MERIDIAN SERVICE MD 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report   
Covering Data For Calendar Year 2023 ***Public Water System ID:*** CO0121455 **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 RUSS MILLS at 719-684-4761 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 InformationAll 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 WaterLead 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 RUSS MILLS at 719-684-4761. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.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](https://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 RUSS MILLS at 719-684-4761. 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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sources (Water Type - Source Type)** | **Potential Source(s) of Contamination** |
| WELL GA-1 (Groundwater-Well) WELL GA-2 (Groundwater-Well) WELL GALV-2 (Groundwater-Well) PURCHASED FROM CO0121930 WOODMEN HILLS (Groundwater-Consecutive Connection) WELL LFH-7 (Groundwater-Well) WELL LFH-8 (Groundwater-Well) WELL A1 (Groundwater-Well) WELL A2 (Groundwater-Well) WELL A4 (Groundwater-Well) WELL A9 (Groundwater-Well) WELL LFH1 (Groundwater-Well) WELL LFH2 (Groundwater-Well) WELL LFH3 (Groundwater-Well) WELL LFH3 LATIGO (Groundwater-Well) WELL LFH4 (Groundwater-Well) WELL LFH9 (Groundwater-Well) WELL A6 (Groundwater-Well) WELL LFH-6 (Groundwater-Well) WELL D-3 (Groundwater-Well) WELL GLFH-1 (Groundwater-Well) WELL GLFH-2 (Groundwater-Well) WELL GALV-1 (Groundwater-Well) WELL LFH-5 (Groundwater-Well) | There is no SWAP report, please contact RUSS MILLS at 719-684-4761 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.
* **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

MERIDIAN SERVICE 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 | 10 | No | 4.0 ppm |

| **Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System** | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Contaminant Name** | **Time Period** | **90th Percentile** | **Sample Size** | **Unit of Measure** | **90th Percentile AL** | **Sample Sites Above AL** | **90th Percentile AL Exceedance** | **Typical Sources** |
| Copper | 04/11/2023 to 05/08/2023 | 0.05 | 40 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | 08/08/2023 to 08/17/2023 | 0.09 | 40 | 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 | 3.3 | 3.3 to 3.3 | 1 | ppb | 60 | N/A | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2023 | 34.4 | 34.4 to 34.4 | 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 | 2023 | 3.35 | 0.2 to 9.4 | 6 | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium | 2023 | 1.05 | 0.5 to 1.8 | 6 | pCi/L | 5 | 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 | 0.83 | 0 to 2 | 6 | ppb | 10 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium | 2023 | 0.02 | 0.01 to 0.04 | 6 | ppm | 2 | 2 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium | 2023 | 2.33 | 2 to 4 | 6 | ppb | 100 | 100 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 2023 | 0.83 | 0.64 to 1.02 | 6 | ppm | 4 | 4 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate | 2023 | 0.4 | 0 to 1.7 | 6 | ppm | 10 | 10 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium | 2023 | 1.17 | 1 to 2 | 6 | ppb | 50 | 50 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |

| **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** |
| Xylenes | 2023 | 0.77 | 0 to 2.1 | 7 | ppb | 10,000 | 10,000 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical 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 | 2023 | 141.93 | 114.2 to 154.8 | 6 | 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 whether or not 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](http://www.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** |
| Meridian Service MD was not required to monitor for UCMR contaminants in the 2023 calendar year, and so there is no data to report. | | | | | |
| \*\*\*More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: [drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR](https://drinktap.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](http://www.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](https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water). | | | | | |

  
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** |
| CROSS CONNECTION RULE | FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M617 | 06/09/2023 - 10/06/2023 | We have an inadequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of the drinking water. This is due to one or more of the following: We have permitted an uncontrolled cross connection, AND/OR we have installed or permitted an uncontrolled cross connection, AND/OR we failed to comply with the requirements for surveying our system for cross connections, AND/OR we failed to complete the testing requirements for backflow prevention devices or methods, AND/OR we failed to notify the State Health Dept of a backflow contamination event. | N/A | N/A |
| CROSS CONNECTION RULE | FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M615 | 06/09/2023 - 10/06/2023 | We have an inadequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of the drinking water. This is due to one or more of the following: We have permitted an uncontrolled cross connection, AND/OR we have installed or permitted an uncontrolled cross connection, AND/OR we failed to comply with the requirements for surveying our system for cross connections, AND/OR we failed to complete the testing requirements for backflow prevention devices or methods, AND/OR we failed to notify the State Health Dept of a backflow contamination event. | N/A | N/A |
