

# NORTH WELD COUNTY WD 2021 Drinking Water Quality Report

## Covering Data For Calendar Year 2020

*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](http://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**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://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](http://wqcdcompliance.com/ccr). The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 162553, NORTH WELD COUNTY WD, 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

<u>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</u>	<u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u>
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)	There is no SWAP report, please contact ERIC RECKENTINE at 970-301-2806 with questions regarding potential sources of contamination.

## Terms and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Health-Based** – A violation of either a MCL or TT.
- **Non-Health-Based** – A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- **Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** – The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Violation (No Abbreviation)** – Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
- **Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation)** – Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.
- **Variance and Exemptions (V/E)** – Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation)** – Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
- **Compliance Value (No Abbreviation)** – Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g. MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the 90<sup>th</sup> 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, 2020 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.

Microorganism Contaminants Sampled in the Distribution System							
Contaminant Name	Time Period	Results	Sample Size	MCL	MCL G	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
<b>Coliform (TCR)</b>	January-December	0 Positive Samples	120	No more than 1 positive sample per period (if sample size is less than 40)	0	No	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MC L	MCL G	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
<b>Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</b>	2020	22.88	17.3 to 27	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</b>	2020	32.28	12.4 to 44.2	20	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Chlorite</b>	2020	0.51	0.35 to 0.64	15	ppm	1.0	0.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System						
<b>TT Requirement:</b> At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm <b><u>OR</u></b> If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm <b>Typical Sources:</b> Water additive used to control microbes						
Contaminant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
<b>Chlorine</b>	December, 2020	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	10	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
<b>Lead</b>	07/08/2020 to 07/20/2020	2.4	30	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### 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](http://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
Manganese	2020	0.75	0.13 to 2.2	4	ug/L
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA5	2020	27.81	21.6 to 34.2	16	ug/L
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA6Br	2020	3.07	2.17 to 3.7	16	ug/L
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA9	2020	30.88	24.23 to 37.4	16	ug/L

\*\*\*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](http://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](http://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](http://epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water).

### Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

**No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions**

# EAST LARIMER COUNTY WD 2021 Drinking Water Quality Report

## Covering Data For Calendar Year 2020

Public Water System ID: CO0135233

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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 RANDY SIDDENS 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

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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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### 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](http://wqcdcompliance.com/ccr). The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 135233, EAST LARIMER COUNTY WD, or by contacting RANDY SIDDENS 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

### SOLDIER CANYON FILTER PLANT

<u>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</u>	<u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u>
PUR 135718 SOLDIER CANYON (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)  POUUDRE 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

### CITY OF GREELEY

ELCO received water from Greeley for two days during the fall of 2020 during a test of a recently installed interconnect between the two utilities. The purpose of the interconnect is to create an option for the two utilities to provide each other potable water in the event of an emergency or other planned water delivery as may be required due to system maintenance or upgrades.

<u>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</u>	<u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u>
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 POUUDRE 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

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- **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<sup>th</sup> 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).
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- **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 WATER DISTRICT (ELCO) 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, 2020 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.

#### RAW AND TREATED (FINISHED) WATER SAMPLES AT WATER TREATMENT PLANT

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
<u>ELCO</u> Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2020	1.27	1.09 to 1.47	12	Ratio	1.00	No	Naturally present in the environment
<u>City of Greeley</u> Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2020	1.25	1.02 to 1.57	17	Ratio	1.00	No	
*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
<u>ELCO</u> Turbidity	Date/Month Jan 6 2020	<u>Highest single</u> measurement: 0.127 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff

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

Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
<b>ELCO</b> Turbidity	Month: All 12 months	<u>Lowest monthly</u> 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
<b>City of Greeley</b> Turbidity	Date/Month: May	<u>Highest single</u> measurement: 0.32 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
<b>City of Greeley</b> Turbidity	Month: Dec	<u>Lowest monthly</u> 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
<b>ELCO</b> Barium	2020	0.01	0.01 to 0.01	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<b>City of Greeley</b> Barium	2020	0.02	0.02 to 0.03	2	ppm	2	2	No	
<b>ELCO</b> Fluoride	2020	0.66	0.66 to 0.66	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>City of Greeley</b> Fluoride	2020	0.61	0.59 to 0.64	2	ppm	4	4	No	
<b>City of Greeley</b> Nitrate	2020	0.04	0 to 0.08	2	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>City of Greeley</b> Selenium	2020	1.05	0 to 2.1	2	ppm	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
<u>ELCO</u> Sodium	2020	12	12 to 12	1	ppm	N/A
<u>City of Greeley</u> Sodium	2020	12.75	9.5 to 16	2	ppm	N/A

