

# CREEKSIDE SOUTH ESTATES METRO DISTRICT 2021 Drinking Water Quality Report

## Covering Data For Calendar Year 2020

Public Water System ID: CO0101188

**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 HOPE DIBBLE at 970-494-1610 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](http://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](http://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](http://wqcdcompliance.com/ccr). The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 101188, CREEKSIDE SOUTH ESTATES METRO DISTRICT, or by contacting VANESSA MANCILL at 970-494-1610. 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>
WELL NO 2 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 5 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 6 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 8 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 9 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 10 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 11 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 12 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 1 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 3 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 4 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 7 (Groundwater-Well)	<p>There is no SWAP report, please contact VANESSA MANCILL at 970-494-1610 with questions regarding potential sources of contamination.</p>

## 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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**

CREEKSIDE SOUTH ESTATES METRO DISTRICT 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.

<b>Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System</b> <b>TT Requirement:</b> 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 <b>Typical Sources:</b> Water additive used to control microbes						
Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine	December, 2020	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	15	No	4.0 ppm

<b>Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System</b>								
Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	09/07/2020 to 09/14/2020	0.39	5	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	09/07/2020 to 09/14/2020	0.5	5	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

<b>Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System</b>									
Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	2.8	2.8 to 2.8	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	2020	2.6	2.6 to 2.6	1	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2020	1.4	1.4 to 1.4	1	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2017	1	0 to 2	2	pCi/L*	50	0	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
*The MCL for Gross Beta Particle Activity is 4 mrem/year. Since there is no simple conversion between mrem/year and pCi/L EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Gross Beta Particle Activity.									

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	6.8	2 to 15	10	ppb	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2020	0.03	0.01 to 0.04	8	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2020	5.13	3 to 8	8	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2020	1.69	0.94 to 2.01	8	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2020	0.02	0 to 0.2	13	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of

### 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
									natural deposits
Selenium	2020	3.5	1 to 8	8	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.

### Synthetic 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
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2020	0.25	0 to 1.7	13	ppb	6	0	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

### 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
Toluene	2020	0	0 to 0	22	ppm	1	1	No	Discharge from petroleum 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	2020	305.88	225 to 753	8	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.		
Name	Description	Time Period
PUBLIC NOTICE	FAILURE TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC/CONSUMERS	09/10/2018 – 06/30/2020
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	07/30/2017 – 04/26/2021
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	07/02/2017 – 04/26/2021
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	07/26/2020 - 08/30/2020
CHLORINE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	07/01/2020 - 07/31/2020
CHLORINE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	07/01/2020 - 07/31/2020
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:		
<p><b>The Public Notice Violation:</b> This public notice violation was closed on 6/30/2020 with the submission of Creekside's 2020 CCR. This violation was issued for not giving public notification on or before September 9, 2018 for two violations, R540 and R212, cited as a result of an August 10, 2017 sanitary survey inspection. The violations themselves were both remedied and closed before 2020, but the PN violation was open in 2020, so we are required to explain this here. The full description of these violations were given in last year's CCR and explanation was given as to what was done to correct them. The public notice part was satisfied 6/30/2020.</p> <p><b>The First E. Coli Violation:</b> We were required to collect and test 2 E. COLI samples from July 28, 2017 to July 29, 2017 at Facility ID 006, Well No. 6. We only tested 1 sample. Therefore, a violation for Failure to Monitor or Timely Report was issued that required Public Notification. We failed to give that Public Notice until we did so with the delivery of last year's CCR on 6/30/2020. At that time, the public notice part of the violation was resolved. However, the E. Coli Violation remained open until the E. Coli sample was taken at the raw source at Facility ID 006 and the results were submitted to the Department on 4/20/2021. This violation was returned to compliance on April 26, 2021.</p> <p><b>The Second E. Coli Violation:</b> We were required to collect and test 7 E. COLI samples from June 30, 2017 to July 1, 2017 at Facility IDs 002, 003, 004, 007, 009, 010, and 012 (Wells 2,3,4,7,9,10,ans 12,respectively) . This was not done and a violation for Failure to Monitor or Timely Report was issued that required Public Notification. We failed to give that Public Notice until we did so with the delivery of last year's CCR on 6/30/2020. At that time, the public notice part of the violation was resolved. However, the E. Coli Violation remained open until the E. Coli sample s were taken at the raw source at Facility IDs 002, 003, 004, 007, 009, 010, and 012, and the results were submitted to the Department on 4/20/2021. This violation was returned to compliance on April 26, 2021.</p>		

### 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
<p><b>The Third E. Coli Violation and Two Chlorine Violations:</b> These last three violations are all related to two Advisory letters both issued July 28, 2020. Our water system had a positive Total Coliform on Well #10 sampled 7-23-2020. We were then required to pull 4 samples to verify these results; the original site was to be repeated as well as an upstream and a downstream sample for a total of three Distribution System Chlorine Residuals and one E. Coli sample from the raw water source. This repeat sampling had a narrow window of July 24, 2020 to July 25, 2020. We failed to monitor and report these samples within this required collection period, so the violation was issued and public notification is required. We did test all four sample locations on 7-27-2020 and the system was returned to compliance when all the results were absent for Total Coliform or E. Coli.</p> <p>This CCR will serve to provide public notification for all three violations. 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 24, 2020 to July 25, 2020 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Distribution System Chlorine Residual and E. Coli and therefore cannot be sure of the drinking water quality during that time. 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. The problem was deemed resolved by the state for the two Chlorines on 7/31/2020 and for the E. Coli on 8-30-2020. The required public notice portion of these violations will be satisfied with the distribution of this 2021 CCR no later than June 30, 2021.</p>		