| CROSS CONNECTION RULE | FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M614 | 06/09/2023 - 10/06/2023 | We have an inadequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of the drinking water. This is due to one or more of the following: We have permitted an uncontrolled cross connection, AND/OR we have installed or permitted an uncontrolled cross connection, AND/OR we failed to comply with the requirements for surveying our system for cross connections, AND/OR we failed to complete the testing requirements for backflow prevention devices or methods, AND/OR we failed to notify the State Health Dept of a backflow contamination event. | N/A | N/A |
| CROSS CONNECTION RULE | FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M611 | 06/09/2023 - 10/06/2023 | We have an inadequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of the drinking water. This is due to one or more of the following: We have permitted an uncontrolled cross connection, AND/OR we have installed or permitted an uncontrolled cross connection, AND/OR we failed to comply with the requirements for surveying our system for cross connections, AND/OR we failed to complete the testing requirements for backflow prevention devices or methods, AND/OR we failed to notify the State Health Dept of a backflow contamination event. | N/A | N/A |
| **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:  1.M617-Management:  Failed Assembly (T2): Supplier failed to repair assemblies or correct inadequate methods within 120 days  of notification or by a department approved alternative schedule. This is a BPCCC treatment technique  violation of Regulation 11, Section 11.39(6)(a)(v) or Section 11.39(6)(a)(viii).  What does this mean? What should I do?  You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.  Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to a backpressure or siphonage event that may allow contaminants or disease-causing organisms to enter the drinking water, which can cause diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.  If you have an infant, severely compromised immune system, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your doctor about drinking this water. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by bacteria and other disease-causing organisms are available from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.  What is being done?  To resolve this violation, we submitted a BPCCC report and tracking sheet demonstrating that a 0.90 compliance ratio has been met. Additional information on cross-connection control is available on the department’s web site at: <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/bpccc>.  This violation has been resolved.  2. M615 - Management:  Backflow Method Inspection Compliance Ratio (T2): Supplier has not met the annual backflow method  inspection compliance ratio. This is a BPCCC treatment technique violation of Regulation 11, Section  11.39 (6)(a)(vii).  In accordance with Regulation 11, Section 11.39(3)(e), suppliers of water must ensure that backflow  prevention methods used to control cross connections are inspected annually by the supplier or a  certified cross connection control technician and must achieve the backflow prevention method annual  inspection compliance ratio of greater than or equal to 0.90. During the sanitary survey, the supplier’s  procedures for tracking inspections of backflow prevention methods and the backflow prevention method  annual inspection compliance ratio were evaluated. The supplier indicated that they were not capable of  determining the compliance ratio. The supplier did not achieve the backflow prevention method annual  inspection compliance ratio for the 2020, 2021, or 2022 annual reporting year, which constitutes a  backflow prevention and cross-connection control (BPCCC) treatment technique violation in accordance  with Regulation 11, Section 11.39(6)(a)(vii). The department expects that the supplier meets the  backflow prevention method inspection compliance ratio requirements.  To resolve this violation, we submitted a BPCCC report and tracking sheet demonstrating that  a 0.90 compliance ratio has been met. Additional  information on cross-connection control is available on the department’s web site at  https://cdphe.colorado.gov/bpccc.  This violation of Regulation 11 required a Tier 2 public notice in accordance with Regulation 11, Section  11.33 (Public Notification Rule) as directed in the public notice instructions section below.  3. M614 - Management:  Backflow Assembly Testing Compliance Ratio (T2): Supplier has not met the annual backflow assembly  testing compliance ratio. This is a BPCCC treatment technique violation of Regulation 11, Section  11.39(6)(a)(iv).  In accordance with Regulation 11, Section 11.39(3)(d), suppliers of water must ensure that backflow  prevention assemblies used to control cross connections are tested annually by a certified cross connection control technician and must achieve the backflow prevention assembly annual testing  compliance ratios specified in Regulation 11, Table 11.39-II. For calendar years 2020, 2021, and 2022 the  backflow prevention assembly annual testing compliance ratio must be greater than or equal to 0.80,  0.90, and 0.90 respectively.  