SNOWMASS
WATER & SANITATION
DISTRICT

2025 Annual Water Quality Report For Calendar Year 2024

Public Water System ID: CO0149717

General Information

The District is pleased to present you with the 2024 water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable drinking water supply. All water suppliers are required to prepare an annual water quality report that describes the quality of water supplied to your home. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2024.

In 2024, the water treatment plant distributed 513 million gallons of water to customers. Snowmass Village relies on four surface water sources. East Snowmass Creek Spring is the primary source, which is supplemented by East Snowmass Creek when demand requires. The West Fork of Brush Creek and Snowmass Creek are additional sources. Snowmass Creek is only used when demand is very high. The District has 82 million gallons of emergency water storage in Ziegler Reservoir, which also serves as a supplemental water source at certain times of the year.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and the EPA prescribe regulations to public water systems. While the District's water comes from pristine, high alpine sources, the water travels over land surfaces and through the ground before reaching our intake structures. In the process, the water dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances from animal or human activity.

The water treatment plant in Snowmass Village treats your water by both filtration and disinfection. These methods remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may be microbial, such as viruses and bacteria, or inorganic, such as fine sediments, salts and metals.

Information about Our Source Water

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment provided Snowmass Water and Sanitation District with a **Source Water Assessment Report (SWAP)** for our water supply. This report is a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that ***could*** occur. It ***does not*** mean that the contamination ***has or will*** occur. This information allows the District to evaluate its water treatment processing and capabilities and prepare for future threats.

To obtain a copy of the full 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 #149717, or by contacting the **Snowmass Water & Sanitation Office at 970-923-2056**. You may obtain more information about the assessment by visiting www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html or by contacting the water treatment plant Supervisor and Operator in Responsible Charge (ORC), Chris Neral, through the District office.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the water in Snowmass Village, feel free to contact District or attend a monthly Board meeting on the third Wednesday of each month at 9:00am at the District Office located at 0177 Clubhouse Drive. **The District wants you to be informed about the services provided and the quality of water delivered to you each day.**

Possible Sources of Contaminants

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations which limit 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. **The sources of drinking water in the U.S.** 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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in all source water types include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which 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 may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

