CSU MAIN AND WEST HOUSING CAMPUS

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data For Calendar Year 2022

Public Water System ID: CO0235184

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 Gene Ellis at 970-566-2525 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system (City of Fort Collins) 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.

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

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

- **Microbial contaminants:** viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants:** salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants:** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Gene Ellis at 970-566-2525. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The City of Fort Collins completed a Source Water Protection Plan in 2016. It is located here: PWSID (fcgov.com)

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 current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your building. 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 Quality 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

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
Purchased treated water from City of Fort Collins, delivered via meters (Surface Water-Consecutive Connections).	The City of Fort Collins' Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP) was completed in 2016.

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 its buildings.

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

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, 2022 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

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

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System
TT Requirement: At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm ***OR***
If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm
Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine	January 2022 to December2022	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	30 per month	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)	2022	17.5	14.0 to 21.2	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM)	2022	26.4	17.3 to 43.6	16	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Colorado State University

Unregulated Contaminants, Year: 2022

EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) (epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod) Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure
No UCMR samples collected in 2022					

Colorado State University

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
Cross Connection Rule	Failure to meet cross connection control and/or backflow prevention requirements: M611	05/27/2022 - 06/27/2022	The state drinking water program requires that all public drinking water systems test a percentage of the backflow prevention devices annually. We received a violation because our water system did not test the required percentage of the assemblies due in 2021 by the March 31, 2022 deadline. Backflow prevention assemblies that were not tested in 2021 were tested before the end of May 2022. Non-functional backflow prevention assemblies represent an uncontrolled cross connection. When assemblies are not tested in a timely fashion, it is not known whether they are functional.	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.

Backflow prevention assemblies that were not tested in 2021 or by the March 31, 2022 deadline were tested before the end of May 2022. CSU distributed a public notice to affected drinking water users on 6/3/2022.

Non-Health-Based Violations		
These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there had been, we would have notified you immediately. We missed collecting a sample (water quality is unknown), we reported the sample result after the due date, or we did not complete a report/notice by the required date.		
Name	**Description**	**Time Period**
Disinfection byproducts (DBPs)	Failure to monitor	01/01/2022 - 03/31/2022

Additional Violation Information
Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.
CSU is required to collect samples for DBPs in February, May, August and November of each year. Samples for DBPs were not collected in February 2022 but were collected on March 2, 2022. CSU distributed a public notice to affected drinking water users with the previous Water Quality Report.

Backflow and Cross-Connection
In 2022, CSU did not comply with its backflow prevention and cross-connection control program; see above. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of drinking water.
CSU has corrected the non-compliance problem through a work management system change and personnel training.

City of Fort Collins Drinking Water Quality Report
Data Year 2022

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 GREGG STONECIPHER at 970-214-3514 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/boards/water*.

General Information

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- **Pesticides and herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **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.

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Lead in Drinking 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.

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)	Water Type
Cache la Poudre River water from: PLEASANT VALLEY INTAKE and POUDRE RIVER INTAKE HORSETOOTH RESERVOIR INTAKE Soldier Canyon Filter Plant: Purchased Water from CO0135718 (Consecutive Connection)	Surface Water

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.
- **Health-Based** − A violation of either a MCL or TT.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** − The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **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 (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.
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- **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.
- **Non-Health-Based** − A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Does not apply or not available.
- **Parts per million = Milligrams per liter (ppm = mg/L)** − One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years
- **Parts per billion = Micrograms per liter (ppb = ug/L)** − One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years
- **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

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, 2022 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one-year-old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

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

Raw and Finished Water Samples

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

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

Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

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

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

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

Sampled in the Distribution System

Parameter	Monitoring Period	Standard	Results	Number of Samples Not Meeting Standard	Number of Samples	Meet Standard?	Typical Source
Chlorine Residual	All months of 2022	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 125-154 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			

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

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

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

Non-Health-Based Violations

These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there had been, you would have notified immediately. Soldier Canyon Filter Plant missed collecting a sample (water quality is unknown), they reported the sample result after the due date, or did not complete a report/notice by the required date.

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

Additional Violation Information

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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

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

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

For more information, please contact Mark Kempton:

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