

CALENDAR YEAR 2007

**COLORADO DRINKING WATER
ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT**

June 9, 2008

I. Introduction

The Drinking Water Program: An Overview

The EPA established the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program under the authority of the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Under the SDWA and the 1986 Amendments, EPA sets national limits on contaminant levels in drinking water to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption. These limits are known as Maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). For some regulations, EPA establishes treatment techniques in lieu of an MCL to control unacceptable levels of contaminants in drinking water. The Agency also regulates how often public water systems (PWSs) monitor their water for contaminants and report the monitoring results to the states or EPA. Generally, the larger the population served by a water system, the more frequent the monitoring and reporting (M/R) requirements. In addition, EPA requires PWSs to monitor for unregulated contaminants to provide data for future regulatory development. Finally, EPA requires PWSs to notify the public when they have violated these regulations. The 1996 Amendments to the SDWA require public notification to include a clear and understandable explanation of the nature of the violation, its potential adverse health effects, steps that the PWS is undertaking to correct the violation, and the possibility of alternative water supplies during the violation.

The SDWA applies to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Indian Lands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Republic of Palau.

The SDWA allows states and territories to seek EPA approval to administer their own PWSS Programs. The authority to run a PWSS Program is called primacy. For a state to receive primacy, EPA must determine that the state meets certain requirements laid out in the SDWA and the regulations, including the adoption of drinking water regulations that are at least as stringent as the Federal regulations and a demonstration that the state can enforce the program requirements. Of the 57 states and territories, all but Wyoming and the District of Columbia have primacy. The EPA Regional Offices administer the PWSS Programs within these two jurisdictions.

The 1986 SDWA Amendments gave Indian Tribes the right to apply for and receive primacy. To receive primacy, a Tribe must meet the same requirements as a state. To date, no Tribes have been granted primacy. Currently, EPA administers PWSS Programs on all Indian lands.

Annual State PWS Report

Primacy states submit data to the federal Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/FED) on a quarterly basis. Data include PWS inventory statistics, the incidence of maximum contaminant level violations (MCLs), maximum residual disinfectant level violations, major monitoring and treatment technique violations, lead action level exceedances, lead 90th percentile data, and the enforcement actions taken against violators. The annual compliance report that states are required to submit to EPA will provide a total annual representation of the numbers of violations for each of the four categories listed in section 1414(c)(3) of the Safe Drinking Water Act reauthorization. These four categories are: MCLs, treatment techniques, variances and exemptions, and significant monitoring violations. The EPA Regional Offices report the information for Wyoming, the District of Columbia, and all Indian Lands. Regional offices also report Federal enforcement actions taken. EPA stores these data in an automated database called the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS). This report is based largely on data retrieved from the State version of the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/STATE).

The first annual report was generated January 1, 1998, for the compliance period of calendar year 1996. This report covers calendar year 2007. Subsequent reports will be generated each July 1 for each previous calendar year.

Public Water System

A Public Water System (PWS) is defined as a system that provides water via piping or other constructed conveyances for human consumption to at least 15 service connections or serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days each year. There are three types of PWSs. A PWS can be community (such as towns), non-transient non-community (such as schools or factories), or transient non-community systems (such as restaurants, rest stops or parks). For the purpose of this report the acronym "PWS" means systems of all types of public water systems, unless, specified in greater detail.

Maximum Contaminant Level

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the EPA sets national limits on contaminant levels in drinking water to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption. These limits are known as maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). Under the lead and copper rule, the national limits are called "action levels" rather than MCLs.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Under Section 1412 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the EPA sets levels of a disinfectant added for treatment of water that may not be exceeded. These limits are known as maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDLs) and are enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.

Treatment Techniques

For some regulations, the EPA establishes treatment techniques (TTs) in lieu of a MCL to control unacceptable levels of certain contaminants. For example, treatment techniques have been established for viruses, bacteria, disinfection byproduct precursors and turbidity.