During the sanitary survey, the supplier’s methods for tracking annual assembly testing and the backflow  prevention assembly annual testing compliance ratio were evaluated by the department inspector. The  supplier demonstrated that they were not capable of determining the ratios for 2020, 2021, or 2022. The  supplier did not achieve the backflow prevention assembly annual testing compliance ratio by the  previous compliance date, which constitutes a backflow prevention and cross-connection control (BPCCC)  treatment technique violation in accordance with Regulation 11, Section 11.39(6)(a)(iv). The department  expects that the supplier meets the backflow prevention assembly testing annual compliance ratio  requirements.  To resolve this violation we submitted a BPCCC report and tracking sheet demonstrating that  a 0.90 compliance ratio has been met. Additional  information on cross-connection control is available on the department’s web site at:  https://cdphe.colorado.gov/bpccc.  This violation of Regulation 11 required Tier 2 public notice in accordance with Regulation 11, Section  11.33 (Public Notification Rule) as directed in the public notice instructions section below.  4. M613 - Management:  Failure to Complete an Annual Backflow Report (T3): Supplier failed to develop a written annual BPCCC  program report. This is a BPCCC violation of Regulation 11, Section 11.39(6)(b)(iii).  In accordance with Regulation 11, Section 11.39(4), suppliers of water must complete an annual written  backflow prevention and cross-connection control (BPCCC) program report. At the time of the sanitary  survey, the department inspector found that the supplier did not have a written program report for  calendar years 2020, 2021, or 2022, which constitutes a BPCCC violation of Regulation 11, Section  11.39(6)(b)(iii).  To resolve this violation we completed the annual report for  calendar year 2022 and submit the written program report along with a tracking spreadsheet which  includes the following for each assembly or method:  • Customer address  • Cross-connection type identified  • Type of backflow prevention assembly or method installed  • Model or serial number  • BPCCC Appropriate  • Assembly or Method used to protect water system during the last calendar year  • Test or inspection date  • Test or inspection results  • Passing re-test date  • Time since failed test  This violation of Regulation 11 required Tier 3 public notice in accordance with Regulation 11, Section  11.33 (Public Notification Rule) as directed in the public notice instructions section below.  5. M612 - Management:  Inadequate Survey Compliance Ratio (T3): Supplier has not adequately surveyed their public water system  for cross connections. This is a BPCCC violation of Regulation 11, Section 11.39(6)(b)(ii).  During the sanitary survey, the supplier’s survey methods and survey compliance ratio were evaluated by  the department inspector. The supplier demonstrated that they were not capable of determining the  survey compliance ratio for 2020, 2021, or 2022. In accordance with Regulation 11, Section 11.39(2)(c),  suppliers of water are required to survey waterworks and non-single-family-residential connections to  achieve the survey compliance ratios specified in Regulation 11, Table 11.39-I. For calendar years 2020,  2021, and 2022 the Survey compliance ratio must be 0.90, 1.0, and 1.0 respectively. Not being able to  determine the survey compliance ratio constitutes a BPCCC violation of Regulation 11, Section  11.39(6)(b)(ii) and must be corrected.  To resolve this violation we met the survey compliance ratio  requirements.  This violation of Regulation 11 required a Tier 3 public notice in accordance with Regulation 11, Section  11.33 (Public Notification Rule) as directed in the public notice instructions section below.  6. M611 - Management:  Supplier has Permitted a Cross Connection. (T2): Supplier failed to test assemblies that were not tested  in the previous year within 90-days of their active date in the current year or within a department approved alternative schedule. This is a BPCCC treatment technique violation of Regulation 11, Section  11.39(6)(a)(vi).  In accordance with Regulation 11, Section 11.39(3)(d)(ii), for each backflow prevention assembly not  tested during the previous calendar year, the supplier must ensure the assembly is tested no later than 90  days after the active date of the assembly in the following calendar year or by a department-approved  alternative schedule. During the sanitary survey, the department inspector evaluated the supplier’s  assembly test reports and records. The department inspector identified that twenty-three assemblies  were not tested in 2022 or did not have test dates. The supplier was unable to demonstrate that the  twenty-three assemblies had been tested within 90 days of their active date in the current year or a  department-approved alternative schedule. This constitutes a BPCCC treatment technique violation in  accordance with Regulation 11, Section 11.39(6)(a)(vi) and must be corrected.  To resolve this violation we ensured all assemblies not tested in 2022  were tested by a certified cross-connection control technician. Once we met this requirement,  we submitted test reports for the identified assemblies to the  department inspector.  This violation of Regulation 11 required a Tier 2 public notice in accordance with Regulation 11, Section  11.33 (Public Notification Rule) as directed in the public notice instructions section below. | | | | | |

| **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 | 06/09/2023 - 08/28/2023 |
| PUBLIC NOTICE | FAILURE TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC/CONSUMERS | 07/10/2023 - 07/20/2023 |
| CROSS CONNECTION RULE | FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M613 | 06/09/2023 - 10/10/2023 |
| CROSS CONNECTION RULE | FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M612 | 06/09/2023 - 10/10/2023 |
| CROSS CONNECTION RULE | FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M610 | 06/09/2023 - 10/06/2023 |
| **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: 7. R518 - Monitoring, Recordkeeping and Data Verification:  Total Coliform Sample Sites Not Representative (T3): Supplier's routine total coliform sample sites were  not representative of water throughout the distribution system. This is a violation of Regulation 11,  Section 11.16(4).  Regulation 11, Section 11.16(3) (Revised Total Coliform Rule) requires the supplier to develop a written  sampling plan that identifies routine total coliform sample sites that are representative of water  throughout the distribution system and requires the supplier to collect samples according to the written  sample siting plan. At the time of the sanitary survey the inspector observed that the supplier had been  performing total coliform sampling, however the samples were collected at sample sites that were not  listed in their written sample siting plan. If the supplier adds sample sites or modifies their sample plan,  the supplier must submit any changes to the monitoring plan no later than 30 days after the effective  date of the change. Not sampling in accordance with your sample siting plan is a violation of Regulation  11, Section 11.16(4).  This is a violation of Regulation 11, Section 11.16(3) and must be corrected. To resolve this violation we updated our monitoring plan to include the new sampling locations and submitted a written  response to the inspector including a written sampling plan with a description of the new sampling  locations, including a diagram of the system with the sampling locations indicated. The monitoring plan  templates are available at: https://cdphe.colorado.gov/monitoringplans.  This violation of Regulation 11 required a Tier 3 public notice in accordance with Regulation 11, Section  11.33 (Public Notification Rule) as directed in the public notice instructions section below. | | |

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| **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.  8. M610 - Management:  Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control Program (T3): Supplier has failed to develop or  implement a written backflow prevention and cross-connection control program (BPCCC). This is a BPCCC  violation of Regulation 11, Section 11.39(6)(b)(i).  In accordance with Regulation 11, Section 11.39(2)(a), suppliers of water must develop and implement a  written Backflow Prevention and Cross-connection Control (BPCCC) program. At the time of the sanitary  survey, the department inspector found that the supplier did not have a written BPCCC program and were  unable to provide adequate tracking information demonstrating the distribution system had been  adequately surveyed for and protected from cross-connection control risks, which constitutes a BPCCC  violation in accordance with Regulation 11, Section 11.39(6)(b)(i).  Uncontrolled cross connections have the potential to cause severe health risks to consumers in the water  distribution system. To address this violation, we developed and  implemented a written program that includes all of the items required by Regulation 11, Section  11.39(2)(a). The supplier is expected to submit a copy of the BPCCC program to the department inspector  alongside a tracking spreadsheet which demonstrates the following for all non-single family residential  connections (NSFRC) within the distribution system:  • Customer address  • Survey performed  • Cross-connection identified  • Cross-connection type identified  • Type of backflow prevention assembly or method installed  • Model or serial number  • BPCCC Appropriate  • Assembly or Method used to protect water system during the last calendar year  • Test or inspection date  • Test or inspection results  • Passing re-test date  • Time since failed test  Please be aware that suppliers of water are required to create an annual cross-connection control report  due May 1st of the following calendar year and to maintain cross-connection control records for a  minimum period of three years. Additional information on cross-connection control is available on the  department’s website at: https://cdphe.colorado.gov/bpccc.  This violation of Regulation 11 required a Tier 3 public notice in accordance with Regulation 11, Section  11.33 (Public Notification Rule) as directed in the public notice instructions section below. |