



CSU MAIN AND WEST HOUSING CAMPUS

2025 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data for Calendar Year 2024

Public Water System ID: CO0235184

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 gene.ellis@colostate.edu 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) appended to 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 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 gene.ellis@colostate.edu. 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 \(fcgov.com\)](http://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

| <u>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</u> | <u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u> |
|--|--|
| 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, 2024 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 <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 | January 2024 to December 2024 | <u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100% | 0 | 30 per month | No | 4.0 ppm |

| Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System (Next Scheduled Testing is 2027) | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| Contaminant Name | Time Period | Tap Sample Range | 90 th Percentile | Sample Size | Unit of Measure | 90 th Percentile AL | Sample Sites Above AL | 90 th Percentile AL Exceedance | Typical Sources | |
| Copper | 08/15/24 | 0.044 to 0.841 | 0.52 | 30 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Lead | 08/15/24 | 0 to 126 | 8 | 30 | ppb | 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 (HAA5) | 2024 | 18.99 | 14.9 to 25.6 | 16 | ppb | 60 | N/A | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM) | 2024 | 35.24 | 19.3 to 60.4 | 16 | ppb | 80 | N/A | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

| Unregulated Contaminants, Year: 2024 | | | | | |
|---|------|---------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| <p>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.</p> | | | | | |
| Contaminant Name | Year | Average | Range Low – High | Sample Size | Unit of Measure |
| No UCMR samples collected in 2024 | | | | | |



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 |
|--------------------|--|----------------------------|
| LEAD & COPPER RULE | FAILURE TO INFORM CONSUMER OF LEAD RESULTS WITHIN 30 DAYS | 12/23/2024 - 12/27/2024 |

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.

We currently sample for lead at 30 locations on Main and West Campuses on a 3-year interval. After the sample is analyzed, we must notify the consumer of their lead sample results, using the required language, within 30 days of receiving the laboratory results. The results were received by us on 9/3/2024, but the results were not distributed until 12/20/2024. We were not aware of the 30 day requirement at the time, but when we realized our mistake, we shared the results immediately. The requirement is now known and understood, and will be satisfied after the next required sampling period in 2027. The reporting violation to the customer did not affect the testing program results or the quality of CSU's water utility on your campus, but it did delay your receipt of the results.

City of Fort Collins 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data For Calendar Year 2024

Public Water System ID: CO0135291

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 GREGG STONECIPHER at 970-217-3514 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. Our water treatment facility produces nearly all the water it distributes; however, customers may occasionally receive a blend of water from Fort Collins Utilities and Fort Collins Loveland Water District (FCLWD). FCLWD and City of Fort Collins detected the same contaminants. To view FCLWD report visit <https://fclwd.com/>.

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).

Contaminant Information

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 effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.

Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Joel Nolte at 970-221-6863. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Service Line Inventory

New state and federal laws require us to inventory all water service lines in our service area to classify the material. A service line is the underground pipe that carries water from the water main, likely in the street, into your home or building. If you would like to view a copy of our service line inventory or have questions about the material of your service line, contact Martin Shaffer at 970-416-2165.

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) | Potential Source(s) of Contamination |
|---|---|
| PURCHASED FROM CO0135292 Fort Collins Loveland Water District (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PLEASANT VALLEY INTAKE (Surface Water-Intake) POUDRE RIVER INTAKE (Surface Water-Intake) HORSETOOTH RESERVOIR INTAKE (Surface Water-Intake) | See City of Fort Collins' Source Water Protection Plan or contact Gregg Stonecipher at 970-217-3514 |

Terms and Abbreviations

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- **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.
- **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.
- **Non-Detect (ND)** = Analytical sample where the concentration is deemed lower than could be detected using the approved testing method
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** - Does not apply or not available.

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, 2024 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 | | | | | | |
| 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, 2024 | Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100% | 0 | 125 | No | 4.0 ppm |

| Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| Lead and Copper Individual Sample Results | | | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant Name | Time Period | Tap Sample Range Low - High | 90 th Percentile | Sample Size | Unit of Measure | 90 th Percentile AL | Sample Sites Above AL | 90 th Percentile AL Exceedance | Typical Sources |
| Copper | 07/13/2024 to 09/18/2024 | 0.00618 to 0.249 | 0.1 | 55 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead | 07/13/2024 to 09/18/2024 | 0 to 6.14 | 2.8 | 55 | ppb | 15 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System

| Name | Year | Average | Range Low - High | Sample Size | Unit of Measure | MCL | MCLG | MCL Violation | Typical Sources |
|-------------------------------|------|---------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----|------|------------------|--|
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2024 | 24.68 | 12.3 to 42.1 | 32 | ppb | 60 | N/A | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2024 | 27.32 | 15.8 to 38.3 | 32 | ppb | 80 | N/A | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorite | 2024 | 0.31 | 0.21 to 0.4 | 12 | ppb | 1.0 | .8 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water

| Contaminant Name | Year | Average | Range Low - High | Sample Size | Unit of Measure | TT Minimum Ratio | TT Violation | Typical Sources |
|----------------------------|------|---------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Organic Carbon Ratio | 2024 | 1.33 | 1.12 to 1.47 | 12 | Ratio | 1.00 | No | Naturally present in the environment |

*If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.

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

| Contaminant Name | Sample Date | Level Found | TT Requirement | TT Violation | Typical Sources |
|------------------|--------------------|--|---|--------------|-----------------|
| Turbidity | Date/Month: May | Highest single measurement: 0.13 NTU | Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement | No | Soil Runoff |
| Turbidity | Month: Dec | Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100 % | In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU | No | Soil Runoff |

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

| Contaminant Name | Year | Average | Range Low - High | Sample Size | Unit of Measure | MCL | MCLG | MCL Violation | Typical Sources |
|------------------|------|---------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----|------|---------------|--|
| Barium | 2024 | 0.02 | 0.01 to 0.02 | 4 | ppm | 2 | 2 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |

| 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 |
| Fluoride | 2024 | 0.6 | 0.54 to 0.71 | 23 | ppm | 4 | 4 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate | 2024 | 0.09 | ND to 0.18 | 13 | ppm | 10 | 10 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Secondary Contaminants** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin, or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water | | | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant Name | Year | Average | Range Low - High | Sample Size | Unit of Measure | Secondary Standard | | | |
| Sodium | 2024 | 3.48 | 2.76 to 4.12 | 13 | ppm | N/A | | | |

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 reported the sample result after the due date.

| Name | Description | Time Period |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| TURBIDITY | FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT | 07/01/2024 - 07/31/2024 |
| CHLORINE | FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT | 07/01/2024 - 07/31/2024 |

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.

What Happened, Steps to prevent reoccurrence:

Monitoring of turbidity and chlorine happens multiple times daily, and the results are submitted to Colorado Dept of Public Health and Environment monthly. The report is due by the 10th of the following month. The July 2024 report was submitted on Aug 12, 2024, 2 days after the deadline. Internal processes were evaluated and improved to ensure this does not happen again. For questions, please reach out to Gregg Stonecipher 970-221-6692.