NORTH WELD COUNTY WD 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data For Calendar Year 2022

Public Water System ID: CO0162553

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 ERIC RECKENTINE at 970-301-2806 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).

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 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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact ERIC RECKENTINE at 970-301-2806. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 135718, SOLDIER CANYON FILTER PLANT, or by contacting ERIC RECKENTINE at 970-301-2806. 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 on the next page.

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 CO0135233 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) SUMMIT VIEW MASTER METER WITH FT COLLINS (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED FROM GREELEY CO0162321 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED SOLDIER CANYON 135718 SW (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	EPA Hazardous Waste Generators, EPA Chemical Inventory/Storage Sites, EPA Toxic Release Inventory Sites, Permitted Wastewater Discharge Sites, Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Solid Waste Sites, Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, Fallow, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells, Road Miles

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 90^{th} 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

NORTH WELD COUNTY WD 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, 2022 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, 2022	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	18	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Time Period	90th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	06/18/2021 to 06/29/2021	0.26	30	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	06/18/2021 to 06/29/2021	2.7	30	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System

Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	26.3	19.9 to 33.1	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Name	**Year**	**Average**	**Range Low – High**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of Measure**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**MCL Violation**	**Typical Sources**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	37.96	26.46 to 56.54	16	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite	2021	0.44	0.43 to 0.44	3	ppb	1.0	.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminants***

EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be 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 decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). 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) Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

Contaminant Name	**Year**	**Average**	**Range Low – High**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of Measure**

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Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure

***More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions

NORTH WELD COUNTY WATER WD 2023 Informe sobre calidad del agua potable
Cobertura de datos del año calendario 2022

ID del sistema de aguas públicas: CO0162553

Nos complace presentarles el informe de calidad del agua de este año. Nuestro objetivo constante es brindarle un suministro seguro y confiable de agua potable. Comuníquese Bernie Frias al 970-356-3020 si tiene alguna pregunta o si quiere saber si hay oportunidades de participación pública que puedan afectar la calidad del agua. **Consulte los datos de calidad del agua de nuestro(s) sistema(s) mayorista(s) (ya sea adjunto o incluido en este informe) para obtener información adicional sobre su agua potable.**

Información general

Se puede esperar razonablemente que toda el agua potable, incluida el agua embotellada, contenga al menos pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua represente un riesgo para la salud. Se puede obtener más información sobre los contaminantes y los posibles efectos en la salud llamando a la línea directa de agua potable segura de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental (1-800-426-4791) o visitando epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que la población general. Las personas inmunocomprometidas, como las personas con cáncer que reciben quimioterapia, las personas que se han sometido a trasplantes de órganos, las personas con VIH-SIDA u otros trastornos del sistema inmunitario, algunos ancianos y los bebés pueden correr un riesgo particular de contraer infecciones. Estas personas deben consultar a sus proveedores de atención médica respecto al agua potable. Para obtener más información acerca de los contaminantes y los posibles efectos en la salud, o para recibir una copia de las directrices de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los EE. UU. (EPA , por sus siglas en inglés) y los Centros para el Control de Enfermedades (CDC) sobre los medios apropiados para disminuir el riesgo de infección por criptosporidio y contaminantes microbiológicos, llame a la línea directa de agua potable segura de la EPA al (1-800-426-4791).

Las fuentes de agua potable (tanto agua de grifo como embotellada) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, embalses, manantiales y pozos. A medida que el agua viaja sobre la superficie de la tierra o a través del suelo, disuelve los minerales naturales y, en algunos casos, el material radiactivo, y puede recoger sustancias resultantes de la presencia de animales o de la actividad humana. Los contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en la fuente de agua incluyen:

- **Contaminantes microbianos:** virus y bacterias que pueden provenir de plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales, sistemas sépticos, operaciones agrícolas ganaderas y fauna.
- **Contaminantes inorgánicos:** sales y metales, que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o resultar de la escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas, descargas de aguas residuales industriales o domésticas, producción de petróleo y gas, minería o agricultura.
- **Pesticidas y herbicidas:** pueden provenir de una variedad de fuentes, como la agricultura, la escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas y los usos residenciales.
- **Contaminantes radiactivos:** pueden ocurrir naturalmente o ser el resultado de la producción de petróleo y gas y actividades mineras.
- **Contaminantes químicos orgánicos:** incluidos los químicos orgánicos sintéticos y volátiles, que son subproductos de los procesos industriales y la producción de petróleo, y también pueden provenir de estaciones de servicio, escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas y sistemas sépticos.

Para garantizar que el agua del grifo sea segura para beber, el Departamento de Salud Pública y Medio Ambiente de Colorado prescribe normas que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proporcionada por los sistemas públicos. Las normas de la Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos establecen límites para los contaminantes en el agua embotellada que deben brindar la misma protección para los organismos de salud pública.

Plomo en el agua potable

Los niveles elevados de plomo, si los hubiera, pueden provocar problemas de salud graves, especialmente en las mujeres embarazadas y los niños pequeños. Es posible que los niveles de plomo en su hogar sean más altos que en otros hogares de la comunidad como resultado de los materiales utilizados en su plomería. Si le preocupa el plomo en el agua, es posible que desee que analicen su agua. Cuando el agua ha estado asentada durante varias horas, usted puede minimizar la posibilidad de exposición al plomo al dejar correr el agua del grifo de 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de usarla para beber o cocinar. Para obtener información adicional sobre el plomo en el agua potable, los métodos de prueba y las medidas que puede tomar para minimizar la exposición, llame a la línea directa de agua potable segura (1-800-426-4791) o consulte la página epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Evaluación y protección de fuentes de agua (SWAP)

Es posible que el Departamento de Salud Pública y Medio Ambiente de Colorado nos haya proporcionado un informe de evaluación de la fuente de agua para nuestro suministro de agua. Para obtener información general o una copia del informe, visite wqcdcompliance.com/ccr. El informe se encuentra en "Guía: Informe de evaluación de la fuente de agua". Busque en la tabla utilizando 162553, NORTH WELD COUNTY WD, o llamando a Bernie Frias al 970-301-2806. El informe de evaluación de fuentes de agua provee una evaluación inicial del potencial para contaminación que **podría** ocurrir. **No** significa que la contaminación **haya ocurrido o que ocurrirá**. Podemos usar esta información para evaluar la necesidad de mejorar nuestras capacidades actuales de tratamiento de agua y prepararnos para cualquier peligro de contaminación en el futuro. Esto puede ayudarnos a garantizar que se entregue agua tratada de calidad a sus hogares. Además, los resultados de la evaluación proporcionan un punto de partida para desarrollar un plan de protección de las fuentes de agua. Los posibles orígenes de contaminación en nuestra fuente de agua se enumeran en la página siguiente.

Comuníquese con nosotros para obtener más información sobre lo que puede hacer para ayudar a proteger sus fuentes de agua potable;

para cualquier pregunta sobre el informe de calidad del agua potable; para obtener más información sobre nuestro sistema o para asistir a las reuniones públicas programadas. Queremos que ustedes, nuestros valiosos clientes, estén informados sobre los servicios que brindamos y la calidad del agua que les entregamos todos los días.

Nuestras fuentes de agua

Fuentes (tipo de agua - tipo de fuente)	Posibles fuentes de contaminación
Comprado de CO0135233 Comprado a Greeley CO0162321 Comprado a Soldier Canyon 135718 SW Medidor maestro Summit View con Fort Collins	Generadores de Desechos Peligrosos de la EPA, Inventario de Químicos/ Instalaciones de Almacenamiento de la EPA, Instalaciones para la Liberación del Inventario Tóxico de la EPA, Centros de Descarga de Aguas Residuales Autorizados, Sitios de Tanques de Almacenamiento Sobre el Suelo, Subterráneos y para Fugas, Instalaciones de Desechos Sólidos, Sitios de Minas Existentes/Abandonadas, Otras Instalaciones, Comercial / Industrial / Transporte, Residencial de Baja Intensidad, Pastos Recreativos Urbanos, Surcos de Cultivos, Tierra sin cultivar, Pastura/Heno, Bosque Deciduos, Bosque de Pinos, Bosque Mixto, Sistemas Sépticos, Pozos de Gas/ Petróleo, Carreteras

Términos y abreviaturas

- **Nivel máximo de contaminante (MCL)**: nivel más alto de un contaminante permitido en el agua potable.
- **Técnica de tratamiento (TT)**: proceso requerido destinado a reducir el nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable.
- **Sanitario**: infracción de un MCL o una TT.
- **No sanitario**: infracción que no es de MCL o TT.
- **Nivel de acción (AL)**: concentración de un contaminante que, si se excede, activa el tratamiento y otros requisitos reglamentarios.
- **Nivel máximo de desinfectante residual (MRDL)**: nivel más alto permitido de un desinfectante en el agua potable. Existe evidencia convincente de que es necesario agregar un desinfectante para controlar los contaminantes microbianos.
- **Objetivo de nivel máximo de contaminantes (MCLG)**: nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable por debajo del cual no hay riesgo conocido o previsto para la salud. Los MCLG permiten un margen de seguridad.
- **Objetivo de nivel máximo de desinfectante residual (MRDLG)**: nivel de un desinfectante de agua potable, por debajo del cual no se conoce ni se espera ningún riesgo para la salud. Los MRDLG no reflejan los beneficios del uso de desinfectantes para controlar los contaminantes microbianos.
- **Infracción (no tiene abreviatura)**: incumplimiento de una norma primaria referente al agua potable de Colorado.
- **Acción ejecutoria formal (sin abreviatura)**: medida escalada que toma el estado (debido al riesgo para la salud pública, el número o la gravedad de las infracciones) para que un sistema de agua que no cumple los requisitos los vuelva a cumplir.
- **Variación y exenciones (V/E)**: permiso del Departamento para no cumplir con un MCL o una técnica de tratamiento bajo ciertas condiciones.
- **Actividad alfa bruta (no tiene abreviatura)**: valor de cumplimiento de la actividad de partículas alfa bruta. Incluye radio-226, pero excluye radón 222 y uranio.
- **Picocurio por litro (pCi/L)**: medida de la radiactividad en el agua.
- **Unidad de turbidez nefelométrica (NTU)**: medida de la claridad o turbidez del agua. La turbidez superior a 5 NTU es apenas perceptible para la persona típica.
- **Norma de cumplimiento (no tiene abreviatura)**: valor único o calculado que se utiliza para determinar si se cumple el nivel reglamentario de contaminante (p. ej., el MCL). Ejemplos de valores calculados son el percentil 90, el promedio anual móvil (RAA) y el promedio anual móvil de ubicación (LRAA).
- **Promedio (barra x)**: valor típico.
- **Rango (R)**: valor más bajo a valor más alto.
- **Tamaño de la muestra (n)**: número o conteo de valores (es decir, número de muestras de agua recolectadas).
- **Partes por millón = miligramos por litro (ppm = mg/L)**: una parte por millón corresponde a un minuto en dos años o un solo centavo en $10,000.
- **Partes por billón = microgramos por litro (ppb = ug/L)**: una parte por billón corresponde a un minuto en 2000 años, o un solo centavo en $10,000,000.
- **No aplicable (N/A)**: no aplica o no está disponible.