**EAST LARIMER COUNTY WATER DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLES**

**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
<u>ELCO</u> Chlorine	December, 2020	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	20	No	4.0 ppm
<u>City of Greeley</u> Chlorine	February, 2020		0	101	No	4.0 ppm

**Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System**

Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
<u>ELCO</u> Copper	06/15/2020 to 07/16/2020	0.22	30	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<u>ELCO</u> Lead	06/15/2020 to 07/16/2020	3.2	30	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<u>City of Greeley</u> Lead	08/03/2020 to 08/12/2020	2.8	50	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
<b>ELCO</b> Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	25.28	17.8 to 32.6	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>City of Greeley</b> Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	26.25	13.9 to 37.6	32	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>ELCO</b> Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	43.41	18.6 to 70.4	16	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>City of Greeley</b> Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	46.5	29.2 to 71.3	32	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>ELCO</b> Chlorite	2020	0.4	0.37 to 0.44	12	ppb	1.0	.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>City of Greeley</b> Chlorite	2020	.31	0.21 to 0.45	12	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](http://epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod)) Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our 2020 UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure
<b>ELCO</b> No contaminants were detected during 2020 testing.					
<b>City of Greeley</b> UCMR-4 testing was completed in 2019, so no data for 2020. Refer to data from calendar year 2019.					

\*\*\*More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: [drinktapp.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR](http://drinktapp.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](http://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](http://epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water).

**Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions**

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions for East Larimer County Water District

**Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions for City of Greeley**

**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.**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Health Effects</u>	<u>Compliance Value</u>	<u>TT Level or MCL</u>
<u>STORAGE TANK RULE</u>	<u>FAILURE TO INSPECT STORAGE TANK(S) AND/OR FAILURE TO CORRECT STORAGE TANK DEFECTS - F318</u>	<u>04/22/2020 - 04/22/2020</u>	<u>May pose a risk to public health.</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

**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.**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Time Period</u>
<u>LEAD &amp; COPPER RULE</u>	<u>FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT</u>	<u>07/01/2020 - 12/31/2020</u>
<u>CROSS CONNECTION RULE</u>	<u>FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M610</u>	<u>04/22/2020 - 04/22/2020</u>

# FT COLLINS CITY OF Drinking Water Quality Report

## Covering Data For Calendar Year 2020

*Public Water System ID:* CO0135291

**Esta es información importante.** Para más información de este informe de su calidad de agua potable en español, llame Fort Collins Utilites a 970-212-2900, V/TDD 711 o mande preguntas en español a [utilities@fcgov.com](mailto:utilities@fcgov.com).

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 970-221-6692 with any questions about this report. Community members are welcome to attend Fort Collins Utilities' Water Board meetings, a citizen committee that advises City Council on matters of policy and budget. Please see the schedule and location at [fcgov.com/cityclerk/water](http://fcgov.com/cityclerk/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](http://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**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## 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 our water sources and identifies key protection or mitigation strategies. The threat of large-scale catastrophic wildfires has been identified as the highest priority threat to our source water quality and drinking water infrastructure; historical mines and flooding are a moderate priority. Utilities began working closely with the Coalition for the Poudre River Watershed (CPRW) and other stakeholders to improve the health and resiliency of the Poudre River following the High Park Fire of 2012. CPRW is leading the Cameron Peak Wildfire local recovery group, including identifying priority restoration areas and projects aimed at protecting our source water quality.

### Our Water Sources

<u>Source</u>	<u>Source Type</u>	<u>Water Type</u>
Horsetooth Reservoir	Intake	Surface Water
Cache la Poudre River Pleasant Valley, and Poudre River, intakes	Intake	Surface Water
Purchased Water CO0135718	Consecutive Connection	Surface Water

### Terms and Abbreviations

**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

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

**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

**Watershed:** The land area that collects, stores, and drains water into a shared network of streams, rivers, lakes and reservoirs.

### Detected Contaminants

The City of Fort Collins 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, 2020.

#### Raw and Finished Water Samples

Parameter	Average	Range	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	Minimum Ratio	Meet Standard?	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	1.2	1 to 1.54	12	Ratio	1.00	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

#### Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Parameter	Month	Result	Standard	Meet Standard?	Typical Sources
Turbidity	Sept	Highest single measurement: 0.86 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	Yes	Soil Runoff
				Yes	
Turbidity	All 12 months	All monthly percentages were less than 0.3 NTU	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	Yes	
				Yes	

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

Parameter	Result	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Meet Standard?	Typical Sources
Barium	0.01	1	ppm	2	2	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	0.61	1	ppm	4	4	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	0.06	1	ppm	10	10	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

