

VICTOR CITY OF 2022 Drinking Water Quality Report

Covering Data For Calendar Year 2021

Public Water System ID: CO0160700

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 HENRY COLE at 719-247-2737 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect 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 epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

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

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

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

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

Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 160700, VICTOR CITY OF, or by contacting HENRY COLE at 719-247-2737. The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that could occur. It does not mean that the contamination has or will occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed on the next page.

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

Our Water Sources

<u>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</u>	<u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u>
CRIPPLE CREEK WELL NO 5 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) WEST BEAVER CREEK (Surface Water-Intake) CRIPPLE CREEK WELL NO 2 (Groundwater-Well) BISON RESERVOIR (Surface Water-Intake) VICTOR RESER NO 2 (Surface Water-Intake)	Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, 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

VICTOR CITY OF 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 <i>OR</i>						
If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm						
Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes						
Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine	December, 2021	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	1	No	4.0 ppm

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	08/30/2021 to 08/31/2021	0.01	5	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	08/30/2021 to 08/31/2021	1.3	5	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)	2021	41	41 to 41	1	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalome thanes	2021	47	47 to 47	1	ppb	80	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
(TTHM)									

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: Dec	<u>Highest single</u> measurement: 0.5 NTU	Maximum 0.5 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Jul	<u>Lowest monthly</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 97 %	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.1 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	2021	0.02	0.02 to 0.02	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2021	2.2	2.2 to 2.2	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2021	0.18	0.18 to 0.18	1	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; 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
<p>Fluoride: This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. <i>At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 parts per million (ppm) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis).</i> The drinking water provided by your community water system has a fluoride concentration above 2 parts per million (ppm), but below 4 parts per million (ppm). Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine years of age should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.</p> <p>Drinking water containing more than 4 parts per million (ppm) of fluoride (the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment’s drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 parts per million (ppm) of fluoride, but we’re required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 parts per million (ppm) because of this cosmetic dental problem.</p> <p>For more information, please contact us. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at (1-877-8-NSF-HELP).</p>									

Volatile Organic 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
Dichloromethane	2021	0.25	0 to 0.76	3	ppb	5	0	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Xylenes	2021	0.78	0 to 1.8	3	ppb	10,000	10,000	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

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	2021	19.35	18.8 to 19.9	2	ppm	N/A

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

Non-Health-Based Violations		
<p>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.</p>		
Name	Description	Time Period
TURBIDITY	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	09/01/2021 - 09/30/2021
TURBIDITY	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	06/01/2021 - 06/30/2021
PUBLIC NOTICE	FAILURE TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC/CONSUMERS	03/21/2020 - Open
PICLORAM	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	01/01/2021 - 12/31/2021
LEAD & COPPER RULE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	10/01/2021 - Open
LEAD & COPPER RULE	FAILURE TO INFORM HOMEOWNER OF LEAD RESULTS	01/01/2021 - 01/06/2021
CHLORINE/CHLORAMINE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	09/01/2021 - 09/30/2021
CHLORINE/CHLORAMINE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	06/01/2021 - 06/30/2021
Additional Violation Information		
<p>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.</p>		
<p>Describe the steps taken to resolve the violation(s), and the anticipated resolution date: Due to a high number of change of employees in 2020 and 2021, violations and deficiencies occurred due to untimely testing and reporting. To remedy this problem, a monitoring and reporting plan has been developed and implemented to ensure timely monitoring, recordkeeping, and data verification.</p> <p>The turbidity report showed an incorrect number of sampling days for reporting period 09/01-09/30/2022. It has been corrected, submitted, and closed out. The turbidity report for reporting period 06/01-30/2021 has been resubmitted and closed out.</p> <p>Picloram has been sampled and closed out.</p> <p>Sampling of lead and copper at a high-risk residential location was refused by property owner/renter. A substitute location is currently being addressed with CDPHE.</p> <p>Lead results has been provided to homeowners and closed out.</p> <p>Chlorine/Chloramine for testing period 09/01-30/2021 and 06/01-30/2021 have been sampled and closed out.</p>		

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

City of Victor

Had the following Violations Identified During a Drinking Water Inspection

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. Although this situation is not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

A routine drinking water inspection conducted on 07/25/22 by the state drinking water program identified the following violations that may pose a risk to public health.

Identified Violation	Date Correction is Required	Steps We Are Taking
Backflow Assembly Testing Compliance Ratio: Supplier has not met the annual backflow assembly testing compliance ratio. This is a BPCCC treatment technique violation of Regulation 11, Section 11.39(6)(a)(iv).	11/22/22	The drinking water system will submit the annual backflow report and a plan outlining how we will achieve compliance with the Annual Backflow Assembly Testing Ratio. This will be completed by the CDPHE deadline of 11/22/22.

- Inadequately treated or inadequately protected water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.

- Failure to perform the required start-up procedures prior to serving water to the public has the potential to distribute contaminated water. When our system shuts down operation, the lack of pressure in our pipes can allow the entry of bacteria and other disease-causing microorganisms into the drinking water. By performing start-up procedures such as flushing the pipes, disinfecting the water, and collecting a coliform bacteria sample before we open, we can be sure that we are providing you with safe water.
- Inadequately maintained storage tanks, identified through inspections, may allow contaminants or disease-causing organisms to enter the drinking water, which can cause diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.
- Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to a back pressure or siphonage event that may allow contaminants or disease-causing organisms to enter the drinking water, which can cause diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.

We also failed to notify you of the violation/situation in a timely manner.

What does this mean? What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

We anticipate resolving the problem by **11/22/22**. For more information, please contact **Henry Cole** at **HENRYCOLEJR61@GMAIL.COM** or **719-248-2737**, or **PO Box 86 Victor CO 80860**.

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.

This notice is being sent to you by: City of Victor - CO0160700
Date distributed: **10/27/22**