLORAMI NE	FAILURE TO MAINTAIN TREATMENT (MICROBIAL REMOVAL AND INACTIVATION) FOR SURFACE WATER FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION - HEALTH-BASED	05/01/2018 - 05/31/2018	Disinfectant residual serves as one of the final barriers to protect public health. Lack of an adequate disinfectant residual may increase the likelihood that disease-causing organisms are present.	MG/L	MG/L

Additional Violation Information

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.

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.

Explanation of the violation(s), the steps taken to resolve them, and the anticipated resolved date:

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Town of Jamestown
Violation Notice

Failure to Monitor or Timely Report ENTRY POINT DISINFECTANT Result May 1-31, 2018.

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

We failed to report one entry point disinfection result for May 7, 2018 to the State in a timely manner. We realize the importance of reporting information to the state to demonstrate whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.

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.

What is being done?

- The entry point disinfection result for May 7, 2018 was collected on that day and recorded, however there was glitch and that data point did not make it onto the State report.

The problem has been **resolved**. For more information, please contact **Jon Ashton** at jon@jimtown.org or **720-310-8258**, or **P.O. Box 297**, Jamestown, CO 80455

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.

Violations					
Name	Category	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Town of Jamestown

Did Not Submit Recommendation for Lead/Copper Control

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.

We routinely sample water at consumers' taps for lead. The tests show lead levels in the water above the limit, or "action level", so we are required to submit a recommendation for installing corrosion control treatment. This treatment helps prevent lead in the pipes from dissolving into the water. The recommendation was not submitted by the required deadline of June 2018.

What does this mean? What should I do?

- Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

- How to Reduce Your Exposure to Lead in Your Water ○ **Run your water to flush out lead.** If it hasn't been used for several hours, run the cold water tap until the temperature is noticeably colder. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes. To conserve water, remember to catch the flushed tap water for plants or some other household use (e.g. cleaning).

- **Always use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.** Never cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Never use water from the hot water tap to make formula.

- **Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.**

- **Test your water for lead.** Call us at the number below to find out how to get your water tested for lead.

- **Get your child's blood tested.** Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about exposure.

- This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified **within 24 hours**. Typically, lead enters water supplies by leaching from lead or brass pipes and plumbing components. New lead pipes and plumbing components containing lead are no longer allowed for this reason. **However**, many older homes may contain lead pipes. Your water is more likely

to contain high lead levels if water pipes in or leading to your home are made of lead or contain lead solder. Visit epa.gov/lead for more information.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

What is being done?

- In February 2017 the Town of Jamestown Water Operations was issued a permit to treat the raw water

Violations					
Name	Category	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL

using calcite to control corrosion and to enhance the biological activity in the slow sand filters. Calcite, also known as calcium carbonate, is a naturally occurring marble rock. When water comes in contact with calcite, the rock dissolves into the water and increases the pH and alkalinity thereby making the water less corrosive. A good implementation was achieved in the fall of 2017, sampling and record keeping started then. In June 2018 lead-copper testing was completed and showed that the Town was in compliance and that lead and copper levels in the water were at lower levels than in the past. Much of the home plumbing in Jamestown was done using copper pipe and solder. Solder made before 1987 contained some lead. Lead is considered an extremely dangerous metal in drinking water. Copper, at higher levels, can also have a detrimental health effect on people. The Town Water Operations is required to treat the water to lessen this negative impact. The water plant uses biological filtration, commonly known as slow sand filters. By increasing the pH and adding calcium to the incoming water, the filters are more active and can remove more particles from the water. This effect has been achieved and the results confirm that the filters are working better using this calcite technique. During spring runoff 2017 the plant was in turbidity violation for part of the months of June and July. During the spring runoff of 2018 there was no turbidity violation. A condition of the permit issued by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment stipulated that a report be filed with that agency no later than June 2018 describing what corrective actions the Water Department would take. That deadline passed without a report being filed and thereby triggering this public notice. I can assure you that a report will be filed. And furthermore, I can assure you that the Jamestown water you drink is safe and healthy.

We anticipate resolving the problem by **resolved already**. For more information, please contact **Jon Ashton** at jon@jimtown.org or **720-310-8258**, or **P.O. Box 298, Jamestown, CO 80455**.

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 Jamestown - 107401

Date distributed: **9-5-2018**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Town of Jamestown

Violation Notice

FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT ENTRY POINT LEAD AND COPPER - NON-HEALTH-BASED **July 1-September 21, 2018**.

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

We failed to report a entry point lead and copper results to the State in a timely manner. We realize the importance of reporting information to the state to demonstrate whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.

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.

What is being done?

- The entry point lead and copper results were submitted to the State on September 21, 2018.

The problem has been **resolved**. For more information, please contact **Jon Ashton** at jon@jimtown.org or **720-310-8258**, or **P.O. Box 297, Jamestown, CO 80455**

Violations					
Name	Category	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL

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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Town of Jamestown

Violation Notice

Failure to INFORM HOMEOWNER OF LEAD RESULTS - NON-HEALTH-BASED
April 1 – September 5, 2018.

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

We failed to report a Certificate of Delivery to the State for Customer receipt of lead – copper results in a timely manner. We realize the importance of reporting information to the state to demonstrate whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.

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.

What is being done?

- 1) **Lead and copper samples were collected in a timely manner and sent to the lab for analysis.**
- 2) **Notification was sent to each of the 10 customers in a timely manner.**
- 3) **Lead Tap Results Consumer Notice Certification of distribution submitted in a timely manner**
- 4) **Sample Results, Collection Certification, and 90th Per Form submitted in a timely manner.**

The problem has been **resolved**. For more information, please contact **Jon Ashton** at **jon@jimtown.org** or **720-310-8258**, or **P.O. Box 297**, Jamestown, CO 80455

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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Town of Jamestown

Violation Notice

E.Coli, FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - NON-HEALTH-BASED
January 1, 2018 – September 30, 2018

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

These violations resulted from the **Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule**. Twice a month at regular intervals for one full year we were supposed to collect water samples from two raw water

Violations					
Name	Category	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
<p>sources (infiltration gallery and surface water) at the water treatment plant. We failed to report a timely manner. We realize the importance of reporting information to the state to demonstrate whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.</p> <p>What does this mean? What should I do?</p> <p>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.</p> <p>What is being done?</p> <p>There were a variety of reasons this requirement was not met, including: collected sample on wrong day of the week, not having access to one of the raw water sources (only one source is available at any one time).</p> <p>The problem has been resolved. For more information, please contact Jon Ashton at jon@jimtown.org or 720-310-8258, or P.O. Box 297, Jamestown, CO 80455</p> <p><i>*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.*</i></p>					

Significant Deficiencies			
Date Identified	Deficiency Description	Steps Taking to Correct and Progress To Date	Estimated Completion Date
6/17/2016	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.;		
Additional Deficiency Information			
Explanation of the deficiencies and the steps taken to correct them:			
The T119 deficiency came about after the flood of 2013 when the newly rebuilt slow sand filters failed to perform for several years. A number of corrections have been implemented including 1) ripening of the sand filters, 2) the addition of a second filtration system (canister filters), 3) Calcite (calcium carbonate) treatment. With these additions we have been able to meet treatment requirements for approximately the last two years. We expect this deficiency to be removed in the near future.			

