MOUNTAIN MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
2010 DRINKING WATER
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2009
Public Water System ID#CO0160350

Esta es information importante. Si no la pueden leer, etesian que alguin se la traduzca.

We are pleased to present you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

General Information About Drinking Water

All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably 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-comprised 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 *Crytosporidium* 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 include:
***Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatments plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
***Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining or farming.
***Pesticides and herbicides** that 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**, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil & 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.

Our water sources

SOURCE	WATER TYPE
# 4 well, now well #1	Ground water
#3 well, now well #2	Ground water

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. You may obtain a copy of the report by visiting www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html or by contacting Don Hindman @ 719-689-2527.

Potential sources of contamination in our source water area come from: Evergreen forests and road miles.

The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contaminants 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. Please contact Don Hindman @ 719-689-2527 to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Consumer Confidence 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.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following definitions will help you understand the terms and abbreviations used in this report:

***Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000
***Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or, a single penny in $10,000,000.
***Parts per Trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/L)** - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
***Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (pictograms/L)** - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
***Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
***Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
***Action Level (AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
***Treatment Technique (TT)** - a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
***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 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of 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.
***Running Annual Average** - An average monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.
***Gross Alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN & U** - This is the gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222 and uranium.
***Microscopic Particulate Analysis** - An analysis of surface water organisms and indicators in water. This analysis can be used to determine performance of a surface water treatment plan or to determine the existence of surface water influence on a ground water well.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

MOUNTAIN MUTUAL WATER COMPANY routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal & State laws. The following table(s) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2009 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. The "Range" column in the table(s) below will show a single value for those contaminants that were sampled only once. Violations, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.
NOTE: Only detected contaminants appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, that means that MOUNTAIN MUTUAL WATER COMPANY did not detect any contaminants in the last round of monitoring.

Organics & Inorganics	Collection date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
FLUORIDE	11/18/09	3.7	3.7	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive Which promotes strong Teeth; Discharge from Fertilizer & aluminum Factories

NITRATE	11/18/09	0.21	0.21	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks
natural							Sewage; Erosion of deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	1/26/2005	0.26	0.26	ppm	10	10	Same as Nitrate source

LEAD & COPPER	COLLECTION DATE	90TH PERCENTILE	UNIT	AL	TYPICAL SOURCE
COPPER, FREE	2008	2	ppm	1.3	Corrosion of household Plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD	2008	3	ppb	15	Corrosion of household Plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM	10/28/09	0.1	0.1	pCi/L	5		Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary standards are non-enforceable 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. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.

HEALTH INFORMATION ABOUT WATER QUALITY

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 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 and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. 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.

VIOLATIONS

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
MONITORING (TCR) ROUTINE, MAJOR	Failure to monitor	COLIFORM (TCR)	12/1/2009-12/31/2009

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ABOVE VIOLATION(s)

In the year 2009, this water system operated with a waiver from disinfection.

At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children under nine years old drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams

per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration and/or pitting of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine years of age should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water. Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/L of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/L because of the cosmetic dental problem. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-NSF-HELP.

Mountain Mutual Water Company is required to include an explanation of the violation in the above table and the steps taken to resolve the violations:

Mountain Mutual Water Company is listed in "Violation" of Routine Monitoring and is shown as "Failure to Monitor" for Coliform for the period of 12/1/09-12/31/09. This information is INCORRECT. Mountain Mutual Water Company DID monitor as required in December 2009, for the time period of 12/1/09-12/31/09. Monitoring was performed 12/14/09 and results are in house. The El Paso County Department of Health and Environment laboratory 26020 did NOT forward the results to the state as required. Results were not forwarded to the State as required until 02/18/10. Mountain Mutual Water Company is NOT in violation and IS compliant with monitoring requirements.