



Spring Canyon Water and Sanitation District

(SCWSD)

2024 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data for Calendar year 2023

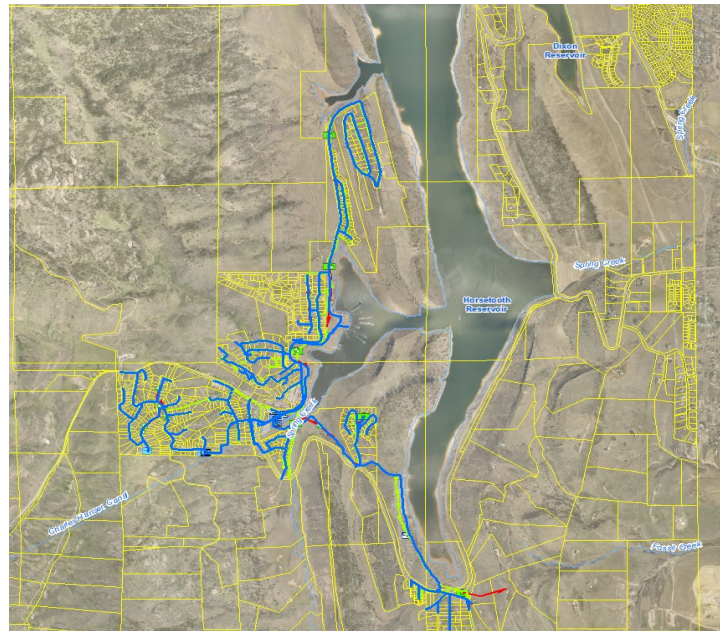
Public Water System ID: CO0135721

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 CHRIS OLSON at 970-217-2456 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.**

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

The water delivered to you by Fort Collins Loveland Water District (FCLWD) comes from the Soldier Canyon Water Treatment Authority (SCWTA) and the City of Fort Collins (FC), which pull from the Poudre River and Horsetooth Reservoir. The SCWTA water treatment plant is owned and operated by the Fort Collins-Loveland Water District, the East Larimer County Water District and the North Weld County Water District. The FCLWD sometimes purchases water from The City of Loveland during high summer demand and sells water to the Town of Windsor, The City of Loveland, The Little Thompson Water District, and Spring Canyon Water District.



SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION (SWAP) SOLDIER CANYON WATER TREATMENT AUTHORITY CO0135718

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 contacting MARK KEMPTON at 970-482-3143. 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION (SWAP) CITY OF FORT COLLINS CO0135291

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 contacting GREGG STONECIPHER at 970-214-3514. 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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Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)City of Loveland CO0135485

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 contacting JEFF MONSON at 970-667-4416. 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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<u>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</u>	<u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u>
<p><u>Fort Collins Loveland Water District (FCLWD)-CC PURCHASED FROM CO0135292 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)</u></p> <p><u>SOLDIER CANYON FILTER PLANT(SCFP)- PURCHASED WATER CO0135718 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)</u></p> <p><i>POUDRE RIVER (Surface Water-Intake)</i></p> <p><i>HORSETOOTH RESERVOIR (Surface Water Intake)</i></p> <p><u>CITY OF FORT COLLINS (FC)- PURCHASED WATER CO0135291 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)</u></p> <p><i>Cache La Poudre River-Pleasant Valley, and Poudre River Intakes (Surface Water Intake)</i></p> <p><u>City of Loveland (L)- PURCHASED WATER CO0135485 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)</u></p>	<p>EPA Hazardous Waste Generators, EPA Chemical Inventory/Storage Sites, EPA Toxic Release Inventory Sites, Permitted Wastewater Discharge Sites, Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Solid Waste Sites, Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, Fallow, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells, Road Miles</p>

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 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.

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

The Spring Canyon Water and Sanitation District (SCWSD), The Fort Collins-Loveland Water District (FCLWD), The Soldier Canyon Filter Plant (SCFP), and the City of Fort Collins (FC) 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. Each contaminant is abbreviated by the Entity in which those results were obtained at.

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 <u>OR</u>						
If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm						
Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes						
Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine (SCWSD)	December, 2023	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	2	No	4.0 ppm
Chlorine (FCLWD)	December, 2023	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	70	No	4.0 ppm
Chlorine (FC)	December, 2023	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	120 to 153	No	4.0 ppm
Chlorine (L)	December, 2023	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	100	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 (SCWSD)	07/10/2023 to 08/17/2023	0.09	10	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (SCWSD)		1	10	ppb	15	0	No	
Copper (FCLWD)	06/21/2023 to 07/20/2023	0.15	30	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (FCLWD)		3	30	ppb	15	1	No	
Copper (FC)	03/03/2021 to 10/1/2021	0.17	73	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (FC)		2	73	ppb	15	0	No	
Copper (L)	06/07/2022 to 09/14/2022	0.14	41	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (L)		1.6	41	ppb	15	0	No	

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 (SCFP)	2023	8.6	8.6 to 8.6	1	ppm	N/A
Sodium (FC)	2023	3.18	3.18 to 3.18	1	ppm	N/A
Sodium (L)	2023	15.2	15.2 to 15.2	1	ppm	N/A

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System(s)									
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Barium (SCFP)	2023	0.02	0.02 to 0.02	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (FC)	2023	0.02	0.02 to 0.02	1	ppm	2	2	No	
Barium (L)	2023	0.01	0.01 to 0.01	1	ppm	2	2	No	
Fluoride (SCFP)	2023	0.6	0.6 to 0.6	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride (L)	2023	0.58	0.58 to 0.58	1	ppm	4	4	No	
Fluoride (L)	2023	0.66	0.66 to 0.66	1	ppm	4	4	No	
Nitrate (SCFP)	2022	0.05	0 to 0.13	4	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (FC)	2023	0.13	0.13 to 0.13	1	ppm	10	10	No	
Nitrate (L)	2023	0.5	0.5 to 0.5	1	ppm	10	10	No	

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
Combined Radium (L)	2020	1.4	1.4 to 1.4	1	pCi/L	5	0	No	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) (SCWSD)	2023	28.35	23.4 to 33.1	4	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (SCWSD)	2023	39.7	38.6 to 40.2	4	ppb	80	N/A	No	
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (FCLWD)	2023	25.59	18.9 to 33.4	32	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (FCLWD)	2023	33.97	24.8 to 46	32	ppb	80	N/A	No	
Chlorite (FCLWD)	2021	0.36	0.17 to 0.44	6	ppb	1.0	0.8	No	
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (FC)	2023	23.86	14.3 to 70.6	32	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (FC)	2023	24.82	15.3 to 37.8	32	ppb	80	N/A	No	
Chlorite (FC)	2023	0.26	0.16 to 0.33	12	ppb	1.0	.8	No	
Chlorite (SCFP)	2023	0.33	0.29 to 0.45	12	ppb	1.0	.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (L)	2023	27.73	20.2 to 48.7	32	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (L)	2023	38.54	25.8 to 61.6	32	ppb	80	N/A	No	
Chlorite (L)	2023	0.02	0 to 0.06	3	ppb	1.0	.8	No	

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water								
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low-High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	*TT Minimum Ratio	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio (SCFP)	2023	1.2	1 to 1.39	12	Ratio	1.00	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon Ratio (FC)	2023	1.2	1.02 to 1.46	12	Ratio	1.00	No	
Total Organic Carbon Ratio (L)	2023	1.44	1.03 to 1.62	8	Ratio	1.00	No	
*If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified, then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.								

Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System(s)					
Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity (SCFP)	Date/Month: Nov	<u>Highest single</u> measurement: 0.074 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (SCFP)	Month: Dec	<u>Lowest monthly</u> 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	
Turbidity (FC)	Date/Month: Jun	<u>Highest single</u> measurement: 0.21 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (FC)	Month: Dec	<u>Lowest monthly</u> 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	
Turbidity (L)	Date/Month: Mar	<u>Highest single</u> measurement: 0.28 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (L)	Month: Dec	<u>Lowest monthly</u> 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	

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

Health-Based Violations			
<p>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 the same violation that we told you about in a past notice. We were required to meet a minimum operation/treatment standard and we failed to do so in the time period shown below.</p>			
System Name	Violation Name	Description	Time Period
(FCLWD)	CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/ORBACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS – M611	2022 - 5/10/2023
<p>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</p>			
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>5 backflow prevention devices were not tested within the calendar year. An extension was granted by CDPHE and all devices were tested by May 10th 2023.</p>			
System Name	Violation Name	Description	Time Period
(FC)	CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/ORBACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS – M611	04/28/2023 - 04/28//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>Fort Collins Utilities received a treatment technique violation in April of 2023. This is the same violation you were told about in a past notice, the Code of Colorado Regulations requires that it also be included in our annual water quality report. This did not require customers to use an alternative source and does not compromise the quality of water we continue to supply.</p> <p>We have an inadequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of the drinking water. This was because we failed to complete the testing requirements for backflow prevention devices.</p> <p>What Happened:</p> <p>In 2021 there were 5 privately owned backflow devices that did not get tested within the required timeframe which put Fort Collins Utilities out of compliance. The 5 backflow devices meet all testing requirements by December 2022. The violation was issued during a Sanitary Survey by CDPHE in April 2023 and notices were sent to our customers the following month.</p>			