Variances and Exemptions

A primacy state can grant a PWS a variance from a primary drinking water regulation if the characteristics of the raw water sources reasonably available to the PWS do not allow the system to meet the MCL. To obtain a variance, the system must agree to install the best available technology, treatment techniques, or other means of limiting drinking water contamination that the Administrator finds are available (taking costs into account), and the state must find that the variance will not result in an unreasonable risk to public health. At the time the variance is granted, the state must prescribe a schedule (including increments of progress) that the PWS will follow to come into eventual compliance with the MCL. Small systems (those serving 3,300 or fewer persons; or 10,000 or fewer persons with the Administrator's approval) may also be granted variances if they cannot afford (as determined by application of the Administrator's affordability criteria) to comply with certain MCLs (non-microbial, promulgated after January 1, 1986) by means of treatment, alternative source of water, or restructuring or consolidation. Small systems will be allowed three years to install and operate EPA approved small system variance technology. The variance shall be reviewed not less than every five years to determine if the system remains eligible for the variance.

A primacy state can grant an exemption to temporarily relieve a PWS of its obligation to comply with an MCL, treatment technique, or both if the system's noncompliance results from compelling factors (which may include economic factors) and the system was in operation on the effective date of the MCL or treatment technique requirement. A new PWS that was not in operation on the effective date of the MCL or treatment technique requirement by that date may be granted an exemption only if no reasonable alternative source of drinking water is available to the new system. Neither an old nor a new PWS is eligible for an exemption if management or restructuring changes can reasonably be made that will result in compliance with the SDWA or improvement of water quality, or if the exemption will result in an unreasonable risk to public health. The state will require the PWS to comply with the MCL or treatment technique as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than three years after the otherwise applicable compliance date.

Monitoring

A PWS is required to monitor and verify that the levels of contaminants present in the water do not exceed the MCL. If a PWS fails to have its water tested as required or fails to report test results correctly to the primacy agency, a monitoring violation occurs.

Significant Monitoring Violations

For this report, significant monitoring violations are generally defined as any major monitoring violation that occurred during the calendar year of the report. A major monitoring violation, with rare exceptions, such as turbidity monitoring, occurs when no samples were taken or no results were reported during a compliance period.

II. Calendar Year 2007 Statistics

Sources of Data

The Annual Compliance Report is typically based on data captured from the SDWIS/Fed dataset frozen in April. This 2007 Report is based on data from Colorado's production SDWIS/STATE database.

Appendix A summarizes violations of the monitoring and reporting requirements, and Appendix B lists violations of maximum contaminant levels and treatment techniques for the State of Colorado in calendar 2007. These violations are further described below. Refer to Tables One and Two for a summary of both the MCL and the monitoring and reporting violations that were identified in calendar year 2007.

Chemical and Radiological Contaminants (Organic, Inorganic, Nitrogen Compounds, and Radionuclides)

The chemical contaminants monitored in drinking water include organic chemicals, inorganic chemicals, and radiological parameters. Monitoring requirements for the various chemical contaminants vary by system type and source, except that monitoring for nitrate, an inorganic chemical contaminant, is required for all systems annually. Systems are required to increase their monitoring to quarterly based on the following criteria: 1) For organic chemical contaminants, when the contaminant exceeds the trigger level specified in the regulations; 2) for inorganic contaminants, when the contaminant exceeds the MCL; and 3) for nitrates, when the nitrate level exceeds half the MCL for community and non-transient non community water systems.

Calendar year 2007 was the final year in a three-year compliance cycle. Although the State designates a specific year for each system to conduct monitoring, the failure-to-monitor is not reported to SDWIS/Fed as a violation until the end of the three-year cycle. For that reason, data shows an increased number of violations in the monitoring/reporting category when compared to calendar years 2005 and 2006, which were the first and second years in a three-year compliance cycle. MCL exceedances were reported for 61 public water systems. Refer to Table One for a summary of both the MCL and the monitoring and reporting violations that were identified in calendar year 2007.

