LAMPLIGHTER MOBILE HOME PARK 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data For Calendar Year 2024

Public Water System ID: CO0122467

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 KIMBERLY NECKERS at 303-779-6131 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. **Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system(s) (either attached or included in this report) for additional information about your drinking water.**

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 epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

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).

Contaminant Information

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

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. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact KIMBERLY NECKERS at 303-779-6131. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Service Line Inventory

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 KIMBERLY NECKERS at 303-779-6131.

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 wqcdcompliance.com/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using our system name or ID, or by contacting KIMBERLY NECKERS at 303-779-6131. 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 below. 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

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
PURCHASED FROM CO0122100 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	There is no SWAP report, please contact KIMBERLY NECKERS at 303-779-6131 with questions regarding potential sources of contamination.

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

LAMPLIGHTER MOBILE HOME PARK 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, 2024 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 *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						
Disinfectant Name	**Time Period**	**Results**	**Number of Samples Below Level**	**Sample Size**	**TT Violation**	**MRDL**
Chlorine	December, 2024	**Lowest period** percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	1	No	4.0 ppm

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions

IMPORTANT, ACTION REQUIRED

May 1, 2025

Dear Water System Customer,

Greetings from your water system management. The purpose of this letter is to make you all aware of a requirement imposed on every water system throughout the State. According to the Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations (CPDWR) Article 12, Lamplighter Mobile Home Park, as a Community Water System must develop and implement a **"Cross Connection Control Plan"**. The purpose of this program is to protect public health by protecting the integrity of our water system from "Backflow events". Throughout modern history there have been many backflow events leading to major outbreaks of illness and even death. The science behind such events is pretty simple to understand.

Let's take, for example, a mop sink with a hose leading into a mop bucket full of floor cleaning chemicals and water, or a weed sprayer full of poison (Cross Connection). At the same time, the water system has a drop in psi, either from a pipe break, extreme pressure loss, or the well pumping is disrupted. Suddenly, the water throughout the distribution system is being pulled towards the cause of the pressure loss. This back-siphonage can (and does) very easily pull the water directly out of the mop bucket and into the potable water lines, which is then consumed by the public. An unprotected irrigation system or a small wading pool for kids can also back flow in the event of a pressure loss, thus contaminating the water distribution system. It is very easy to understand why this is such a dramatic concern.

Therefore, the water system is **Statutorily Required** to identify cross connections throughout the Park and make sure that proper **Backflow Prevention Devices** are installed and in good working order. Such devices are to be inspected by a certified Cross Connection Control Technician upon installation and once per year after that.

We have developed a Cross Connection Control Plan and copies are available with our Park Manager.

How You Can Help:
Please send a note to Lamplighter Mobile Home Park, 600 Raintree Blvd., Lot 140, Canon City, CO 81212 indicating if you have an irrigation sprinkler system, mop sink, hot water boiler or any other connection that leads to any substance other than potable water. We can work with you to have a proper backflow prevention device installed. Please also let Lamplighter Mobile Home Park know if you currently have a backflow prevention device in place.

Sincerely,
Lamplighter Mobile Home Park
719-275-8659

More info can be found at
http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/ManagerialTools.html

IMPORTANTE, SE REQUIERE ACCIÓN

6 de Mayo, 2025

Estimado cliente del sistema de agua,

Saludos desde la gestión de su sistema de agua. El propósito de esta carta es informarles a todos sobre un requisito impuesto a todos los sistemas de agua en todo el estado. De acuerdo con el artículo 12 del Reglamento primario de agua potable de Colorado (CPDWR), Lamplighter Mobile Home Park, como sistema de agua comunitario, debe desarrollar e implementar un "Plan de control de conexiones cruzadas". El propósito de este programa es proteger la salud pública protegiendo la integridad de nuestro sistema de agua contra "eventos de reflujo". A lo largo de la historia moderna ha habido muchos eventos de reflujo que han provocado importantes brotes de enfermedades e incluso la muerte. La ciencia detrás de tales eventos es bastante simple de entender.

Tomemos, por ejemplo, un fregadero para trapeador con una manguera que desemboca en un balde lleno de químicos para limpiar pisos y agua, o un rociador de malezas lleno de veneno (Cross Connection). Al mismo tiempo, el sistema de agua tiene una caída en psi, ya sea por una rotura de tubería, una pérdida extrema de presión o una interrupción del bombeo del pozo. De repente, el agua de todo el sistema de distribución es atraída hacia la causa de la pérdida de presión. Este retrosifonaje puede (y lo hace) sacar muy fácilmente el agua directamente del cubo del trapeador y llevarla a las líneas de agua potable, que luego es consumida por el público. Un sistema de riego desprotegido o una pequeña piscina para niños también pueden refluir en caso de pérdida de presión, contaminando así el sistema de distribución de agua. Es muy fácil entender por qué ésta es una preocupación tan dramática.

Por lo tanto, el sistema de agua está obligado por ley a identificar las conexiones cruzadas en todo el parque y asegurarse de que los dispositivos de prevención de contraflujo adecuados estén instalados y en buen estado de funcionamiento. Dichos dispositivos deben ser inspeccionados por un técnico certificado en control de conexiones cruzadas al momento de la instalación y una vez al año después de eso.

Hemos desarrollado un Plan de control de conexiones cruzadas y hay copias disponibles con nuestro Administrador del parque.

Cómo puedes ayudar:
Envíe una nota a Lamplighter Mobile Home Park, 600 Raintree Blvd., Lot 140, Canon City, CO 81212 indicando si tiene un sistema de riego por aspersión, fregadero para trapear, caldera de agua caliente o cualquier otra conexión que conduzca a cualquier sustancia que no sea potable. agua. Podemos trabajar con usted para instalar un dispositivo adecuado de prevención de reflujo. Informe también a Lamplighter Mobile Home Park si actualmente cuenta con un dispositivo de prevención de reflujo.

Atentamente,
Lamplighter Mobile Home Park
719-275-8659

Puede encontrar más información en
http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/drinkingwater/ManagerialTools.html