

SAGE WUA 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data For Calendar Year 2023

Public Water System ID: CO0121745

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 TAMMY KITTS at 719-659-6919 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](https://www.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 TAMMY KITTTS at 719-659-6919. 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 system name or ID, or by contacting TAMMY KITTTS at 719-659-6919. 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.

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Our Water Sources

| <u>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</u> | <u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u> |
|---|---|
| PURCHSD MID COLORADO INV 121465 GW (Groundwater-Consecutive Connection) | There is no SWAP report, please contact TAMMY KITTTS at 719-659-6919 with questions regarding potential sources of contamination. |

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.
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- **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.
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- **Range (R)** – Lowest value to the highest value.
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Detected Contaminants

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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, 2023 | <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 | 09/21/2021 to 09/23/2021 | 0.01 | 10 | ppm | 1.3 | 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 | 1.3 | 1.3 to 1.3 | 1 | ppb | 60 | N/A | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2023 | 9.8 | 9.8 to 9.8 | 1 | ppb | 80 | N/A | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |



Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions

MID COLORADO INVESTMENT 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data For Calendar Year 2023

Public Water System ID: CO0121465

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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 | 2021 | 1 | 1 to 1 | 1 | ppb | 10 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium | 2021 | 0.01 | 0.01 to 0.01 | 1 | ppm | 2 | 2 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium | 2021 | 2 | 2 to 2 | 1 | ppb | 100 | 100 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 2021 | 1.01 | 1.01 to 1.01 | 1 | 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 Low – High | Sample Size | Unit of Measure | Secondary Standard |
|------------------|------|---------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Sodium | 2021 | 124.5 | 124.5 to 124.5 | 1 | 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 |
| CROSS CONNECTION RULE | FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M613 | 09/30/2023 - 12/29/2023 |
| 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>At the time of the sanitary survey, the department inspector found that the supplier did not have a copy of the written program reports for calendar years 2020, 2021 and 2022 due to a change in operators.</p> <p>The issue was resolved to CDPHE's satisfaction in December 2023 by bringing the system's Backflow/Cross-connection records up to date for 2023. Mid-Colorado continues to conduct annual inspections of our system's connections and annual reviews of backflow/cross-connection records.</p> | | |

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 |
|-----------------|--|--|---------------------------|
| 8/31/2023 | T310 - PRIOR TO ENTRY POINT STORAGE CONDITION; The condition of the storage structure may allow potential sources of contamination to enter the tank.; | The Mid-Colorado water system includes 30,000 gallons of water-storage tanks installed in approximately 1985 and 1992. These fully-buried tanks were not designed for regular inspection and cleaning, as today's regulations and standards require. Under a Corrective-Action Plan overseen by CDPHE, Mid-Colorado will install larger easily-inspected modern tanks and remove the existing tanks from service. | 12/31/2024 |

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.

As above, due to the July 2022 death of Alfred Hagedorn III, our Operator in Responsible Charge, Mid-Colorado was not able to locate his backflow-program records. Mid-Colorado is up to date for 2023 and continues regular inspections at least annually of all of the system's connections. All of our connections during the 2020-2022 period were visited and inspected regularly by a trained employee. While Mid-Colorado does not have a written record, we do not believe that there were any cross-connections nor backflow events.



CHEROKEE MD 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data For Calendar Year 2023

Public Water System ID: CO0121125

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General Information Continued

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|---|--|
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- 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.

Terms and Abbreviations Continued

- 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 (\bar{x}) - 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

CHEROKEE MD 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 | 25 | 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 | 06/21/2021 to 07/28/2021 | 0.49 | 30 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| 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 |
| Lead | 06/21/2021 to 07/28/2021 | 2 | 30 | 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 | 2.7 | 2.5 to 2.9 | 2 | ppb | 60 | N/A | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalome thanes (TTHM) | 2023 | 13.1 | 11.8 to 14.4 | 2 | 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 | 2022 | 6.97 | 6.31 to 7.64 | 2 | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium | 2022 | 2.25 | 2.1 to 2.4 | 2 | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Uranium | 2022 | 7.5 | 7 to 8 | 2 | ppb | 30 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity | 2019 | 4 | 0 to 8 | 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 | 2022 | 2 | 2 to 2 | 2 | ppb | 10 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium | 2022 | 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 | 2022 | 4 | 4 to 4 | 2 | ppb | 100 | 100 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 2022 | 0.36 | 0.35 to 0.36 | 2 | ppm | 4 | 4 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------|------|----------|---|-----|----|----|----|--|
| Nitrate | 2023 | 5.87 | 0 to 7.5 | 9 | ppm | 10 | 10 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium | 2022 | 5 | 5 to 5 | 2 | ppb | 50 | 50 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |

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 <u>non-enforceable</u> 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 | 89.55 | 85.3 to 93.8 | 2 | ppm | N/A |

| Unregulated Contaminants*** | | | | | |
|--|------|---------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide <u>whether or not</u> these contaminants will be regulated in the future. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) (epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod) Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below. | | | | | |
| Contaminant Name | Year | Average | Range Low – High | Sample Size | Unit of Measure |
| | | | | | |

***More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: drinktapp.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

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 |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS | FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT | 01/01/2023 - 12/31/2023 |

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: **In November, we discovered that these analytes were due by August. We immediately ordered the required test from an accredited laboratory and sampled the parameters in question. The results are listed above and were not exceedances. The department has reviewed the monitoring plan created by the state and has trained additional staff on DBP sampling to avoid future scheduling failures.**