Table One: Summary of Chemical and radiological violations by Rule and Type; Identified in Calendar Year 2007

Rule Type	SUBGROUP	MCLS		TREATMENT TECHNIQUES		MONITORING	
		# of Violations	# of PWS in Violation	# of Violations	# of PWS in Violation	# of Violations	# of PWS in Violation
CHEM	Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOC)	0	0			3263	129
CHEM	Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC)	0	0			3656	153
CHEM	Inorganic Contaminants	94	9			2339	260
CHEM	Nitrate/Nitrite	26	13			229	171
CHEM	RADs	150	39			50	14
	Subtotal Chem/Rads	270	61			9537	727

The violations for chemical and radiological contaminant monitoring and reporting and for MCLs were distributed as follows:

Organic Chemicals: No systems exceeded the MCLs for organic chemicals in calendar year 2007. There were 129 public water system that failed to monitor for 3263 synthetic organic contaminants and 153 public water systems that failed to monitor for 3656 volatile organic compounds. This increase can be partially attributed to the Division’s newly implemented policy involving calculating, assigning and reporting violations when systems failed to meet quarterly monitoring requirements. In previous years, the Division tracked quarterly monitoring requirements manually, but did not report those violations to the Federal database or in the Annual Compliance Report. Furthermore, as previously indicated, calendar 2007 was the final year in a three-year compliance cycle, with compliance for the triennial period being determined at the end of calendar year 2007.

Inorganic Chemicals (not including nitrogen compounds and radionuclides):

Groundwater systems are required to monitor for inorganic chemicals once during the compliance period 2005 through 2007, inclusive. Surface water systems are required to monitor for inorganic chemicals annually. There were 2339 occurrences of monitoring and/or reporting violations from 260 different systems. This represents a significant increase in the number of systems in violations from 153 (2005) and 62 (2006). This increase in violations can be partially attributed to the Division’s newly implemented policy involving calculating, assigning and reporting violations when systems failed to meet quarterly monitoring requirements and as previously indicated 2007 was the final year in a three-year compliance cycle, with compliance for the triennial period being determined at the end of calendar year 2007. Additionally, nine (9) systems exceeded the MCL for inorganic chemical contaminants a total of ninety-four (94) times in 2007.

Nitrogen Compounds:

Surface and ground water systems are required to monitor for nitrate annually and nitrite once every nine years. There were 229 occurrences of monitoring and/or reporting violations from 171 different systems. Thirteen (13) systems were identified in 2007 as exceeding the nitrate MCL in calendar year 2007.

Radionuclides:

Community water systems are required to submit radionuclide samples as requested by the division during the four-year initial monitoring period under the revised radionuclide rule.

2007 marked the end of the initial four year monitoring period. There are a total of thirty-nine (39) systems that are exceeding the established radiological MCL of which eleven (11) systems were newly identified as exceeding a radionuclide MCL in 2007. Fourteen (14) systems failed to monitor for one or more radionuclides during 2007, for a total of fifty (50) violations.

Calendar year 2007 was the final year of a four-year compliance period. Therefore, most major monitoring/reporting violations for this initial compliance period were determined in 2007.

Coliform Bacteria Violations

A total of 1992 public water systems were required to monitor for the presence of coliform bacteria in 2007. The 2007 monitoring revealed 48 systems that detected and confirmed the presence of coliform bacteria in the water a total of 75 times. Of these 75 violations, nine were acute with possible immediate health threats, and 66 were not acute violations. In all cases, systems were required to investigate and correct and issue public notification. In the case of the acute violations, notification to the public was required within 24 hours of the problem being identified, and may have included a boil or bottle water order and increased monitoring.

Also during the 2007 calendar year, 303 systems failed to take samples representing 436 separate violations. These violations resulted in system notification and/or enforcement action. Systems receiving violations were required to issue public notification.

Surface Water Treatment Rule, including IESWTR and LT1 ESWTR

Of the 233 surface water and 86 groundwater-under-the-influence-of-surface-water systems active in the state in 2007, 31 systems had a total of 67 violations of Treatment Technique (TT) requirements. These violations were due to either inadequate filtration resulting in high turbidity (cloudiness) of the water, or inadequate disinfection with chlorine.

In 2007, 29 systems had significant monitoring violations for either turbidity or chlorine disinfectant residual, resulting in 51 separate violations.

Drinking water plants that are unable to maintain compliance with the requirements for filtration of water supplies are evaluated and provided with technical assistance to ascertain the cause of non-compliance. The problems vary from poor operation to the need for new treatment plants. Where necessary, enforcement action is taken to assure that proper treatment techniques are used to provide safe water to the consumers.