## Sampled in the Distribution System

Parameter	Date	Standard	Results	Number of Samples Not Meeting Standard	Number of Samples	Meet Standard?	Typical Source
Chlorine Residual	All months of 2020	At least 95% of samples in the 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 121-150 samples	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
	All quarters of 2020	The running annual average must be <=4.0 ppm.	The running annual average for all four quarters of 2020 was <4.0 ppm.	0		Yes	

Parameter	Monitoring Period	Result	Standard	Unit of Measure	Number of Samples	Number of Sample Sites Above Standard	Meet Standard?	Typical Source
Copper	07/08/2020 to 08/17/2020	0.11	1.3	ppm	55	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead		2.5	15	ppb	55	0	Yes	

Parameter	Average	Range	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Meet Standard?	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids	20.28	13.3 to 39	32	ppb	60	N/A	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	24.95	15.54 to 39.2	32	ppb	80	N/A	Yes	
Chlorite	0.3	0.16 to 0.36	12	ppb	1.0	0.8	Yes	

### Secondary Contaminants

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water.

Contaminant	Year	Average	Range	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2020	3.37	3.37 to 3.37	1	ppm	N/A

Unregulated Contaminant <sup>1</sup>	Year	Average	Range	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	Sample Sites
HAA6Br <sup>2</sup>	2020	2.57	1.66-4	16	ppb	Distribution System
HAA9 <sup>2</sup>		27.87	18.73-38.12			
Manganese		1.25	1.1-1.4	2		Finished Water
TOC		4100	2600-7900	4		Untreated Source Water

<sup>1</sup> In 2020, EPA required that we monitor for contaminants that are not currently regulated. EPA plans to use this data in their decision regarding whether to regulate the contaminants. For more information, please see <https://www.fcgov.com/utilities/unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-ucmr-4>

<sup>2</sup> HAA are haloacetic acids. Five are already regulated (HAA5) and include dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid. Four additional brominated acetic acids were evaluated for UCMR4 and include bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, dibromochloroacetic acid, and tribromoacetic acid. HAA6Br includes the six brominated compounds, and HAA9 is the sum of all nine compounds.

### Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions



## GREELEY CITY OF 2021 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data For Calendar Year 2020

*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](http://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

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://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 [wqedcompliance.com/ccr](http://wqedcompliance.com/ccr). The report is located under “Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports”. Search the table using 162321, GREELEY CITY OF, 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

<u>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</u>	<u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u>
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 POUVRE 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.
- **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<sup>th</sup> 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, 2020 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						
<b>TT Requirement:</b> At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm <b><i>OR</i></b> If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm <b>Typical Sources:</b> Water additive used to control microbes						
Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine	February, 2020	<u>Lowest period</u> 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	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Lead	08/03/2020 to 08/12/2020	2.8	50	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

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)	2020	26.25	13.9 to 37.6	32	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	46.5	29.2 to 71.3	32	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite	2020	0.31	0.21 to 0.45	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	2020	1.25	1.02 to 1.57	17	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	<u>Highest single</u> measurement: 0.32 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Dec	<u>Lowest monthly</u> 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	2020	0.02	0.02 to 0.03	2	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2020	0.61	0.59 to 0.64	2	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2020	0.04	0 to 0.08	2	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2020	1.05	0 to 2.1	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	2020	12.75	9.5 to 16	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](http://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
UCMR-4 testing was completed in 2019, so no data for 2020. Refer to data from calendar year 2019.					

\*\*\*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](http://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](http://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](http://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 STORAGE TANK DEFECTS - F318	04/22/2020 - 04/22/2020	May pose a risk to public health.	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:

**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
LEAD & COPPER RULE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	07/01/2020 - 12/31/2020



**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
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M610	04/22/2020 - 04/22/2020

**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:

# SOLDIER CANYON FILTER PLANT 2021 Drinking Water Quality Report

## Covering Data For Calendar Year 2020

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 CHRISTOPHER HARRIS 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](http://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

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://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](http://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 CHRISTOPHER HARRIS 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

<u>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</u>	<u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u>
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<sup>th</sup> 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, 2020 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.

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	06/06/2015 to 06/12/2015	0.34	30	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	06/06/2015 to 06/12/2015	8.5	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
Chlorite	2016	0.54	0.43 to 0.67	12	ppm	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	2020	1.27	1.09 to 1.47	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: Jan 6 2020	<u>Highest single</u> measurement: 0.127 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: All 12 months	<u>Lowest monthly</u> 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	2020	0.01	0.01 to 0.01	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2020	0.66	0.66 to 0.66	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

**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	2020	12	12 to 12	1	ppm	N/A

**Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions**

**No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions**