

Introduction

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 SCOTT MCDONALD at (303) 772-4577 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality.

General Information About Drinking Water

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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 at (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting

<https://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants>

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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presences of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants:** viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatments 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, also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that the 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 woman 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. Addition information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791) or visit <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has 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 <https://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr>. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water

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Assessment Reports”. Search the table using the public water system ID numbers listed in the table below, or by contacting SCOTT MCDONALD at (303) 772-4577. 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 source(s), any questions about the Drinking Water Quality Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Our Water Sources

<u>Source</u>	<u>Source Type</u>	<u>Water Type</u>	<u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u>
Purchased from Castle Rock CO011810	Non-Piped, Purchased	Ground Water	Did not purchase from this source in 2017
Purchased from Denver CO0116001	Non-Piped, Purchased	Surface Water	Did not purchase from this source in 2017
Purchased Water from CO0162122 Central Weld County who purchases from Carter Lake Filter Plant	Non-Piped, Purchased	Surface Water	See SWAP report for Carter Lake Filter Plant CO0162122
Purchased Water from Left Hand WD CO017471	Non-Piped, Purchased	Surface Water	Did not purchase from this source in 2017

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 allowed for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** – The level of drinking water disinfectant, below which there is known or expected risk to health. MRDLG’s 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 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 permissions 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.

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- **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 of 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 E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Detected Contaminants

MCDONALD FARMS ENTERPRISES INC 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, 2017 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, through representative, may be more than one year old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

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	December, 2017	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	4	No	4.0 ppm			
Disinfectants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	Year	Number of Samples Above or Below Levels	Sample Size	TT/MRDL Requirement	TT/MRDL Violation	Typical Source			
Chlorine/Chloramine	2017	0	2190	TT = No more than 4 hours with a sample below 0.2 MG/L	No	Water additive used to control microbes			
Chlorine Dioxide	2017	0	365	MRDL = 800 ppb	No	Water additive used to control microbes			
Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources				
Turbidity	Date/Month Mar	<u>Highest single</u> measurement 0.25 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff				
Turbidity	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 0.1 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

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Barium	2017	0.02	0.02 to 0.02	1	Ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2017	0.61	0.61 to 0.61	1	Ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive in which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2017	0.06	0.06 to 0.06	1	Ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Cryptosporidium and Raw Source Water E. Coli

Contaminant Name	Year	Number of Positives	Sample Size
E. coli	2017	3	12

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	2017	7.8	7.8 to 7.8	1	Ppm	N/A

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, Backflow/Cross-Connection, and Formal Enforcement Actions

Violations					
Name	Category	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
WATER HAUL RULE	FAILURE TO MEET WATER HAULER REQUIREMENTS – HEALTH – BASED	09/28/2017 – 01/18/2018	May pose a risk to public health	N/A	N/A
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS RULE	FAILURE TO RECEIVE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVAL BEFORE CONSTRUCTION – NON – HEALTH – BASED	09/28/2017 - Open	N/A	N/A	N/A

Additional Violation Information

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may have not 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. *

Explanation of the violation(s), the steps taken to resolve them, and the anticipated resolved date: