WEST FORT COLLINS WD 2022 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data For Calendar Year 2021

Public Water System ID: CO0135290

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 DOUG BIGGE at 970-484-4881 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system(s) (either attached or included in this report) for additional information about your drinking water.

General Information

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

•Microbial contaminants: viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

•Inorganic contaminants: salts and metals, which can be naturallyoccurring 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 <u>epa.gov/safewater/lead</u>.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment may have provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit wqcdcompliance.com/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 135290, WEST FORT COLLINS WD, or by contacting DOUG BIGGE at 970-484-4881. 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, which are held on the 2nd Monday of every month at 12:00pm at the WFCWD office located at 2711 N Overland Trail Laporte, CO 80535. The mailing address is PO Box 426, Laporte, CO 80535. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
GOAT HILL MASTER METER (Surface Water-Consecutive	See City of Fort Collins Source water Assessment Protection
Connection)	Report PWSID# CO0135291
WATSON LAKE MASTER METER (Surface Water-Consecutive	See City of Fort Collins Source water Assessment Protection
Connection)	Report PWSID# CO0135291
PURCHASED SW FROM FT COLLINS 135291 (Surface Water-	See City of Fort Collins Source water Assessment Protection
Consecutive Connection)	Report PWSID# CO0135291
SOLDIER CANYON (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	See Soldier Canyon Source water Assessment Protection Report PWSID# CO0162553

Terms and Abbreviations

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- Treatment Technique (TT) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Health-Based A violation of either a MCL or TT.
- Non-Health-Based A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- Action Level (AL) The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Violation (No Abbreviation) Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
- Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation) Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.
- Variance and Exemptions (V/E) Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.
- Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation) Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** Measure of the radioactivity in water.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
- **Compliance Value (No Abbreviation)** Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g. MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the 90th Percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA) and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).
- Average (x-bar) Typical value.
- Range (R) Lowest value to the highest value.
- Sample Size (n) Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).
- Parts per million = Milligrams per liter (ppm = mg/L) One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- Parts per billion = Micrograms per liter (ppb = ug/L) One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- Not Applicable (N/A) Does not apply or not available.
- Level 1 Assessment A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

• Level 2 Assessment – A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Detected Contaminants

WEST FORT COLLINS 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.

Note: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

	Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System TT Requirement: At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm 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	ChlorineDecember, 2021Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%04No4.0 p									

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System										
Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources		
Copper	06/25/2021 to 09/17/2021	0.18	24	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		
Lead	06/25/2021 to 09/17/2021	10.6	24	ррЬ	15	3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids	2021	23.96	19.9 to 32	8	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System											
Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources		
(HAA5)											
Total Trihalome thanes (TTHM)	2021	35.15	20.3 to 47.9	8	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection		

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							
	read and the second sec								
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR	04/01/2021 - 06/30/2021							
	REPORT								
Additional Violation Information									
Please share this information with all the	other people who drink this water, especially thos	e who may not have received this notice							
directly (for example, people in apartmer	ts, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You	can do this by posting this notice in a public							
place or distributing copies by hand or m	ail								
place of distributing copies by hand of in									
West Fort Collins Water District has take	en the following actions to resolve the Disinfection	Byproducts Monitoring violation:							
• This violation did not pose any risk	to our customers and no action was required on yo	our part.							
WFCWD sampled early for Quarter	1 Disinfection Byproducts in 1/27/2021. Therefore	e, there were 98 days versus the required 90							
day gap between the Ouarter 1 same	bling and the Ouarter 2 sampling, which was perfo	rmed on 5/5/2021. The Section							
11.25(1)(c)(vi) of the Colorado Prim	pary Drinking Water Regulations (Regulation 11)	requires quarterly disinfection byproduct							
	ing Drinking water regulations (regulation 11);	requires quarterry assureetion syproduct							

sampling to occur at least every 90 days. West Fort Collins Water District is performing monthly review meetings to plan and

check the forecasted sampling dates and times, to meet the 90-day/Monthly required window.

Public Water System ID: CO0135291

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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 MARK KEMPTON at 970-221-6692 with any questions about this report. Community members are welcome to attend Fort Collins Utilities' Water Commission 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*.

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Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

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

Source	Water Type
Cache la Poudre River water from the: PLEASANT VALLEY INTAKE and the POUDRE RIVER INTAKE	Surface Water
Horsetooth Reservoir	
Purchased Water from CO0135718	

Terms and Abbreviations

- Average Typical value.
- CDPHE Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
- EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency
- Formal Enforcement Action 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.
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- Non-Health-Based A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
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- Parts per million = Milligrams per liter (ppm = mg/L) One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years
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- **Range** Lowest value to the highest value.
- Sample Size (n) Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).
- SCFP: Soldier Canyon Filter Plant
- Treatment Technique (TT) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Violation (No Abbreviation) Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
- 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 tables show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021.

Parameter	*Average	Range	Number of	Unit of	Minimum	Meet	Typical Source		
			Samples	Measure	Ratio	Standard?			
Total Organic Carbon Ratio, Utilities	1.27	1.1 to 1.39	12				Naturally present in the environment		
Total Organic Carbon Ratio, SCFP	1.19	0.76 to 1.61	12	Ratio	1.00	Yes			
*This ratio is an indication of how much organic carbon was required to be removed vs how much organic carbon was actually removed.									