- **Evaluación de nivel 1**: estudio del sistema de agua para identificar posibles problemas y determinar (si es posible) por qué se han encontrado bacterias coliformes totales en nuestro sistema de agua.
- **Evaluación de nivel 2**: estudio muy detallado del sistema de agua para identificar posibles problemas y determinar (si es posible) por qué se ha producido una infracción del MCL de *E. coli* o por qué se han encontrado bacterias coliformes totales en nuestro sistema de agua en múltiples ocasiones.

Contaminantes detectados

El Norte del Condado de Weld monitorea rutinariamente los contaminantes en su agua potable de acuerdo con las leyes federales y estatales. Las siguientes tablas muestran todas las detecciones encontradas en el período del 1 de enero al 31 de diciembre de 2022 a menos que se indique lo contrario. El estado de Colorado requiere el monitoreo de ciertos contaminantes menos de una vez al año porque no se espera que las concentraciones de estos contaminantes varíen significativamente de un año a otro, o el sistema no se considera vulnerable a este tipo de contaminación. Por lo tanto, algunos de nuestros datos, aunque representativos, pueden tener más de un año de edad. Las infracciones y medidas coercitivas formales, si las hubiera, se reportan en la siguiente sección del presente informe.

Importante: Solo los contaminantes detectados en las muestras de los últimos 5 años aparecen en este informe. Si no aparecen tablas en esta sección, entonces no se detectaron contaminantes en la última ronda de monitoreo.

Desinfectantes muestreados en el sistema de distribución
Requisito de TT: Al menos el 95 % de las muestras por período (mes o trimestre) deben tener al menos 0.2 ppm **o** si el tamaño de la muestra es inferior a 40, no más de 1 muestra está por debajo de 0.2 ppm.
Orígenes típicos: Aditivo de agua utilizado para controlar los microbios.

Nombre del desinfectante	Período de tiempo	Resultados	Número de muestras por debajo del nivel	Tamaño de la muestra	Infracción de TT	MRDL
Cloro	Diciembre, 2022	Porcentaje de período más bajo de muestras que cumplen con el requisito de TT: 100 %	0	18	No	4.0 ppm

Muestreo de plomo y cobre en el sistema de distribución

Nombre del contaminante	Período de tiempo	Percentil 90	Tamaño de la muestra	Unidad de medida	Percentil 90 AL	Lugares de muestras por encima del AL	Excedencia de percentil 90 AL	Orígenes típicos
Cobre	6/18/2021 – 6/29/2021	0.26	30	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosión de los sistemas de plomería de la vivienda; erosión de depósitos naturales
Plomo	6/18/2021 – 6/29/2021	2.7	30	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosión de los sistemas de plomería de la vivienda; erosión de depósitos naturales

Subproductos de desinfección muestreados en el sistema de distribución									
Nombre	**Año**	**Promedio**	**Rango bajo – alto**	**Tamaño de la muestra**	**Unidad de medida**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Infracción de MCL**	**Orígenes típicos**
Total de ácidos haloacéticos (HAA5)	2022	26.3	19.9 - 33.1	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable
Total de trihalometanos (TTHM)	2022	37.96	26.46 – 56.54	16	ppb	80	N/A	No	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable
Clorito	2021	0.44	0.43 – 0.44	3	ppb	1.0	0.8	No	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable

Contaminantes no regulados***

La Agencia de Protección Ambiental ha implementado la Regla de monitoreo de contaminantes no regulados (UCMR) para recopilar datos de contaminantes que se sospecha que están presentes en el agua potable y no tienen normas sanitarias establecidas en la Ley de Agua Potable Segura. La EPA usa los resultados del monitoreo de la UCMR para aprender acerca de la ocurrencia de contaminantes no regulados en el agua potable y para decidir si estos contaminantes serán o no regulados en el futuro. Realizamos el monitoreo e informamos los resultados analíticos del monitoreo a la EPA de acuerdo con su Regla de monitoreo de contaminantes no regulados (UCMR). Una vez que la EPA revisa los resultados presentados, los resultados están disponibles en la Base de datos nacional de ocurrencia de contaminantes (NCOD por sus siglas en inglés) de la EPA (epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod). Los consumidores pueden revisar los resultados de la UCMR accediendo a la NCOD. Los contaminantes que se detectaron durante nuestro muestreo UCMR y los resultados analíticos correspondientes se proporcionan a continuación.

Nombre del contaminante	**Año**	**Promedio**	**Rango bajo – alto**	**Tamaño de la muestra**	**Unidad de medida**

Contaminantes no regulados***

La Agencia de Protección Ambiental ha implementado la Regla de monitoreo de contaminantes no regulados (UCMR) para recopilar datos de contaminantes que se sospecha que están presentes en el agua potable y no tienen normas sanitarias establecidas en la Ley de Agua Potable Segura. La EPA usa los resultados del monitoreo de la UCMR para aprender acerca de la ocurrencia de contaminantes no regulados en el agua potable y para decidir si estos contaminantes serán o no regulados en el futuro. Realizamos el monitoreo e informamos los resultados analíticos del monitoreo a la EPA de acuerdo con su Regla de monitoreo de contaminantes no regulados (UCMR). Una vez que la EPA revisa los resultados presentados, los resultados están disponibles en la Base de datos nacional de ocurrencia de contaminantes (NCOD por sus siglas en inglés) de la EPA (epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod). Los consumidores pueden revisar los resultados de la UCMR accediendo a la NCOD. Los contaminantes que se detectaron durante nuestro muestreo UCMR y los resultados analíticos correspondientes se proporcionan a continuación.