*****Please refer to table below for water types and possible contaminants specific to Snowmass Water Sources*****

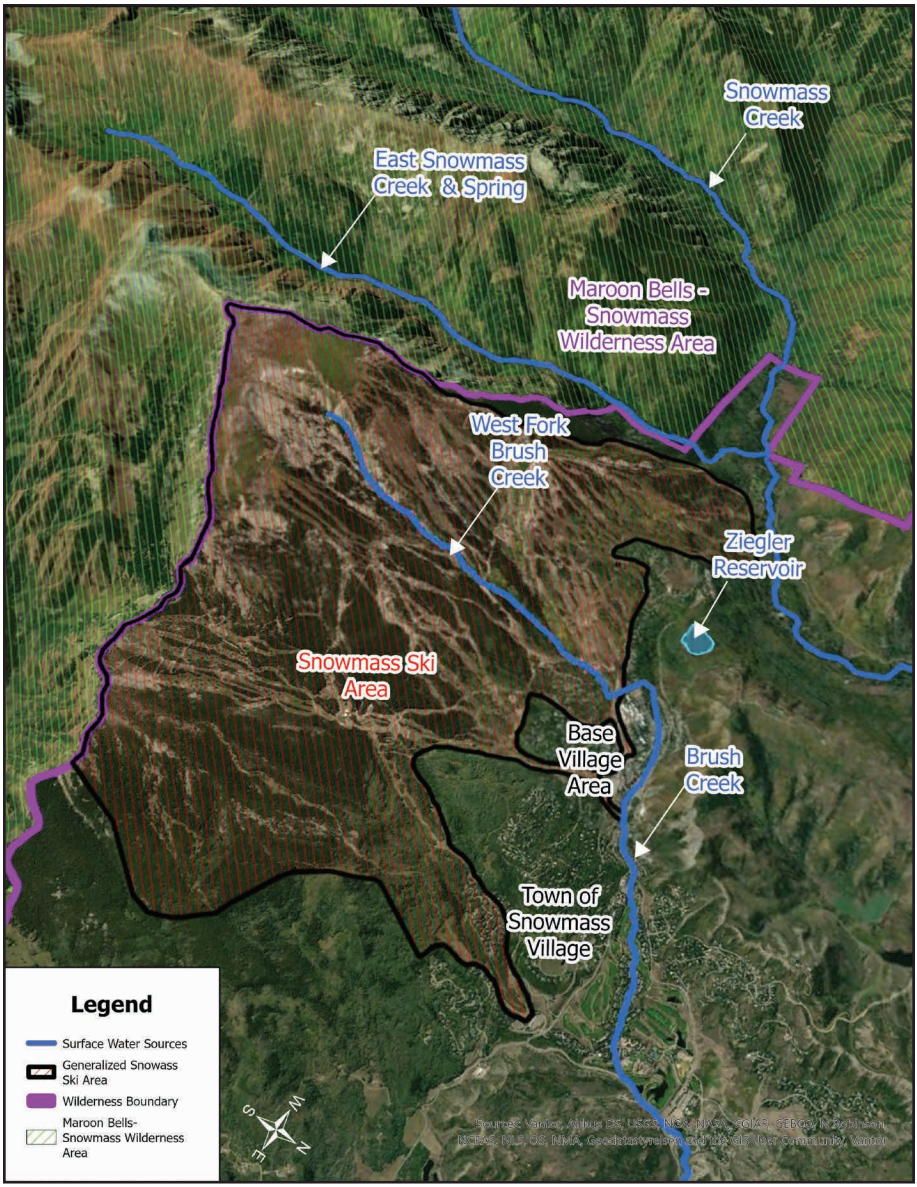

Snowmass Village

Summary of Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
ZIEGLER RESERVOIR (Surface Water-Intake) WEST FORK BRUSH CREEK (Surface Water-Intake) EAST SNOWMASS CREEK (Surface Water-Intake) EAST SNOWMASS CREEK SPRINGS (Surface Water-Intake) SNOWMASS CREEK (Surface Water-Intake)	Human and animal activities, minerals, sediment, turbidity and organic matter

Ziegler Reservoir

East Snowmass Creek



Sources: Vantor, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, GEBCO, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen and the GIS User Community, Vantor

Testing for Contaminants

Snowmass Water & Sanitation District monitors contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables included (pages 7-10) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024, unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires the District to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration 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 the reported data, though representative, may be more than one-year-old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in later sections of this report. ***Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report.***

Lead in Drinking Water

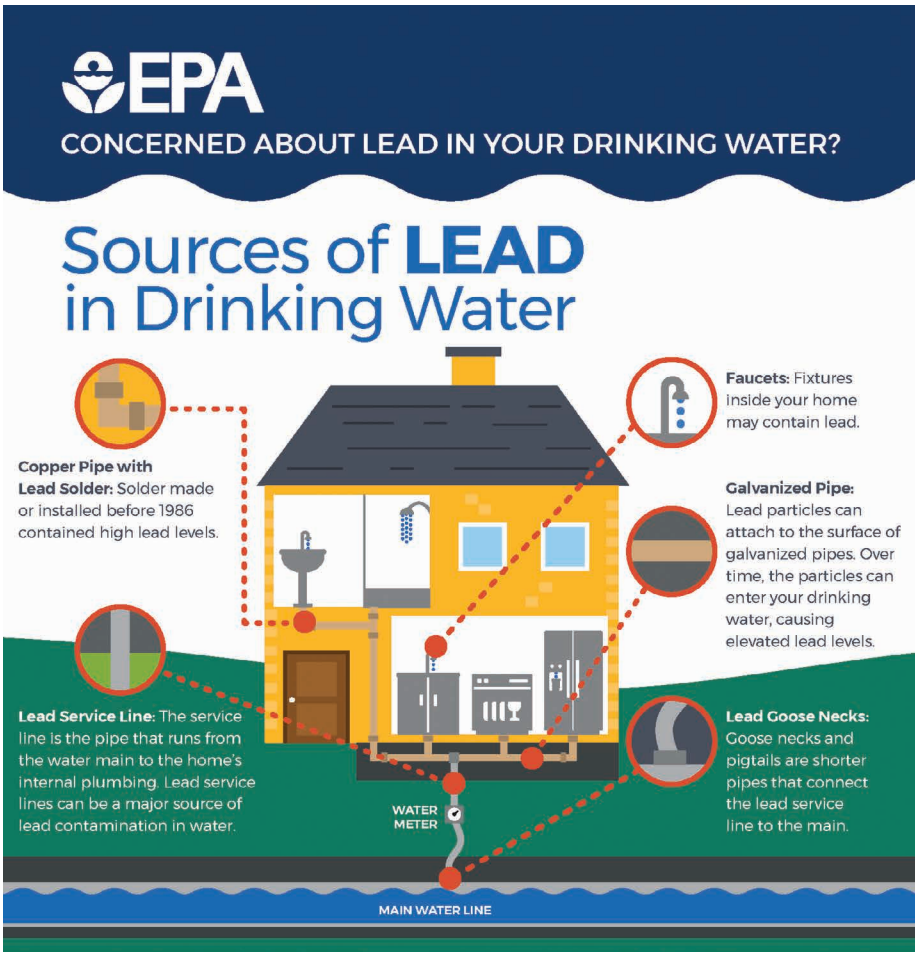
Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The District is responsible for providing high 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. The most effective way to reduce lead exposure is to use a filter that has been certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier. 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.

If you leave your home for an extended period of time without using water, this can increase the chances of lead and copper from your pipes and fittings leaching into you drinking water. In this case, you may want to flush your pipes for several minutes before drinking, cooking, or making baby formulas. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the **Snowmass Water & Sanitation Office at 970-923-2056**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead Service Line Inventory

New state and federal laws require the District to inventory all water service lines in our service area to classify the material including potential lead service lines. 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 **Snowmass Water & Sanitation Office at 970-923-2056**. As required by the CDPHE, the district conducted Lead Service line survey in Fall 2024. We found that there are **NO lead service lines within the Snowmass Water distribution system that supply drinking water to homes.**



Terms and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** − The highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** − A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.
- **Health-Based** − A violation of either 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 more than 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.

2024 Water Quality Testing Results

Snowmass Water & Sanitation District is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards. If you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 healthcare providers. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or by visiting water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants.**

2024 Drinking Water Monitoring Results for Snowmass Water and Sanitation District								
Microbiological Contaminants - **Measured Continuously before Entering Distribution System**								
Contaminant Name	**Unit**	**MCLG Health Goal**	**MCL EPA's Limits**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range**	**Violation (Yes/No)**	**Year Sampled***	**Potential Source of Contamination**
Turbidity	NTU	NA	TT=95% of samples less than 0.30 NTU	0.09	0.02-0.09	NO	2024	Soil Runoff
				100% of samples met limits				

Volatile Organic Contaminants and Disinfection Byproducts - Sampled in the Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	**Unit**	**MCL (MRDL)**	**MCLG (MRDLG)**	**Average Result**	**Range (Low-high)**	**LRAA Range (low-high)**	**Violation (Yes/No)**	**Potential Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.66	0.54-0.72	N/A	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	N/A	4.25	4.2-4.3	4.2-4.3	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	N/A	5.15	5.0-5.3	5.0-5.3	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Radionuclides - Sampled at the Entry Point of Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	**Unit**	**MCLG Health Goal**	**MCL EPA's Limits**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range**	**Violation (Yes/No)**	**Year Sampled***	**Potential Source of Contamination**
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	0	15	1.4	NA	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants - Sampled at the Entry Point of Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	**Unit**	**MCLG Health Goal**	**MCL EPA's Limits**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range**	**Violation (Yes/No)**	**Year Sampled***	**Potential Source of Contamination**
Hexachlorobenzene	ppb	0	1	0.01	0 to 0.01	NO	2023	Erosion of natural deposits

Copper and Lead – Sampled in the Distribution System - Sampling period (July-Sept; 19 of 20 samples)								
Contaminant Name	**Time Period**	**Tap Sample Range Low - High**	**90th Percentile**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of Measure**	**90th Percentile above AL**	**Sample Sites Above AL**	**Potential Source of Contamination**
Copper	7-02-24 to 8-9-24	0.035 to 0.341	0.28	19	ppm	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood deposits.
Lead	7-02-24 to 8-9-24	0 - 8.0	4	19	ppb	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants - Sampled at the Entry Point of Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	**Unit**	**MCLG Health Goal**	**MCL EPA's Limits**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range**	**Violation (Yes/No)**	**Year Sampled***	**Potential Source of Contamination**
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	1	NA	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.15	NA	NO	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	ppb	50	50	1	NA	NO	2019	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	Average = 0.53	0.53 to 0.53	NO	2023	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive to promote strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.24	NA	NO	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.

Secondary Contaminants**								
Contaminant Name	**Unit**	**Sample Size**	**Average**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range**	**Violation (Yes/No)**	**Year Sampled***	**Secondary Standard**
Iron	ppb	2	0.22	0.22	0.22 to 0.22	NO	2022	300
Sodium	ppm	1	2.5	2.5	2.5 to 2.5	NO	2022	NA

**Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin, or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effect (such as taste odor, or color) in drinking water.

Unregulated Contaminants***

*** EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected of being 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 determine whether these contaminants will be regulated in the future. Snowmass Water and Sanitation District performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to the EPA in accordance with its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UMCR). 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). Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided.

Unregulated and Additional Secondary Contaminants:		
Contaminant Name	**Unit**	**Level Detected or Range**
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	1.025
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	ppb	ND
Chloroform	ppb	4.109
PFAS (Voluntary)****	ppb	ND
pH of finished water		7.9 – 8.2
Hardness	ppm	70 – 102

****During the calendar year of 2024, Snowmass Water & Sanitation collected and analyzed samples for PFAS (Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances) also known as "forever chemicals" as part of a voluntary grant program with the CDPHE (Colorado Division of Public Health and Environment). Consumers can find more information regarding these substances here: https://cdphe.colorado.gov/pfas. Preliminary results from 2024 found that these substances were ND (not detected) in source water and finished drinking water provided by Snowmass Water and Sanitation. Currently, for 2025 we are participating in the EPA UCMR5 program and sampling quarterly for PFAS which will be reported to the EPA's UCMR program and the Colorado Division of Public Health and Environment for compliance under the Unregulated Contaminants Rule.