Raw and Finished Water Samples

Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Parameter	Month	Result	Standard	Meet Standard?	Typical Source
Turbidity, Utilities	February	Highest single measurement=0.09 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	Yes	Soil Runoff
Turbidity, SCFP	May	Highest single measurement=0.075 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	Yes	
Turbidity, Utilities	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	
Turbidity, SCFP	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	
Turbidity is a	measure of t	the clarity of the water and is a good indicator of the e	ffectiveness of the filtration syst	em.	1

Parameter	Average	Range	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Meet Standard?	Typical Sources
Antimony, SCFP	0.24	0 to 0.94	4	ррb	6	6	Yes	Fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium, Utilities	0.02	0.02 to 0.02	1	ppm	2	2	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries: erosion of natural
Barium, SCFP	0.02	0.02 to 0.02	4				Yes	deposits
Fluoride, Utilities	0.61	0.61 to 0.61	1	ppm	4	4	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Fluoride, SCFP	0.53	0.12 to 0.69	4	•			Yes	Fromoto brong tom
Mercury, SCFP	0.1	0 to 0.4	4	ррb	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate, SCFP	0.04	0.01 to 0.1	4	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium, SCFP	0.19	0 to 0.76	4	ррb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Sampled in the Distribution System

Parameter	Monitoring Period	Standard	Results	Number of Samples Not Meeting Standard	Number of Samples	Meet Standard?	Typical Source
Chlorine Residual, Utilities	All months of 2021	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 122-150 samples	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
	All quarters of 2021	The running annual average must be <=4.0 ppm.	The running annual average for all four quarters was <4.0 ppm.	0		Yes	1

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

Parameter	Average	Range	Number of	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Meet Standard?	Typical Source
			Samples					
Haloacetic Acids, Utilities	20.29	13.5 to 27	32	ррb	60	N/A	Yes	Byproduct of
Total Trihalomethanes, Utilities	25.2	13.3 to 39.8	32	ppb	80	N/A	Yes	drinking water disinfection
Chlorite, Utilities	0.31	0.26 to 0.39	12	ppb	1.0	0.8	Yes	

Parameter	Average	Range	Unit of	Number of	Meet Standard?	Typical Source
			Measure	Samples		
Sodium, Utilities	3.58	3.58 to 3.58	ppm	1	There is no standard for this parameter	Naturally occurring
Sodium, SCFP	9.43	8.2 to 11.1		4		

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								
vou immediately. We missed collectin	g a sample (water quality is unknown), we repo	rted the sample result after the due date, or						
y	did not complete a report/notice by the require	d date						
we we	, and not complete a report notice by the require	a date.						
Name	Description	Time Period						
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR	04/01/2021 - 06/30/2021						
	REPORT							
	Additional Violation Information							
Please share this information with all the	other people who drink this water, especially thos	e who may not have received this notice						
directly (for example, people in apartment	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:								
1								



A drinking water requirement was violated in 2021. This violation did not pose any risk to our customers and no action was required on your part.

To ensure safe drinking water, we are required to monitor the water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the second quarter of 2021, we did not complete all monitoring for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids and, therefore, cannot be sure of the drinking water quality during that time.

Specifically, the second quarter samples were collected April 28, 2021, rather than during the required date range of May 1-30. This violation reflects a procedural error and at no time was public health or the safety and quality of the City's drinking water at risk.

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

To minimize the chance this monitoring error will occur in the future, staff completed a root-cause analysis that resulted in the corrective actions of revising our standard operating procedures for laboratory scheduling and reporting.

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.

For more information, contact Jill Oropeza, joropeza@fcgov.com or 970-416-2529.

SOLDIER CANYON FILTER PLANT 2022 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data For Calendar Year 2021

Public Water System ID: CO0135718

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

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Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Quality Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Our Water Sources

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

Terms and Abbreviations

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- Treatment Technique (TT) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Health-Based A violation of either a MCL or TT.
- Non-Health-Based A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- Action Level (AL) The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Violation (No Abbreviation) Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
- **Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation)** Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.
- Variance and Exemptions (V/E) Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation)** Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) Measure of the radioactivity in water.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
- **Compliance Value (No Abbreviation)** Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g. MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the 90th Percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA) and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).
- Average (x-bar) Typical value.
- Range (R) Lowest value to the highest value.
- Sample Size (n) Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).
- Parts per million = Milligrams per liter (ppm = mg/L) One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion = Micrograms per liter (ppb = ug/L)** One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- Not Applicable (N/A) Does not apply or not available.
- Level 1 Assessment A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- Level 2 Assessment A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Detected Contaminants

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, 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.

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	0.43	0.41 to 0.46	9	ppb	1.0	.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water									
Contaminant	Year	Average	Range	Sample	Unit of	TT Minimum	ТТ	Typical Sources	
Name			Low – High	Size	Measure	Ratio	Violation	J 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2021	1.19	0.76 to 1.61	12	Ratio	1.00	No	Naturally present in the environment	
*If minimum ra	*If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.								

	Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Combined Filter Effluent (CFE)										
Contaminant	Sample	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT	Typical						
Name	Date			Violation	Sources						
Turbidity	Date/Month:	Highest single measurement:	Maximum 1 NTU for any single	No	Soil Runoff						
	May 29	0.075 NTU	measurement								
Turbidity	Month:	Lowest monthly percentage of	In any month, at least 95% of	No	Soil Runoff						
	Met all 12	samples meeting TT requirement	samples must be less than 0.3								
	months	for our technology: 100 %	NTU								

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System										
Contaminant Name	Year	Aver- age	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCL G	MCL Violation	Typical Sources	
Antimony	2021	0.24	0 to 0.94	4	ррb	6	6	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	
Barium	2021	0.02	0.02 to 0.02	4	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	2021	0.53	0.12 to 0.69	4	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Mercury	2021	0.1	0 to 0.4	4	ppb	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland	
Nitrate	2021	0.04	0.01 to 0.1	4	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium	2021	0.19	0 to 0.76	4	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	

Secondary Contaminants** **Secondary standards are <u>non-enforceable</u> 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	Secondary Standard				
Sodium 2021 9.43 8.2 to 11.1 4 ppm N/A								

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions