

/City of Fort Lupton 2020 Drinking Water Quality Report For Calendar Year 2019

Public Water System ID: CO0162291

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 Jon Mays at 720-466-6182 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 <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants>.

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 before treatment 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Our Water Sources

Our water comes from Carter Lake, located in the foothills of Loveland, CO. The Public Water System Identification Number (PWSID#) for Fort Lupton is CO0162291.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Source Type</u>	<u>Potential Contaminant Sources</u>
Carter Lake	Surface Water	No SWAP report exists.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment have not provided a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information about SWAP, please visit www.colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr. The report is located under “Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports”. Search the table using the last six numbers of the water system ID, by county, or by contacting CHRIS CROSS at 720-466-6103. 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.

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

Detected Contaminants

The City of Fort Lupton 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, 2019 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 a contaminant does not appear in the tables below, that contaminant was not 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	Jan-Dec 2019	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	9 per Month	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	Aug-Sep 2019	0.2	21	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	Aug-Sep 2019	3	21	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)	2019	25.3	23.7-27.4	8	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	32.0	28.5-36.6	8	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System					
Contaminant Name	Year	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity	2019	<u>Highest single</u> measurement: 0.2 NTU	Maximum 0.5 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	2019	<u>Lowest monthly</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.1 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

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.

Health-Based Violation

Treatment technique (TT) violation: 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 the same violation that we told you about in a past public notice dated 12/31/2019. We were required to meet a minimum operation/treatment standard and we failed to do so in the time period shown below. This violation was resolved with the State as of 12/31/19.

Name	Description	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
Chlorine	Failure to Maintain Minimum Treatment for Surface Water Filtration and Disinfection - T124	03/01/2019 - 12/31/2019	Disinfectant residual serves as one of the final barriers to protect public health. Lack of an adequate disinfectant residual may increase the likelihood that disease-causing organisms are present.	N/A	N/A

Additional Violation Information

During a State Sanitary Survey on March 28, 2019, the setting for the Pressure Decay Test was discovered to be set at 2.0 PSI/min rather than the required 1.5 PSI/min set by the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE) to ensure consistently achieving 99.9 percent removal of Giardia.

The setting for the pressure decay test was corrected on April 4, 2019. Proof of this correction was sent to CDPHE on April 23, 2019. We have also developed and implemented an integrity testing standard operating procedure to ensure proper integrity test are performed which was submitted to CDPHE on December 16, 2019 and the issue resolved as of December 31, 2019.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Non-Health-Based Violation and Public Notice

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Our water system recently violated drinking water Public Notice requirements. 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. 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 did not provide a public notice by the required date.

Name	Description	Time Period(s)
Public Notices (2 instances)	Failure to Notify the Public/Consumers	09/02/2019 - 01/07/2020 12/02/2019 - 01/07/2020

Additional Violation Information

On November 3, 2019 we became aware that our system failed to provide a Public Notice for a violation resulting from operating our filtration system outside the limits set by the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment. The Public Notice was required to be delivered by September 1, 2019 and again by December 1, 2019. The Public Notice was not delivered until December 31, 2019.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What is being done? Our system will strive in the future to meet all public notice requirements. This issue was resolved as of December 31, 2019

Non-Health-Based Violation and Public Notice

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Our water system recently violated a drinking water reporting 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. 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 failed to provide a report by the required date.

Name	Description	Time Period(s)
Lead & Copper Rule	Failure to Monitor and/or Report	07/01/2019 - 07/16/2019

Additional Violation Information

Our system was notified in June 2019 that we were required to conduct a survey of our lead and copper approved monitoring sites to determine the plumbing materials used at those sites. The survey was required to be completed and reported to the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE) no later than July 1, 2019. The survey was not complete and reported to the CDPHE until July 16, 2019.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What is being done? Our system will maintain a Lead and Copper Siting Plan with plumbing materials identified. Survey of plumbing materials will be performed for any new sites prior to adding the sites to the plan while obtaining approval from CDPHE. This issue was resolved as of July 16, 2019.

Non-Health-Based Violation and Public Notice

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Our water system recently violated a drinking water reporting 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. 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 failed to provide an accurate report and fully implement a required written program.

Name	Description	Time Period(s)
Cross Connection Rule (M613)	Failure to Meet Cross Connection Control and/or Backflow Prevention Requirements	08/02/2019 - Open

Additional Violation Information

Our system is required to complete an annual Backflow Prevention and Cross Connection Control Report (BPCCC). During a recent State Sanitary Survey, the inspector noted that the annual BPCCC reports listed inaccurate number of backflow devices to be tested each year, thus; the required number of backflow devices were not tested each year.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What is being done? Our system has corrected the BPCCC reports for the past 3 years which were submitted to the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE) on March 11, 2020. Our system is currently working with CDPHE to resolve comments on the BPCCC Reports.

Name	Description	Time Period(s)
Cross Connection Rule (M610)	Failure to Meet Cross Connection Control and/or Backflow Prevention Requirements	08/02/2019 - Open

Additional Violation Information

During a State Sanitary Survey on March 28, 2019, the inspector noted that our system did not fully implement our a written BPCCC program. Our systems tracking mechanism did not adequately demonstrate surveys were performed for all non-single-family-residential connections. Also, temporary hydrant meter connections were not inspected by a certified cross connection technician ensuring a proper air gap method was implemented.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What is being done? Our system's BPCCC program has been revised and submitted to CDPHE on March 11, 2020. Our system is currently working with CDPHE to resolve comments on the BPCCC Program.

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
4/26/2019	CROSS CONNECTION; Uncontrolled cross connection that may allow contamination to enter drinking water. (T901)	During a recent State Sanitary Survey, it was discovered that non-potable water supplied to a Fort Lupton greenhouse's irrigation system has a service connected for domestic use. The greenhouse has initiated construction to disconnect this service from the irrigation system and connect it to the domestic water supply which should be complete by May 31, 2020.	May 31, 2020
4/26/2019	BACKFLOW ASSEMBLY OR METHOD TESTING; Backflow prevention assemblies on controlled cross connections were not tested and maintained annually. (D902)	Since the Fort Lupton greenhouse was using non-potable water for domestic use, back-flow devices are required to be tested annually. At least two back-flow devices located at Wells No. 3 and 4 had not been tested in the previous calendar year. This issue will be resolved when work is complete to disconnect this service from the irrigation system and reconnected to the domestic water supply.	May 31, 2020

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.