Nombre del contaminante	Año	Promedio	Rango bajo – alto	Tamaño de la muestra	Unidad de medida

***Se puede encontrar más información sobre los contaminantes que se incluyeron en el monitoreo de UCMR en drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR. Obtenga más información sobre la UCMR de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental en epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule o comuníquese con la línea directa de agua potable segura al (800) 426-4791 o epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Infracciones, deficiencias significativas y acciones ejecutorias formales

Sin infracciones ni acciones formales de ejecución

SOLDIER CANYON FILTER PLANT 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data For Calendar Year 2022

Public Water System ID: CO0135718

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 MARK KEMPTON at 970-482-3143 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality.

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).

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 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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact MARK KEMPTON at 970-482-3143. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 MARK KEMPTON at 970-482-3143. 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 on the next page.

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
POUDRE RIVER (Surface Water-Intake) HORSETOOTH RESERVOIR (Surface Water-Intake)	EPA Hazardous Waste Generators, EPA Chemical Inventory/Storage Sites, EPA Toxic Release Inventory Sites, Permitted Wastewater Discharge Sites, Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Solid Waste Sites, Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, Fallow, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells, Road Miles

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 90^{th} 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

SOLDIER CANYON FILTER PLANT 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, 2022 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.

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System

Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Chlorite	2022	0.35	0.30 to 0.41	12	ppm	1.0	0.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	TT Minimum Ratio	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2022	1.11	1.01 to 1.20	12	Ratio	1.00	No	Naturally present in the environment

*If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.

Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity	Date/Month: March 24	Highest single measurement: 0.048 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Met all 12 months	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100 %	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	**Year**	**Average**	**Range Low – High**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of Measure**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**MCL Violation**	**Typical Sources**
Barium	2022	0.017	0.015 to 0.018	4	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2022	0.62	0.58 to 0.67	4	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2022	0.05	0 to 0.13	4	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants** **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.						
Contaminant Name	**Year**	**Average**	**Range Low – High**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of Measure**	**Secondary Standard**
Sodium	2022	12.55	8.5 to 16.0	4	ppm	N/A

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

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
CARBON, TOTAL	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	10/01/2022 - 12/31/2022

Additional Violation Information

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.

Soldier Canyon Filter Plant (SCFP) is required to sample for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) every month. In December of 2022 the sample in question was collected and the sample results were submitted to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Water Quality Control Division (CDPHE WQCD) on time. The sample met all water quality regulations. However, due to a clerical error mislabeling the sample location, the sample was recorded as a "Failure to Monitor and/or Report". CDPHE WQCD brought this violation to SCFP's attention on February 1, 2023. The sample results were resubmitted on February 2, 2023, with the correct sample location. CPDHE WQCD considered this violation resolved on February 2, 2023, although, SCFP is still required to report this violation to the public.

This violation did not pose any risk to the drinking water quality or population since it was just a mislabeled clerical error. There is no action required by you and no alternate water supplies are required.

Future samples and sample results will be manually verified and mailed to CDPHE WQCD to eliminate the possibility of clerical errors occurring within the WQCD's computerized sample submittal portal system.

For more information, please contact Mark Kempton:

mkempton@soldiercanyon.com 4424 LaPorte Avenue, Fort Collins CO Phone: 970 482 3143

+GREELEY CITY OF 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data For Calendar Year 2022

Public Water System ID: CO0162321

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 NINA CUDAHY at 970-397-5478 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).

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:

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- **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.
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Lead in Drinking Water

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact NINA CUDAHY at 970-397-5478. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 system name or ID, or by contacting NINA CUDAHY at 970-397-5478. 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 on the next page.

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 CO0135290 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED FROM CO0135291 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) BIG THOMPSON GLIC PUMPSTATION (Surface Water-Intake) PURCHASED EAST LARIMER CNTYCO0135233 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED CITY OF LOVELAND CO0135485 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED FROM NORTH WELD CO0162553 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) HORSETOOTH RESERVOIR (Surface Water-Intake) BOYD LAKE (Surface Water-Intake) CACHE LA POUDRE RIVER (Surface Water-Intake) LAKE LOVELAND (Surface Water-Intake)	EPA Hazardous Waste Generators, EPA Chemical Inventory/Storage Sites, EPA Toxic Release Inventory Sites, Permitted Wastewater Discharge Sites, Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Solid Waste Sites, Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites, Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, High Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Quarries / Strip Mines / Gravel Pits, Row Crops, Fallow, Small Grains, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells, Road Miles

Terms and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** − The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
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- **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.
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- **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

GREELEY CITY OF 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, 2022 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, 2022	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	101	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Time Period	90th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	07/18/2022 to 09/14/2022	0.2	101	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	**Time Period**	**90th Percentile**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of Measure**	**90th Percentile AL**	**Sample Sites Above AL**	**90th Percentile AL Exceedance**	**Typical Sources**
Lead	07/18/2022 to 09/14/2022	7.4	101	ppb	15	5	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Name	**Year**	**Average**	**Range Low – High**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of Measure**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**MCL Violation**	**Typical Sources**
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	24.71	12.9 to 38.8	32	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	48.89	27.9 to 68.8	32	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite	2022	0.24	0.15 to 0.29	12	ppb	1.0	.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water								
Contaminant Name	**Year**	**Average**	**Range Low – High**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of Measure**	**TT Minimum Ratio**	**TT Violation**	**Typical Sources**
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2022	1.32	0.95 to 1.51	20	Ratio	1.00	No	Naturally present in the environment
*If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.								

Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System					
Contaminant Name	**Sample Date**	**Level Found**	**TT Requirement**	**TT Violation**	**Typical Sources**
Turbidity	Date/Month: May	Highest single measurement: 0.34 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Dec	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100 %	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	**Year**	**Average**	**Range Low – High**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of Measure**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**MCL Violation**	**Typical Sources**
Barium	2022	0.05	0.03 to 0.08	2	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2022	0.5	0.2 to 0.8	2	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2022	0.1	0.06 to 0.14	2	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2022	0.85	0 to 1.7	2	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Secondary Contaminants**

**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.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2022	28.15	9.6 to 46.7	2	ppm	N/A

Unregulated Contaminants***

EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be 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 decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). 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) Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure

Unregulated Contaminants***

EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be 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 decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). 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) Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure

***More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

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
STORAGE TANK RULE	FAILURE TO INSPECT STORAGE TANK(S) AND/OR FAILURE TO CORRECT	08/05/2022 - 10/28/2022	May pose a risk to public health.	N/A	N/A

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
	STORAGE TANK DEFECTS - F334				
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M611	08/05/2022 - 11/17/2022	We have an inadequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of the drinking water. This is due to one or more of the following: we failed to comply with the requirements for surveying our system for cross connections, AND/OR we failed to complete the testing requirements for backflow prevention devices or methods.	N/A	N/A

Additional Violation Information

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.

Describe the steps taken to resolve the violation(s), and the anticipated resolution date:

The F334 violation of the Storage Tank Rule was due to a failure to implement the written plan for finished water storage tank inspections. The storage tanks in question posed a hazard to staff when performing regular inspection as required by the written plan due to the design of the floating covers. The violation was resolved by taking the three storage tanks out of service and disconnecting them from the water system with concrete caps on October 25, 2022. Facility inactivation forms were submitted to CDPHE.

The M611 violation of the Cross Connection Rule was due to a failure to test assemblies that were not tested in 2021 within 90 days of their active date in 2022. The violation was resolved by completing 100% of the 2021 required testing of backflow assemblies by December 2, 2022.

Backflow and Cross-Connection
We have an inadequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of the drinking water.
We either have installed or permitted an uncontrolled cross-connection or we experienced a backflow contamination event.

EAST LARIMER COUNTY WD 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data For Calendar Year 2022

Public Water System ID: CO0135233

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 ALEX AINSWORTH at 970-493-2044 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).

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 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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact RANDY SIDDENS at 970-493-2044. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 ALEX AINSWORTH at 970-493-2044. 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 on the next page.

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 CO0162321 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PUR 135718 SOLDIER CANYON (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	EPA Hazardous Waste Generators, EPA Chemical Inventory/Storage Sites, EPA Toxic Release Inventory Sites, Permitted Wastewater Discharge Sites, Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Solid Waste Sites, Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, Fallow, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells, Road Miles

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

EAST LARIMER COUNTY WD 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, 2022 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	February, 2022	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 95%	1	20	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Time Period	90th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	06/29/2022 to 07/22/2022	0.19	30	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	06/29/2022 to 07/22/2022	4	30	ppb	15	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System

Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	24.98	19.3 to 32.5	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Name	**Year**	**Average**	**Range Low – High**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of Measure**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**MCL Violation**	**Typical Sources**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	48.98	23.9 to 70.7	16	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite	2021	0.4	0.37 to 0.42	3	ppb	1.0	.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions - ELCO Water District

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
STORAGE TANK RULE	FAILURE TO INSPECT STORAGE TANK(S) AND/OR FAILURE TO CORRECT STORAGE TANK DEFECTS - F334	09/29/2021 - 01/26/2022	May pose a risk to public health.	N/A	N/A
STORAGE TANK RULE	FAILURE TO INSPECT STORAGE TANK(S) AND/OR FAILURE TO CORRECT STORAGE TANK DEFECTS - F319	09/29/2021 - 01/26/2022	May pose a risk to public health.	N/A	N/A
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M615	09/29/2021 - 01/26/2022	We failed to complete the testing requirements for backflow prevention devices or methods.	N/A	N/A
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION	09/29/2021 - 10/21/2022	We failed to comply with the requirements for surveying our system for cross connections.	N/A	N/A

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
	REQUIREMENTS - M614				

Additional Violation Information

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.

We have an inadequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of the drinking water

Describe the steps taken to resolve the violation(s), and the anticipated resolution date:

F319: Storage tank hatch gasket was found to not be air tight and could possible allow contaminants in; The storage tank gasket was replaced on **January 27, 2022, and violation resolved**. The public was notified via a Tier 2 Notice of Violation that was issued on 12/24/2021.

F334: Developed a standard operating procedure for tank inspection and review to ensure sanitary defects are discovered, corrected and documented; **January 27, 2022, violation resolved**. The public was notified via a Tier 2 Notice of Violation that was issued on 12/24/2021.

M614 & M615: **These violations are not a notification of contamination in your drinking water**. We were required to have a backflow method/device testing ratio of all customer owned devices/methods in our district, of 0.90 (90%)and greater. We failed to reach this percentage; **January 26, 2022, M615 violation resolved. October, 21 2022, M614 resolved with a 2022 testing ratio of ~0.98 (~98%)**. The public was notified via a Tier 2 Notice of Violation that was issued on 12/24/2021.

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	10/30/2021 - 03/04/2022
PUBLIC NOTICE	FAILURE TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC/CONSUMERS	07/30/2022 - 11/30/2022

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	04/30/2022 - 05/24/2022
PUBLIC NOTICE	FAILURE TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC/CONSUMERS	01/30/2022 - 03/04/2022
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	01/01/2022 - 03/31/2022
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M613	09/29/2021 - 07/08/2022
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M612	12/08/2022 - 12/14/2022
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M610	09/29/2021 - 07/08/2022
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	FAILURE TO DELIVER AN ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (WATER QUALITY) REPORT TO THE PUBLIC/CONSUMERS	07/01/2022 - 11/30/2022

Additional Violation Information

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.

