

MAY VALLEY WATER ASSOCIATION 2022 Drinking Water Quality Report

Covering Data For Calendar Year 2021

Public Water System ID: CO0150800

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 LORETTA MARSH at 719-829-4571 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality.

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.

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 150800, MAY VALLEY WA, or by contacting LORETTA MARSH at 719-829-4571. 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

<u>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</u>	<u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u>
HAGGARD WELL NO 8 (Groundwater-Well) SURBRUGG WELL NO 10 (Groundwater-Well) CACTUS VIEW 2 WELL NO 11 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 1 BUNKER WELL (Groundwater-Well) ULLOM WELL NO 2 (Groundwater-Well) COURKAMP WELL NO 4 (Groundwater-Well) CACTUS VIEW 1 WELL NO 5 (Groundwater-Well) SCHEMAHORN WELL WELL NO 6 (Groundwater-Well) ELLENBERGER WELL NO 7 (Groundwater-Well) SHINN WELL 9R (Groundwater-Well)	Row Crops, Small Grains, Pasture / Hay, Septic Systems, Road Miles

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

MAY VALLEY WATER 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, 2021 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 <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, 2021	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	2	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	08/16/2021 to 08/18/2021	0.12	10	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	08/16/2021 to 08/18/2021	8	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)	2021	1.8	1.8 to 1.8	1	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	9.8	9.8 to 9.8	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	2021	17.21	0 to 38	25	pCi/L	15	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2021	14.7	3.8 to 25	28	pCi/L	5	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2021	0.25	0 to 1	24	ppb	30	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	2018	2.5	1 to 4	10	ppb	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2018	0.01	0.01 to 0.01	10	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2018	2.1	2 to 3	10	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2018	1.6	0.64 to 3.71	10	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2021	0.03	0 to 0.2	1/8/1900	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2018	4.2	3 to 5	10	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge

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
									from mines

Fluoride: This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. *At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 parts per million (ppm) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis).* The drinking water provided by your community water system has a fluoride concentration above 2 parts per million (ppm), but below 4 parts per million (ppm). Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine years of age should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 parts per million (ppm) of fluoride (the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment’s drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 parts per million (ppm) of fluoride, but we’re required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 parts per million (ppm) because of this cosmetic dental problem.

For more information, please contact us. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at (1-877-8-NSF-HELP).

***** 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).**

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	2018	556.43	422 to 712.7	10	ppm	N/A

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
GROSS ALPHA	EXCEEDED THE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	01/01/2020 – 12/31/2020 01/01/2021 – 12/31/2021	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	6.6, 37, 36.33, 25, 30.33, 27.33, 36.33, 25, 6.6, 37, 30.33, 27.33, 41.33, 15, 20, 0, 27, 41.33, 41.33, 20, 0, 27, 15, 41.33 PCI/L 31.0, 29.66, 15.5, 15.75, 29.5, 32.16, 35.58, 32.33, 20.63, 25.98, 23.45, 16.05, 16.93, 30.58, 26.83 PCI/L	15 PCI/L
COMBINED RADIUM	EXCEEDED THE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	01/01/2020 – 12/31/2020 01/01/2021 – 12/31/2021	Some people who drink water containing radium - 226 or -228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	6.1, 13.4, 20.8, 15.9, 4.6, 9.7, 19.6, 20.8, 15.9, 6.1, 13.4, 4.6, 9.7, 19.6, 16.3, 11.1, 11.2, 7.3, 11.5, 16.8, 18.7, 16.3, 11.2, 11.5, 16.8, 11.1, 7.3, 18.7 PCI/L 19.97, 21.4, 17.65, 18.95, 7.53, 6.45, 11.95, 11.6, 11.82, 13.05, 19.73, 20.3, 22.45, 23.5, 19.25, 19.55, 7.72, 9.0, 12.35, 13.1, 13.88, 14.7, 19.5, 18.7 PCI/L	5 PCI/L

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.

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Name	Description	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
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Describe the steps taken to resolve the violation(s), and the anticipated resolution date:

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

May Valley Water Association High Levels of Radionuclides

Although this situation is not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

Most Recent Gross Alpha Particle Activity Sample Results Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 15 pCi/L				
Sample Location	Sample Date	Result	Annual Average	MCL Violation?
Cactus View	10/26/21	38 pCi/L	43 pCi/L	Yes
Bunker	10/26/21	31 pCi/L	40 pCi/L	Yes
Ullom	10/26/21	26 pCi/L	16 pCi/L	Yes
Ellenberger	10/26/21	8 pCi/L	13 pCi/L	No
Haggard	10/26/21	0 pCi/L	7 pCi/L	No
Surbrugg	10/26/21	11 pCi/L	10 pCi/L	No

Most Recent Combined Radium (-226 & -228) Sample Results Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 5 pCi/L				
Sample Location	Sample Date	Result	Annual Average	MCL Violation?
Cactus View	10/26/21	16.4 pCi/L	25 pCi/L	Yes
Bunker	10/26/21	25 pCi/L	31 pCi/L	Yes
Ullom	10/26/21	17.1 pCi/L	26 pCi/L	Yes
Ellenberger	10/26/21	11.2 pCi/L	12 pCi/L	Yes
Haggard	10/26/21	16.4 pCi/L	17 pCi/L	Yes
Shinn	10/26/21	3.8 pCi/L	4 pCi/L	No
Surbrugg	10/26/21	13 pCi/L	20 pCi/L	Yes

Health Risks of Radionuclides in Drinking Water

Radionuclides are the product of the erosion of naturally-occurring minerals in the earth and can be present in groundwater. Radionuclides are known to cause health risks when consumed (eating or drinking). Other uses (bathing, washing dishes, skin contact, etc.) are not known to cause health risks.

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL of 15 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) over many years may have an increased risk of cancer.

Some people who drink water containing radium-226 or radium-228 in excess of the MCL of 5 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) over many years may have an increased risk of cancer.

Steps We Are Taking

It is estimated that we will be able to connect to the AVC pipeline by 2034. On May 31, 2022, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment issued an enforcement order (number DW.05.22.150800) requiring us to follow a specific schedule to achieve compliance by connecting to the Arkansas Valley Conduit (AVC). The AVC is a Bureau of Reclamation project administered by the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District to provide filtered water from Pueblo Reservoir through a constructed 130-mile pipeline to communities along the Lower Arkansas River Valley.

Until we can connect to the AVC, you can take action now to lower your health risks

- Consider using an alternative drinking water supply (e.g., bottled or another source with levels of radionuclides known to be below the MCL).
- Consider purchasing, installing, and maintaining a point-of-use (sink or faucet mounted) treatment unit or a point-of-entry (whole house) treatment unit for the removal of radionuclides.
- Boiling your water will not remove the radionuclides.
- If you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

Point-of-use treatment units (sink or faucet mounted):

Point-of-use units using reverse osmosis have been identified by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a Small System Compliance Technology for combined radium, uranium, and gross alpha. Point-of-use reverse osmosis units need to be NSF/ANSI 58 certified (Price range \$160-\$300, subject to change). Point-of-use units may be cheaper than point-of-entry units, but they may treat smaller volumes of water before requiring maintenance. Units are available online by searching for NSF/ANSI 58 reverse osmosis units that specifically are designed to remove radionuclides.

Point-of-entry treatment units (whole house treatment):

Point-of-entry anion and cation exchange softeners have been identified by the EPA as a Best Available Technology and Small System Compliance Technology for radium, uranium, gross alpha. The unit must be NSF/ANSI 44 certified. (Price range \$220-\$500, subject to change) Units are available online by searching for NSF/ANSI 44 water softener units that specifically are designed to remove radionuclides.

As the regulated drinking water Supplier, we have no obligation to buy, install, or maintain a customer's radionuclide removal treatment unit.

For more information, please contact Loretta Marsh, 214 Main Street, Wiley, CO 81092, (719) 829-4571, mayvalleywaterassn@hotmail.com.

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This notice is being sent to you by: May Valley Water Association - CO0150800

Date distributed: **June 22, 2022.**