Lead and Copper Rule

This rule applied to 1,020 public water systems and requires systems to monitor for lead and copper levels, and install corrosion control and educate consumers if appropriate. If elevated lead or copper levels are found, treatment is required, if appropriate, to bring the drinking water to within the required action levels. In 2007, two systems failed to educate their customers of the potential health problems resulting from elevated lead levels. Also in the calendar year 2007, 130 systems received a significant

monitoring and/or reporting violation, while 10 other systems failed to perform initial lead and copper monitoring.

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Rule

In calendar year 2007, 172 community public water systems received reporting violations for failing to submit a 2006 Consumer Confidence Report by the July 1, 2007 deadline.

Disinfection Byproducts Rule, Stage 1

In calendar year 2007, 21 public water systems exceeded the MCLs for either TTHM or HAA5 a total of 92 times. There were three treatment technique precursor removal violations by two systems, and 376 significant monitoring/reporting violations by 195 systems.

Table Two: Summary of violations by Rule and Type; Identified in Calendar Year 2007

Rule Type	SUBGROUP	MCLS		TREATMENT TECHNIQUES		MONITORING		CONSUMER NOTIFICATION	
		# of Violations	# of PWS in Violation	# of Violations	# of PWS in Violation	# of Violations	# of PWS in Violation	# of Violations	# of PWS in Violation
RULE	TCR	75	48			436	303		
RULE	SWTRs	0	0	67	31	51	29		
RULE	Pb/CU rule			0	0	140	140		
RULE	DBP Rule	92	21	3	2	376	195		
RULE	CCR Rule							205	172
	Subtotals	167	69	70	33	1003	667	205	172
	Total for all rules	437	130	70	33	10540	1394	205	172

III. Variances and Exemptions

The following public water system has been granted a variance/exemption which remained in effect in 2007.

PWSID	SYSTEM NAME	RULE/CONTAMINANT
CO0163001	Eckley, Town of	IOC/Arsenic MCL

IV. List of Public Water Systems that were in Violation of One or More MCLs or Treatment Techniques During Calendar Year 2007

See Appendix B, attached. It is important for the reader to note that in previous Annual Compliance Reports, the list of public water systems in violation of an MCL or Treatment Technique included only those water systems that were assigned a violation during the reporting period. In this report for 2007, all systems that were in violation of an MCL or Treatment Technique, regardless of when the violation was determined, are included in Appendix B. However, Tables One and Two and Appendix A continue to count only the violations that were determined for the reporting period and

reported to the Federal database for 2007. That is, systems that had unresolved MCL and Treatment Technique violations on January 1, 2007 are listed in Appendix B, but are not included in the total counts of reported violations that comprise Tables One, Two or Appendix A.

V. Report Availability and Contact Information

The 2007 summary report may be obtained by writing to:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Water Quality Control Division
ATTN: Annual Compliance Report
CADM-B2
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80246

In addition, this summary report has been posted on the Water Quality Control Division's Website at <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/index.html>.

For further information concerning this report, or with specific violations associated with public water systems, you may contact Jeff Lawrence with the WQCD Drinking Water Compliance Assurance Unit at (303) 692-3664 or by electronic mail at jeff.lawrence@state.co.us.

Appendix B

Water System Number	Water System Name	Violation Category	Violation Name	Analyte Code
CO0102100	ALAMOSA CITY OF	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	1005
CO0102400	PRICE EAST ALAMOSA	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	1005
CO0105700	TWO BUTTES, TOWN OF	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4010
CO0107610	PINE BROOK HILLS WD	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	2950
CO0107702	SAN SOUCI MHP	TT	FAILURE TO FILTER (SWTR)	0200
CO0109011	KIT CARSON TOWN OF	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4006
CO0110020	IDAHO SPRINGS CITY OF	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	2456
CO0111700	MANASSA TOWN OF	MCL	MCL (TCR), MONTHLY	3100
CO0114550	TV HILLS WATER LLC	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4006
CO0115288	FRUITLAND DOMESTIC WC	TT	MONTHLY COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)	0300
CO0118085	WESTCREEK LAKES WATER DISTRICT	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	1025
CO0121841	TURKEY CANON RANCH WD	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4006
CO0126117	ANTELOPE HILLS HOA	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4010
CO0126507	MURDIE HOA	MCL	MCL (TCR), MONTHLY	3100
CO0130100	MOUNTAIN WSD	MCL	MCL, SINGLE SAMPLE	4000
CO0130115	PARK WC WONDERVIEW	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4000
CO0131800	SHERIDAN LAKE WC	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4006
CO0136600	MODEL WA	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4010
CO0138025	MERINO TOWN OF	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4006
CO0138045	STERLING CITY OF	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	2950
CO0142750	MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	2950
CO0144010	HILLROSE TOWN OF	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4006
CO0144025	PAGELS TP	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4006
CO0144032	WAYWARD WIND MHP AND CG	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4006
CO0145120	EAST END WA	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4010
CO0145150	EUREKA WC	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4000
CO0145180	FAYETTE WC	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4010