Describe the steps taken to resolve the violation(s), and the anticipated resolution date:

Public Notices (x4); Failure to notify the puplic/customers- While the violations of M614 for backflow device testing was outstanding and awaiting resolution, we were required to update the public via public notice every 90 days. We failed to do so. **Customers are being notified via the 2023 Water Quality Report; anticipated date of resolution of these violations is 6/30/2023.**

Disinfection Byproducts; failure to monitor- In the month of January each year, we are required to collect samples, monitoring for disinfection byproducts. In 2022, we did not collect these samples until March 2022. **Samples for January 2023 have been collected, analyzed and submitted to the CDPHE. 3/31/2022, violation resolved.**

M612- We were required to have 100% of our Commercial, Irrigation, and Multi family service connections surveyed for possible cross connection contamination risks, by the end of 2021. We failed to reach that required ratio in 2021. **We provided updated 2022 data, showing compliance. 12/14/2022, violation resolved.** The public is being notified in the 2023 Water Quality Report.

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**
M613- Completed and submitted a 2020 annual backflow report; **7/8/2022, violation resolved.** The public was notified with distribution of information in its 2022 annual water quality report. M610- Developed, implemented and submitted a written backflow program that includes all items required in Regulation 11.39(2)(a); **7/8/2022, violation resolved**. The public was notified with distribution of information in its 2022 annual water quality report. Consumer Confidence Rule- The initial Water Quality Report distributed by ELCO in June 2022, was found to have missing information. ELCO quickly compiled necessary data and redistributed a corrected WQR in November 2022. **11/30/2022, violation resolved.**		

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

East Larimer County Water District

Had the following Violations Identified During a Drinking Water Inspection

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. Although this situation is not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

A routine drinking water inspection conducted on 12/8/2022 by the state drinking water program identified the following violations that may pose a risk to public health.

Identified Violation	Date Correction is Required	Steps We Are Taking
M612	12/8/2023	M612- Failure to reach a compliance ratio of 1.0 for surveying of water system, for cross connection and backflow; **Resolved 12/14/2022**.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the inspection it was identified that we did not complete all monitoring/testing, were not monitoring correctly, or were monitoring at an inappropriate location. Therefore we cannot be sure of the drinking water quality during that time.

What does this mean? What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time**.** If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

We anticipate resolving the problem by **12/14/2022**. For more information, please contact **Alex Ainsworth** at **alexandera@elcowater.org** or **970-493-2044**, or **PO Box 2044, Ft Collins, CO 80524**.

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.

This notice is being sent to you by: East Larimer County Water District - CO0135233

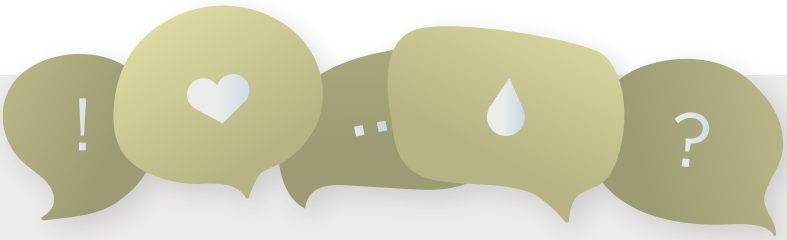
Date distributed: **June 30th, 2023**

2022

WATER QUALITY REPORT

COMMITTED TO QUALITY

Fort Collins Utilities is committed to delivering high-quality drinking water. Look inside this report to learn where your drinking water comes from and how it compares to drinking water standards.



COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Community members are welcome to attend Utilities' Water Commission meetings, a citizen committee that advises City Council on matters of policy and budget. Please see the schedule and location at ***www.fcgov.com/cityclerk/water.***

PROTECTING AND TREATING SOURCE WATER

Utilities works closely with the Coalition for the Poudre River Watershed (CPRW) and other stakeholders to improve the health and resiliency of the Poudre River. CPRW is leading stakeholders in Cameron Peak Wildfire local recovery groups. Several priority restoration projects were completed in 2022 and additional restoration work has been targeted for 2023.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

970-212-2900 V/TDD: 711
fcgov.com/water-quality
utilities@fcgov.com

City of Fort Collins Utilities

TEST RESULTS

Utilities' Water Quality Lab performed 16,779 water quality analyses on 3622 samples in 2022. Samples are collected weekly at various locations throughout the water distribution system.

Para más información de este informe de su cualidad de agua potable en español, llame Fort Collins Utilities a 970-212-2900, V/TDD: 711 o mande preguntas en español a ***utilities@fcgov.com***.

Auxiliary aids and services are available for persons with disabilities. 23-25077

WATER QUALITY **TEST RESULTS**

RAW AND FINISHED WATER SAMPLES

Parameter	Average	Range	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	Minimum Ratio*	Meet Standard?	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio, Utilities	1.26	1.05 to 1.62	12	Ratio	1.00	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon Ratio, SCFP	1.11	1.01 to 1.20	12				

* This ratio reflects the amount of organic carbon removed vs the amount of organic carbon required to be removed.

