

# ARISTOCRAT RANCHETTE WATER PROJECT 2022 Drinking Water Quality Report For Calendar Year 2021

Public Water System ID: CO0162121

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 BRIAN FILKOWSKI at 303-857-4210 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. The water quality data from our wholesale water system is attached 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](https://www.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](https://www.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](https://wqcdcompliance.com/ccr). The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 162121, ARISTOCRAT RANCHETTE WATER PROJECT, or by contacting BRIAN FILKOWSKI at 303-857-4210. 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 CENTRAL WELD 162122 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	There is no SWAP report, please contact BRIAN FILKOWSKI at 303-857-4210 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

ARISTOCRAT RANCHETTE WATER PROJECT 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, 2021 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.

<b>Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System</b> <b>TT Requirement:</b> At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm <u>OR</u> 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	December, 2021	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	2	No	4.0 ppm

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)	2021	36.17	28.6 to 46.6	4	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	43.77	35.56 to 50.61	4	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Sample Size	Units of Measure	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL	Sample Sites above AL Exceedance	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Lead	6/1/21 to 9/30/21	1.0	60	ppb	15	No	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	6/1/21 to 9/30/21	0.20	60	ppm	1.3	No	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits



**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
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M610	07/28/2021 - 10/01/2021

**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.

**VIOLATION CORRECTION:** The Public Notice was mailed to customers in July 2021 & posted on ARWP website. CDPHE deemed the violation resolved. The Backflow Prevention Policy wording was corrected to meet the cross connection control requirements and approved by Board action & posted on ARWP's website to meet the Backflow Prevention Requirements.

## CENTRAL WELD CNTY WD 2022 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data For Calendar Year 2021

*Public Water System ID: CO0162122*

**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 STAN LINKER at 970-352-1284 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](https://www.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](https://www.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](https://wqcdcompliance.com/ccr). The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 162122, CENTRAL WELD CNTY WD, or by contacting STAN LINKER at 970-352-1284. 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.

Water Sources	
Central Weld County WD Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
PUR CARTER LAKE 135476 SW (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) MASTER METER CONNECTION 402 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) BERTHOUD MASTER METER CONNECTION (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) LEFT HAND MASTER METER COUNTY RD 12 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) LEFT HAND MASTER METER COUNTY RD 6 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) MASTER METER CONNECTION 401 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	There is no SWAP report, please contact STAN LINKER at 970-352-1284 with questions regarding potential sources of contamination.
Carter Lake Water Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
PURCHASED WATER From CARTER LAKE CO0135476 (Surface Water-Intake)  Carter Lake (Surface Water-Intake) Dry Creek Reservoir (Surface Water-Reservoir)	EPA Hazardous Waste Generators, Sites: EPA Chemical Inventory/Storage, EPA Toxic Release Inventory, Permitted Wastewater Discharge, Aboveground, Underground & Leaking Storage Tank, Solid Waste, Existing/Abandoned Mine. Other Facilities: Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Rec Grasses, ROW Crops, Fallow, Small Grains, Pasture/Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil/Gas Wells, Road Miles
Terms and Abbreviations	
<b>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</b> – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.	<b>Treatment Technique (TT)</b> – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
<b>Health-Based</b> – A violation of either a MCL or TT.	<b>Non-Health-Based</b> – A violation that is not a MCL or TT
<b>Action Level (AL)</b> – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.	<b>Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)</b> – Measure of the radioactivity in water.
<b>Average (x-bar)</b> – Typical value.	<b>Range (R)</b> – Lowest value to the highest value.
<b>Not Applicable (N/A)</b> – Does not apply or not available.	<b>Variance and Exemptions (V/E)</b> – Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.
<b>Level 1 Assessment</b> – 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.	<b>Level 2 Assessment</b> – 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.
<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</b> – 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.	<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)</b> – 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.
<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</b> – 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.	<b>Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation)</b> – 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.
<b>Parts per million = Milligrams per liter (ppm = mg/L)</b> – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.	<b>Parts per billion = Micrograms per liter (ppb = ug/L)</b> – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
<b>Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)</b> – Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.	<b>Sample Size (n)</b> – Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).
<b>Violation (No Abbreviation)</b> – Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.	<b>Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation)</b> – Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.
<b>Compliance Value (No Abbreviation)</b> – 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).	



## Detected Contaminants

CENTRAL WELD CNTY 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, 2021 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. The Average Total Hardness = 29.70 mg/L (Less than 60 mg/L is considered soft)

**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 by Central Weld County WD in the Distribution System										
TT Requirement: At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm <u>OR</u>										
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, 2021	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%				0		9	No	0.77 ppm
Disinfection Byproducts Sampled by Central Weld County WD 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)	2021	43.46	32.7 to 57.2	8	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	46.4	32 to 83.6	8	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
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	1/1/2021 to 6/30/2021	1.8	60	ppb	15	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits		
LEAD	7/1/2021 to 12/31/2021	2.3	60	ppb	15	2	NO			
COPPER	1/1/2021 to 6/30/2021	0.24	60	ppm	1.3	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits		
COPPER	7/1/2021 to 12/31/2021	0.20	60	ppm	1.3	0	NO			

### Unregulated Contaminants\*\*\*(sampled by Central Weld County WD)

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](https://epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod)). Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Two contaminants were detected during our UCMR sampling in 2019.

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



### Detected Contaminants at Carter Lake Filter Plant:

The Carter Lake Filter Plant routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021 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 re-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.

#### 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	2021	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	2021	0.59	0.56 to 0.63	4	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

#### Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Treatment Plants

Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Detected	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity	July 2021	Highest single measurement 0.25 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	December 2021	Lowest monthly percentage of sample meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100%	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.1 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

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

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low-High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCGL	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Gross Alpha	2019	1.8	1.8 to 1.8	1	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2019	1.1	1.1 to 1.1	1	pCi/L	5	0	No	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	2021	0.33	0.28 to 0.4	12	ppb	1.0	.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

#### Secondary Contaminants\*\* Sampled by Carter Lake Filter Plant

**\*\*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	2021	7.57	7.57 to 7.57	1	ppm	N/A

#### VOC's and SOC's (sampled by Carter Lake Filter Plant)

The 21 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) tested for in 2021 were all below detection limits.  
The 32 Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC's) tested for in 2021 were all below detection limits.

## 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 - F334	04/28/2021 - 04/28/2021	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.

**VIOLATION CORRECTION:** The storage tank hatch seals were replaced on April 9, 2021 and pictures were submitted to CDPHE on April 12, 2021. Public Notice of the violation was mailed to the District's customers in July 2021 and posted on the District's website. CDPHE deemed the violation resolved.

### 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	05/29/2021 - 07/19/2021
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M610	04/28/2021 - 06/15/2021

### 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.

**VIOLATION CORRECTION:** The Public Notice was mailed to customers in July 2021 and posted on the District's website. CDPHE deemed the violation resolved. The Backflow Prevention Policy wording was corrected to meet the cross connection control requirements and approved by Board action and posted on the District's website to meet the Backflow Prevention Requirements.