Water System Number	Water System Name	Violation Category	Violation Name	Analyte Code
CO0145210	FOWLER TOWN OF	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	1045
CO0145240	HANCOCK WC	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4000
CO0145270	HILLSIDE TP	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4000
CO0145540	PATTERSON VALLEY WC	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4000
CO0145630	NORTH HOLBROOK WC	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4010
CO0145690	SOUTH SWINK WC	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4000
CO0145720	SWINK TOWN OF	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4010
CO0145750	VALLEY WC	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4010
CO0145780	VROMAN WC	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4010
CO0147040	REDHILL FOREST POW ACA	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4010
CO0150800	MAY VALLEY WA	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4000
CO0150900	WILEY TOWN OF	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4000
CO0151350	MOUNTAIN SHADOWS	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4010
CO0154609	PHIPPSBURG TOWN OF	TT	RES DISINFECT CONCENTRATION (SWTR)	0200
CO0201685	ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	2950
CO0204279	LODGE AT KEYAH GRANDE LLC	TT	RES DISINFECT CONCENTRATION (SWTR)	0200
CO0208440	KOA BUENA VISTA	MCL	MCL, SINGLE SAMPLE	1038
CO0210017	MILL CREEK WIA	TT	RES DISINFECT CONCENTRATION (SWTR)	0200
CO0223755	TRAPPERS LAKE LODGE	TT	RES DISINFECT CONCENTRATION (SWTR)	0200
CO0224310	GILPIN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	1040
CO0225116	CLIMAX MOLYBDENUM CO HENDERSON MILL	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	2950
CO0225135	BAR LAZY J GUEST RANCH	TT	RES DISINFECT CONCENTRATION (SWTR)	0200
CO0235134	ST VRAIN STATE PARK	MCL	MCL (TCR), MONTHLY	3100
CO0235172	CAMP TIMBERLINE	TT	MONTHLY COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)	0300
CO0235709	RIVER FORKS INN	TT	MONTHLY COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)	0100
CO0235722	SPRUCE LAKE RV PARK	TT	RES DISINFECT CONCENTRATION (SWTR)	0200
CO0238425	RAMADA INN LOGAN INN	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	1040
CO0254185	XCEL ENERGY--HAYDEN STATION	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	2950
CO0258003	WAGON WHEEL CONOCO CAFE	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	1040
CO0261014	WESTERN STEAK HOUSE	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	1038
CO0262710	SIPRES LOUNGE	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	1040

1/1/2007 to 12/31/2007

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CO0110020	IDAHO SPRINGS CITY OF	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	2456
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CO0145630	NORTH HOLBROOK WC	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4010
CO0145690	SOUTH SWINK WC	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4000
CO0145720	SWINK TOWN OF	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4010
CO0145750	VALLEY WC	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4010
CO0145780	VROMAN WC	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4010
CO0147040	REDHILL FOREST POW ACA	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4010
CO0150800	MAY VALLEY WA	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4000
CO0150900	WILEY TOWN OF	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4000
CO0151350	MOUNTAIN SHADOWS	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	4010
CO0154609	PHIPPSBURG TOWN OF	TT	RES DISINFECT CONCENTRATION (SWTR)	0200
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CO0225116	CLIMAX MOLYBDENUM CO HENDERSON MILL	MCL	MCL, AVERAGE	2950
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