SAMPLED AT THE ENTRY POINT TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Parameter	Month	Result	Standard	Meet Standard?	Typical Sources
Turbidity, Utilities	June	Highest single measurement = 0.19 NTU	Maximum is 1 NTU for any single measurement	Yes	Soil Runoff
Turbidity, SCFP	March	Highest single measurement = 0.048 NTU			
Turbidity, Utilities	All 12 months	All monthly percentages were at least 95%	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU		
Turbidity, SCFP	All 12 months	All monthly percentages were at least 95%			

Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water and is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Parameter	Average	Range	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Meet Standard?	Typical Sources
Barium, Utilities	0.01	0.01 to 0.01	1	ppm	2	2	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Barium, SCFP	0.017	0.015 to 0.018	4					
Fluoride, Utilities	0.61	0.61 to 0.61	1		4	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Fluoride, SCFP	0.62	0.58 to 0.67	4					
Nitrate, Utilities	0.06	0.06 to 0.06	1		10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, SCFP	0.05	0 to 0.13	4					

SAMPLED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Parameter	Monitoring Period	Standard	Results	Number of Samples Not Meeting Standards	Number of Samples	Meet Standard?	Typical Sources
Chlorine Residual	All months of 2022	At least 95% of samples per month must have a chlorine residual of at least 0.2 ppm	100% of all monthly samples had a chlorine residual of at least 0.2 ppm	0	Monthly sample size ranged from 125-154 samples	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
	All quarters of 2022	The running annual average must be <=4.0 ppm	The running annual average for all four quarters was <4.0 ppm	0			

Parameter	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Standard	Unit of Measure	Number of Samples	Number of Samples Above Standard	Meet Standard?	Typical Sources
Copper	03/03/21 to 10/1/2021	0.17	1.3	ppm	73	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead		2	15	ppb	73			

Parameter	Average	Range	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Meet Standard?	Typical Sources
Haloacetic Acids, Utilities	19.92	15.2 to 27	32	ppb	60	N/A	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, Utilities	25.64	18.6 to 35.1	32		80	N/A		
Chlorite, Utilities	0.23	0.2 to 0.27	12		1.0	0.8		
Chlorite, SCFP	0.35	0.30 to 0.41	12	ppm	1.0	0.8		

Parameter	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	Number of Samples	Meet Standard?	Typical Sources
Sodium, Utilities	2.81	2.81 to 2.81	ppm	1	There is no standard for this parameter	Naturally occurring
Sodium, SCFP	12.55	8.5 to 16.0		4		

Our Water Treatment Facility produces nearly all the water it distributes; however, customers may occasionally receive a blend of water treated by Utilities and the Soldier Canyon Filter Plant (SCFP). Both treatment facilities use Horsetooth Reservoir and the Cache la Poudre River as sources of water. The SCFP is owned by Soldier Canyon Water Treatment Authority. To determine your water provider, view an ***interactive map*** of water districts in Fort Collins and surrounding areas.

- The monitoring results shown here are representative of water treated by Utilities and the SCFP. The lead and copper data is from 2021; all other data shown are from monitoring completed in 2022.

DEFINITIONS

AL: Action level — concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow

CDPHE: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

MCL: Maximum contaminant level — highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water; MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible, using the best available treatment technology

MCLG: Maximum contaminant level goal — 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

N/A: Not applicable

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit — measure of particles in the water or clarity

ppb: Parts of contaminant per billion parts of water, µg/L

ppm: Parts of contaminant per million parts of water, mg/L

Ratio: amount of organic carbon removed/amount of organic carbon to be removed

SCFP: Soldier Canyon Filter Plant

Watershed: Land area that collects, stores and drains water into a shared network of streams, rivers, lakes and reservoirs

TREATING SOURCE WATER

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 (800-426-4791).

As water travels over the land's surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals and humans. To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the CDPHE regulates the allowable amount of certain contaminants in water from public water systems.

SOURCE WATER MAY CONTAIN:

ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production. These contaminants also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND GIARDIA

Cryptosporidium and *Giardia* come from animal and human waste in the watershed and are common in untreated surface water. When ingested, the organisms may cause fever, nausea and diarrhea. They are removed by a well-maintained water treatment process.

In 2022, Fort Collins Utilities tested the untreated source waters for these organisms. Giardia was found in the Poudre River samples. Neither organism was found in the Horsetooth Reservoir samples.

For more information about contaminants and potential health risks, call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visit ***epa.gov/safewater***.

MONITORING AND PROTECTING OUR SOURCE WATER

Fort Collins' drinking water supply comes from two primary surface water sources: the upper Cache la Poudre River (Poudre River) and Horsetooth Reservoir. Poudre River water originates as rain and snow in the mountains on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide, northwest of Fort Collins. Horsetooth water is delivered from the Colorado River Basin on the western slope via the Colorado-Big Thompson Water Project.

SOURCE WATER QUALITY MONITORING

Fort Collins Utilities' Watershed Program collaborates with regional partners to monitor water quality trends in the Poudre River and Horsetooth Reservoir. Monitoring includes analyses of chemical, physical and biological parameters throughout our source watersheds.

The 2020 Cameron Peak (208,913 acres) and East Troublesome wildfires (192,457 acres) are considered the two largest wildfires in Colorado history. Neither fire directly impacted the City's drinking water infrastructure; however, water quality in the Poudre River has been negatively impacted by increases in ash, sediment, turbidity, nutrients and other constituents which can be challenging to water treatment. Water treatment staff have mitigated these challenges by alternating between the two water supplies during black water pollution events. Ultimately, the City's source watersheds continued to provide high-quality water (learn more ***fcgov.com/source-water-monitoring***) due to the success of this management strategy.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

The City of Fort Collins' Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP) was completed in 2016. The SWPP identifies and prioritizes major pollution threats to the City's source watersheds and identifies key protection or mitigation strategies. The threat of large-scale catastrophic wildfires continues to be the highest priority threat to both source water supplies and drinking water infrastructure. Historical mines, vehicle related chemical spills and flooding are moderate priority threats. Utilities' Watershed Program is leading the development of a collaborative Source Water Protection plan, which will include Fort Collins, City of Greeley, Soldier Canyon Water Treatment Authority, Northern Water and City of Thornton.

Utilities continues to work closely with the Coalition for the Poudre River Watershed (CPRW), Colorado State Forest Service, Larimer Conservation District and other key watershed stakeholders to improve the health and resiliency of the Poudre River. CPRW is currently leading Cameron Peak Wildfire watershed recovery efforts. Restoration work has included the implementation of both structure protection best management practices and 9,244 acres of watershed-scale wood mulching to help stabilize erosive soils. Additional structural protection work has been targeted for 2023.

A helicopter transporting a bag of mulch for aerial application to burned hillslopes in the upper Poudre Watershed following the Cameron Peak Fire.

Post-fire stream channel erosion and a damaged culvert in a tributary to the Poudre River.

Learn more about our Watershed Program and source water monitoring efforts, including seasonal updates, annual and five-year reports at ***fcgov.com/source-water-monitoring.***

FLUORIDATION

As directed by City Council and our customers, Utilities adds fluoride to the water, resulting in levels that range from 0.60 to 0.75 milligrams of fluoride per liter of treated water.

If you or members of your household are sensitive to fluoride or fluoridation-related substances or if you provide our water to an infant younger than six months of age, please consult your physician or another health expert regarding precautions you may want to consider.

Visit ***fcgov.com/water/fluoride.php*** for more information.

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers.

EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

LONG-STANDING CORROSION CONTROL

Fort Collins Utilities' source water has a low mineral content and is naturally soft because it comes from snowmelt and rainfall. Without additional treatment, soft water can be corrosive.

To help prevent corrosion (the leaching of metals) of water mains, services lines and home plumbing, Utilities began implementing specific treatment measures in 1984. These measures continue today. This additional treatment, which includes adding calcium and carbon dioxide to the water before it leaves the treatment plant, helps minimize corrosion.

As a check to ensure our approach is effective, and as required by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Utilities monitors lead and copper levels in the drinking water of a minimum of 50 homes every three years. These tests have shown the levels to be substantially below EPA's action level.

If our source water has a low mineral content, where do the metals come from? If there is lead present in drinking water, it is primarily from plumbing leading to or inside a building. Some plumbing installed after the mid-1980s included a combination of copper pipes and lead solder. If this plumbing corrodes or deteriorates, lead can seep into the water if it sits in the pipes for an extended period.

While Utilities provides high-quality drinking water to our customers, we have limited control regarding the material used in home plumbing. You share responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from lead in your home plumbing. Ways to protect your family include identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing.

Also, consider flushing your water line first thing in the morning or after it has been stagnant for six or more hours. This flushing can include running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

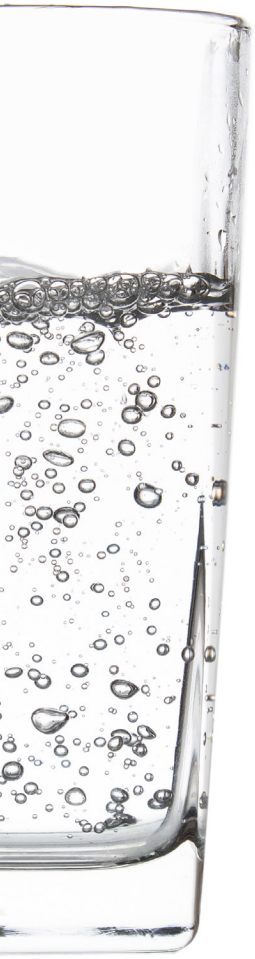
If you have concerns about your water quality or questions about water testing, contact the Water Quality Lab at 970-221-6863 or V/TDD 711. Any concerns about home plumbing should be directed to a licensed plumber.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, particularly for pregnant women and young children. For more information, testing methods and steps to minimize exposure, call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visit ***epa.gov/safewater/lead.***

WHAT IS SWAP?

Through the Safe Water Action Program (SWAP), Fort Collins Utilities is working to replace 70 known galvanized lines and investigate the remaining 591 service lines that may potentially have small lead connectors called goosenecks. Fort Collins Utilities does not have full lead service lines and there is effectively no lead in the drinking water. However, to provide the highest level of protection for our customers, we are proactively working to locate, remove and replace this small but potential source of lead material in the water system through this multi-year program. Water testing results both before and after lead gooseneck replacement showed that the presence of lead goosenecks did not have any detectable effect on lead concentrations in the drinking water and risk to customers is low.

Sample collection and analysis is part of SWAP



WE WANT YOU TO KNOW

A drinking water monitoring requirement was violated in 2022 by Soldier Canyon Filter Plant, which on occasion provides water to the City of Fort Collins. This violation did not pose any risk to our customers and no action was required on your part.

To ensure safe drinking water, public water providers are required to monitor the water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the fourth quarter of 2022, Soldier Canyon mistakenly made a clerical error with one Total Organic Carbon sample.

Specifically, a December 2022 water sample was collected and submitted on time with incorrect location information. The sample met all water quality regulations but was labeled as a violation due to the labelling error. This violation reflects a clerical error and at no time was public health or the safety and quality of the City's drinking water at risk. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Water Quality Control Division considered this violation resolved in February of 2023.

You do not need to take any action because of this. If a situation ever arises where the water is not safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

To prevent this occurrence in the future SCFP samples and sample results will be manually verified and mailed to eliminate the possibility of clerical errors occurring within the computerized sample submittal portal system. 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).

For more information, contact Mark Kempton, ***mkempton@soldiercanyon.com*** or 970-428-3143.