

PEETZ TOWN OF 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

Covering Data For Calendar Year 2023

Public Water System ID: CO0138030

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 EVELYN GARDINER at 970-334-2473 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

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 EVELYN GARDINER at 970-334-2473. 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 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 our system name or ID, or by contacting EVELYN GARDINER at 970-334-2473. 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>
MAIN WELL (Groundwater-Well) WELL 2 RAILROAD (Groundwater-Well)	Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Row Crops, Fallow, Small Grains, Pasture / Hay, 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

PEETZ TOWN 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, 2023 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	December, 2023	Lowest period 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	04/02/2023 to 06/06/2023	0.13	10	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	10/31/2023 to 11/13/2023	1.3	10	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	10/31/2023 to 11/13/2023	0.16	10	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	04/02/2023 to 06/06/2023	0.9	10	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)	2023	1.9	1.9 to 1.9	1	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	3.2	3.2 to 3.2	1	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Radionuclides 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
Gross Alpha	2019	4.04	4.04 to 4.04	1	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2019	1.7	1.7 to 1.7	1	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2019	7.4	7.4 to 7.4	1	ppb	30	0	No	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
Arsenic	2023	6.23	4.6 to 7.1	3	ppb	10	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2022	0.12	0.05 to 0.19	2	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2022	0.66	0.5 to 0.82	2	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2023	6.19	4.15 to 7.85	5	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	2023	5	5 to 5	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
Selenium	2022	4.3	3.2 to 5.4	2	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Arsenic: while your drinking water *meets the EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic*. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Nitrate: *Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm* is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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	2022	31.65	14.9 to 48.4	2	ppm	N/A
Total Dissolved Solids	2019	352	352 to 352	1	ppm	500

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
STATE HEALTH DEPT INSPECTION	FAILURE TO CORRECT A SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY FOR VIOLATION - T310 – Storage Tank Vent	11/26/2022 - Open	May pose a risk to public health.	N/A	N/A

Health-Based Violations

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Name	Description	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
ARSENIC	EXCEEDED THE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	07/01/2021 - 09/30/2021	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	13 UG/L	10 UG/L
ARSENIC	EXCEEDED THE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	01/01/2022 - 03/31/2022	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	13 UG/L	10 UG/L
ARSENIC	EXCEEDED THE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	04/01/2022 - 06/30/2022	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	12 UG/L	10 UG/L
ARSENIC	EXCEEDED THE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	10/01/2022 - 12/31/2022	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	11 UG/L	10 UG/L

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.

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Name	Description	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
ARSENIC	EXCEEDED THE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	10/01/2021 - 12/31/2021	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	11 UG/L	10 UG/L

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.

Describe the steps taken to resolve the violation(s), and the anticipated resolution date:

EXCEEDED THE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL: 7/1/2021 to 6/30/2022 MCL levels exceeded. Built new Arsenic removal plant in June 2022 to address MCL issues.

EXCEEDED THE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL: 6/30/22 to 12/31/2022 Monitoring schedule followed until Dec 2022 when the plant had to be taken offline for repairs to the building and plumbing. Repairs of plant completed in June of 2023. Maintenance Technician and OCR will continue to maintain the treatment plant and complete monitoring testing per the States Monitoring Schedule. Enforcement on MCL Violation was closed May, 2024.

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
REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)	FAILURE TO HAVE ADEQUATE COLIFORM BACTERIA SAMPLE SITES - R518	07/28/2022 - 02/28/2023

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
PUBLIC NOTICE	FAILURE TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC/CONSUMERS	12/18/2023 – 6/14/2024
PUBLIC NOTICE	FAILURE TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC/CONSUMERS	06/18/2023 - 08/03/2023
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M613	07/28/2022 - Open
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M612	07/28/2022 – 05/24/2023
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	FAILURE TO DELIVER AN ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (WATER QUALITY) REPORT TO THE PUBLIC/CONSUMERS	07/01/2023 - 07/19/2023
CHLORINE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - R536	07/28/2022 - 02/28/2023
CHLORINE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - R212	07/28/2022 - Open

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.

Describe the steps taken to resolve the violation(s), and the anticipated resolution date:

FAILURE TO HAVE ADEQUATE COLIFORM BACTERIA SAMPLE SITES - R518: ORC and Maintenance Technician completed sample site map and updated plan sent to state 2/28/23.

FAILURE TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC/CONSUMERS 12/18/2023 – 6/14/2024-: Tier 2 Delivered 6/14/2024

FAILURE TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC/CONSUMERS 06/18/2023 - 08/03/2023: Tier 2 Delivered 8/3/2023

FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT Nitrate 1/1/22 to 3/31/22: Sample taken 3/24/22, lab reported 4/13/22 after the sample due date.

FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - R536: ORC and Maintenance Technician have established monitoring plan per State requirements and uploaded to State 2/28/23.

FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - R212: New entry point bid out to contractor has been approved. To be scheduled and completed Nov 1, 2024

FAILURE TO DELIVER AN ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (WATER QUALITY) REPORT TO THE PUBLIC/CONSUMERS – The Certificate of Delivery for the 2022 CCR was uploaded to the State nine days late. A violation was

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
issued. The original 2022 CCR was distributed before the 6/30/2023 deadline however State confirmation was late. Corrected 7/19/2023. No further action required.		

Significant Deficiencies

A situation, practice, or condition that may potentially result in drinking water quality that poses an unacceptable risk to public health and welfare and/or may potentially introduce contamination into the drinking water.

Date Identified	Deficiency Description	Deficiency Explanation and Steps Taken or Will Take to Correct	Estimated Completion Date
6/29/2022	T310 - PRIOR TO ENTRY POINT STORAGE CONDITION; The condition of the storage structure may allow potential sources of contamination to enter the tank.;	Storage tank has been inspected and quoted by a third party. Bid has been approved by the board and repairs are dependent on contractor availability.	11-1-2024

Backflow and Cross-Connection

We have an inadequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of the drinking water.

If applicable, we either have installed or permitted an uncontrolled cross-connection or we experienced a backflow contamination event.

FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M612:
Inadequate Survey Compliance Ratio. The inspection resulted with a .875 Ratio that does not meet the 1.0 requirement. Backflow device was inspected and tested 5/24/23 and ratio achieved.

FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M613:
Failure to complete a written annual backflow program report for 2021. Cross Connection Control and Backflow prevention plan has been updated and the BPCCC survey has been completed. Currently finalizing the program and will have it published by September 1, 2024.