Health-Based Violations
Maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations: Test results for this contaminant show that the level was too high for the time period shown. Please read the information shown below about potential health effects for vulnerable populations. This is likely the same violation that we told you about in a past notice. We are evaluating, or we already completed an evaluation, to find the best way to reduce or remove the contaminant. If the solution will take an extended period of time, we will keep you updated with quarterly notices.
Treatment technique (TT) violations: We failed to complete an action that could affect water quality. Please read the information shown below about potential health effects for vulnerable populations. This is likely the same violation that we told you about in a past notice. We were required to meet a minimum operation/treatment standard, we were required to make upgrades to our system, or we were required to evaluate our system for potential sanitary defects, and we failed to do so in the time period shown below. If the solution will take an extended period of time, we will keep you updated with quarterly notices.

Name	Description	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
CHLORINE / CHLORAMINE	FAILURE TO MAINTAIN MINIMUM TREATMENT FOR SURFACE WATER FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION	07/01/2024 - 07/31/2024	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	TT

Additional Violation Information
We failed to complete an action that could affect water quality. Please read the information shown below about potential health effects for vulnerable populations. This is likely the same violation that we told you about in a past notice. We were required to meet a minimum operation/treatment standard, we were required to make upgrades to our system, or we were required to evaluate our system for potential sanitary defects, and we failed to do so in the time period shown below. If the solution will take an extended period of time, we will keep you updated with quarterly notices. 1) Failure to meet the minimum requirement for disinfection for a 22-hour period in July. The water plant's UV system went down and water did not pass through an active UV contactor.
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.

Non-Health-Based Violations

These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there had been, we would have notified you immediately. We missed collecting a sample (water quality is unknown), we reported the sample result after the due date, or we did not complete a report/notice by the required date.

Name	Description	Time Period
PUBLIC NOTICE	FAILURE TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC/CONSUMERS	10/10/2022 - 09/10/2024
PUBLIC NOTICE	FAILURE TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC/CONSUMERS	04/10/2023 - Open
PUBLIC NOTICE	FAILURE TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC/CONSUMERS	01/10/2023 - 09/10/2024
PUBLIC NOTICE	FAILURE TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC/CONSUMERS	09/09/2024 - 09/11/2024
LEAD & COPPER RULE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT NOTIFY THE PUBLIC/CONSUMERS	10/01/2024 - Open

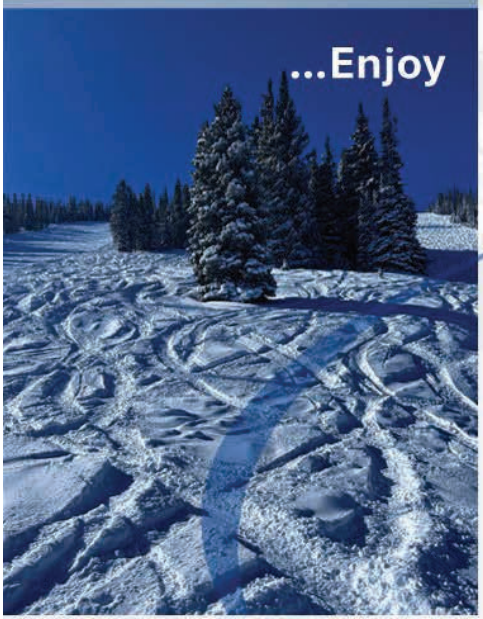
Additional Violation Information

These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there had been, the District would have notified you immediately.

1) The District received a violation due to failure to make public notice of not meeting cross-connection control and/or backflow prevention requirements due to recordkeeping and reporting. This is for commercial, high-risk, backflow devices that the State requires to be tested yearly.

2) The District received a violation due to failure to collect 20 lead and copper samples within the collection period. There were only 19 samples collected and run within the sampling period.

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.



Snowmass lives on what nature delivers each winter.

Water held in snowpack feeds our streams and comes to our tap. In Snowmass, we draw from surface water and not groundwater wells.

Snowpack is important for more than just our region. The Roaring Fork Valley **provides 10% of the water entering the Colorado River Basin each year,** though it represents less than 1% of the total land mass.

Things are changing. Since 1980, there are **30 fewer days of winter** with temperatures dipping below 32 degrees in Aspen and Snowmass. That means snow melts faster, more soil exposure to the sun, higher evaporation and lower stream flows.

Scan here to learn more about what you can do:

Snowmass is *Stream Fed*

StreamFed.org

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