Dallas Creek Water Company 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report For Calendar Year 2022

Public Water System ID: CO0146485

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!

General Information

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with 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.

Sources of drinking 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 naturallyoccurring 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. 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 our system name or ID, or by. The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that could occur. It <a href="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 ANTHONY RAMSEY at 970-209-4358 to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water source, with questions about the Drinking Water Quality Report, or to learn more about our system. 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 Source

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Sources of Contamination
Infiltration Gallery No 1 on Dallas Creek (Surface Water)	Row crops, pasture/hay fields, forests, septic systems, oil /gas
	wells, and roads

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** Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
- **Formal Enforcement Action** 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 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 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

Dallas Creek Water Company routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022 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. 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	Results Number of Samples Sample T Below Level Size Viola							
Chlorine	Jan-Dec 2022	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	1	No	4.0 ppm				

	Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System											
Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources				
Copper	07/22/2022 to 07/23/2022	0.17	10	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits				
Lead	07/22/2022 to 07/23/2022	2.1	10	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)	2022	45.73	12.6 to 70.3	4	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection			
Total Trihalome thanes (TTHM)	2022	53.11	24.4 to 93.96	4	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection			

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water											
Contaminant	Year	Average	Range	Sample	Unit of	TT Minimum	TT	Typical Sources			
Name			Low - High	Size	Measure	Ratio	Violation				
			_								
Total Organic	2022	1.67	0.61 to 3.59	12	Ratio	1.00	No	Naturally present			
Carbon Ratio								in the			
	environment										
*If minimum ra	atio not 1	net and no	violation identific	ed then the	system achie	ved compliance usir	ng alternative co	riteria.			

Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System											
Contaminant	Sample	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT	Typical						
Name	Date			Violation	Sources						
Turbidity	Date/Month: Aug 16th	Highest single measurement: 1.46 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff						
Turbidity	Month: Jan-Dec	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100 %	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	No	Soil Runoff						

	Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System											
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources			
Barium	2022	0.04	0.04	2	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits			
Chromium	2022	0.65	0 to 1.3	2	ppb	100	100	No	Erosion of natural deposits			
Fluoride	2022	0.15	0.15	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from factories			

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System										
Contaminant	Year	Average	Range	Sample	Unit of	MCL	MCLG	MCL	Typical Sources	
Name			Low – High	Size	Measure			Violation		
2,4-D	2022	0.1	0 to 0.2	2	ppb	70	70	No	Runoff from	
									herbicide used on	
									row crops	
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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	9.5	9.5	1	ppm	N/A

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

There were no violations or Formal Enforcement Actions to report in 2022! There were, however, a team of dedicated professionals working daily to provide you a safe and dependable supply of precious drinking water!