

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY
2019 Drinking Water Quality Report
For Calendar Year 2018

Public Water System ID Numbers:

Main and West Campus CO0235184

Foothills Campus CO0235182

South Campus CO0235181

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 Susanne Cordery at 970-491-0117 with any questions about the drinking water Consumer Confidence Rule (CCR) or for public participation opportunities that may affect the 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 <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants>.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 in the pipe 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has 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 <http://wqcdcompliance.com/ccr>. The report is located under "Source Water Assessment Reports"; in the search

box type “135291”, or contact Susanne Cordery at 970-491-0117. 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. The City of Fort Collins can use this information to evaluate the need to improve its current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help ensure that quality treated water is delivered to all customers. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan.

Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report, or to learn more

about our system. 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:

Source	Water Type
Purchase treated water from City of Fort Collins, PWSID 135291	Surface water from Horsetooth Reservoir and the Cache La Poudre River

Note: Colorado State University owns a “Consecutive System”, which is a distribution system delivering treated water purchased from the City of Fort Collins. The City of Fort Collins delivers treated water to CSU’s master meters. CSU then distributes the treated water through CSU-owned pipelines to approximately 37,000 people.

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.
- **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

CSU 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, 2018 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 five 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 <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							
Campus name	Contaminant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Main and West	Chlorine	January through December, 2018	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	22 per month	No	4.0 ppm
Foothills	Chlorine	January through December, 2018	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	4 per month	No	4.0 ppm
South	Chlorine	January through December, 2018	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	8 per month	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System									
Campus	Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 th Percentile Action Level (AL)	Sample Sites Above AL	90 th Percentile AL exceedance	Typical Source
Main and West	Lead	8/1/18 to 8/31/18	4.7	30	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of building plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Main and West	Copper	8/1/18 to 8/31/18	0.38	30	ppm	1.3	0	No	
Foothills	Lead	8/1/18 to 11/31/18	7.6	20	ppb	15	2	No	
Foothills	Copper	8/1/18 to 11/31/18	0.34	20	ppm	1.3	0	No	
South	Lead	8/1/18 to 8/31/18	1.1	20	ppb	15	0	No	
South	Copper	8/1/18 to 8/31/18	0.55	20	ppm	1.3	0	No	

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System Main and West Campus, PWSID CO0235184										
Campus	Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Main & West	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	18.4	11.8 to 28.2	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Main & West	Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM)	2018	26.2	12.9 to 40.8	16	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Foothills	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	19.3	11.6 to 28.7	8	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Foothills	Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM)	2018	31.2	19.2 to 53.6	8	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
South	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	19.9	13.6 to 27.5	8	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
South	Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM)	2018	26.4	18.9 to 35.1	8	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, Backflow/Cross-Connection, and Formal Enforcement Actions

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions