FOREST VIEW ACRES WD 2021 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data For Calendar Year 2020

Public Water System ID: CO0121250 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 BOB BLODGETT at 303-381-4960 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system(s) (either attached or included in 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

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 121250, FOREST VIEW ACRES WD, or by contacting BOB BLODGETT at 303-381-4960. The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that <u>could</u> occur. It <u>does not</u> mean that the contamination <u>has or will</u> 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>	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
PURCHASED WATER FROM CO0121575 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Existing/Abandoned Mine
N MONUMENT CREEK (Surface Water-Intake)	Sites, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Row Crops,
ARAPAHOE WELL (Groundwater-Well)	Fallow, Pasture / Hay, 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 <u>not</u> 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

FOREST VIEW ACRES WD 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, 2020 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 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, 2020	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	09/01/2020 to 09/08/2020	0.53	10	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		
Lead	09/01/2020 to 09/08/2020	2	10	ррb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System											
Name	Year	Average	Range	Sample	Unit of	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources		
			Low – High	Size	Measure						
Total Haloacetic Acids	2020	0.68	0 to 2.7	4	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water		
(HAA5)									disinfection		
Total Trihalomethanes	2020	1.5	0 to 2.7	4	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water		
(TTHM)									disinfection		

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: Nov	Highest single measurement: 0.751 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff					
Turbidity	Month: Nov	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 97 %	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		
Arsenic	2020	0.5	0 to 1	2	ppb	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes		
Barium	2020	0.07	0.07 to 0.08	2	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
Chromium	2020	0.5	0 to 1	2	ррb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits		
Fluoride	2020	1.21	1.19 to 1.22	2	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum 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	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard				
			Low – High							
Sodium	2020	11.15	10.6 to 11.7	2	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 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. Mane Description Time Period LEAD & COPPER RULE FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT 10/01/2020 - Open

Additional Violation Information	
ase 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	
mes, 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:

PUBLIC NOTICE:

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.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During July 1 - September 30, 2020 we sampled from three homes that did not meet the high-risk requirement; therefore, monitoring or testing for Lead and Copper was incomplete and therefore cannot be sure of the drinking water quality during that time.

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.

What is being done?

- The Lead and Copper sampling plan has been updated to ensure that the 10 homes being sample are within the high-risk category, meeting state requirements.
- Please note that the seven homes collected within the high-risk category and the three homes outside of the category, all had results below the compliance limits.

We anticipate resolving the problem by September 30, 2021 when 2021 samples are due. For more information, please contact Julie Sorensen at 720-287-0605.

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This notice is being sent to you by: Forest View Acres - CO0121250 Date distributed: Upon distribution of 2021 Drinking Water Quality Report