MOUNTAIN MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

2007 DRINKING WATER

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2006

Public Water System ID# CO0160350

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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: N/A

The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contaminants that **could** occur. It does not meant 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, 2006 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.

LEAD & COPPER	COLLECTION DATE	90TH PERCENTILE	UNIT	AL	TYPICAL SOURCE
COPPER	2006	1.23	ppm	1.3	Corrosion of household

LEAD	2006	47.4	ppb	15	Plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits Corrosion of household Plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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.

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 disabilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

VIOLATIONS

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
SECONDARY FLUORIDE	Secondary MLC Exceedence	Fluoride	01/01/2005 - 12/31/2007

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ABOVE VIOLATION

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 violation:

Fluoride is a naturally occurring mineral and the levels sometimes fluctuate. Our fluoride level was discovered to be 3 mg/L as of October, 2006. A notice was sent to customers October 24, 2006 advising them of the slightly elevated level of fluoride and was posted in several public places. The fluoride has returned to a level below 2 mg/L. We continue to monitor the fluoride levels