

# DIVIDE WATER PROVIDERS INC 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

## Covering Data For Calendar Year 2023

*Public Water System ID:* CO0160195

**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 BRYAN JOHNSON at 719-687-6011 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](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 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact BRYAN JOHNSON at 719-687-6011. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

### Our Water Sources

The Divide Water Providers water system is supplied by ground water from three wells. Well are located South of Hwy 24 and are in the Divide Gravels. The water is aerated and disinfected at the treatment plant before being distributed to the community. Divide Water Providers meets all regulatory requirements for drinking water, and is proud to provide customers with safe, good-tasting water. The Divide Water Providers system serves the Town Center in Divide, CO and provides water to both commercial and residential customers.

Potential sources of contamination that could occur (does not mean that contamination has or will occur) include noxious weed control, proximity to road miles, parking lots, and potential construction. These potential sources of contamination are not expected to occur but are possibilities that are monitored by Divide Water Providers.

Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, with any 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 Sources

<u>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</u>	<u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u>
WELL NO 4 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 3 REDRILL (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 1 REDRILL (Groundwater-Well)	No SWAP report has been provided by CDPHE for Divide Water Providers. Potential sources of contamination include noxious weed control, roadways, parking lots and construction projects.

### 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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

DIVIDE WATER PROVIDERS 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.

<b>Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System</b>						
<b>TT Requirement:</b> At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm <b><u>OR</u></b>						
If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm						
<b>Typical Sources:</b> Water additive used to control microbes						
Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine	January - December, 2023	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	1 per month	No	4.0 ppm

<b>Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System</b>								
Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	08/21/2023 to 08/24/2023	0.04	20	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	08/21/2023 to 08/24/2023	0.6	20	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

<b>Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System</b>									
Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	2.2	2.2 to 2.2	1	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	4.9	4.9 to 4.9	1	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
<b>Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System</b>									
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Combined Radium	2023	1	0 to 1.7	3	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2023	1.67	1.3 to 2	3	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
Barium	2023	0.01	0.01 to 0.01	2	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	2023	0.38	0.35 to 0.4	2	ppb	4	4	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Fluoride	2023	2.73	2.44 to 3.01	4	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2023	0.51	0.4 to 0.7	4	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	2023	0.47	0.4 to 0.53	2	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,

**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
									sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2023	1.15	1.1 to 1.2	2	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge 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 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).

**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	10.75	9.9 to 11.6	2	ppm	N/A
Total Dissolved Solids	2019	153	153 to 153	1	ppm	500

## Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

<b>Non-Health-Based Violations</b>		
<p>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.</p>		
Name	Description	Time Period
SYNTHETIC ORGANICS	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	07/01/2023 - 09/30/2023
<b>Additional Violation Information</b>		
<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>All testing was performed by Divide Water Providers during the third quarter of 2023, as required. CDPHE indicated that results were not reported by the due date, 10 days following the end of the quarter. All results were subsequently received and uploaded to the CDPHE database.</p>		

### Every Drop Counts Conservation Policy

In an effort to be good stewards of our valuable water resources, Divide Water Providers adheres to ‘Every Drop Counts’ conservation policies. These conservation measures apply to all residential, commercial, and municipal customers throughout the year. We appreciate your help in addressing water conservation in our semi-arid climate.

#### ***‘Every Drop Counts’ Guidelines:***

- Irrigation users may water up to three (3) days per week; the choice of days is yours
- Watering is allowed before 10:00 am and after 6:00 pm in order to reduce evaporation
- Don’t let water pool on hard surfaces or flow down the road or gutter
- Repair any leaks to sprinkler systems promptly
- Don’t run your sprinklers on a rainy day
- Use a shut-off nozzle when using a hose; don’t let the water run
- Minimize your use of water for outdoor cleaning (i.e., washing down driveways, walkways, buildings, or vehicles)

### Cross Connection Control and Backflow Prevention

A cross connection is a piping arrangement that could potentially allow contaminants to enter the water system during a reverse flow situation caused by a drop in system pressure. This might occur during a water main break or when a fire hydrant is in use. A cross connection can be avoided by maintaining an air gap, for example, holding the hose nozzle above the top rim of bucket, or by installation of a proper backflow device such as a vacuum breaker on the hose bib.

#### ***Residential Customers:***

- Use inexpensive vacuum breakers on hose bibs.
- Install backflow prevention devices on piping to lawn irrigation systems, boiler fill lines and solar systems. If you have these sorts of systems that require backflow protection, you must notify Divide Water Providers.
- Never submerge sprayer nozzles in sinks, or hoses in buckets.

#### ***Commercial Customers:***

- Divide Water Providers does require all commercial customers to have an approved backflow device installed and inspected yearly by a certified back flow inspector.
- Thank you for your prompt cooperation and annual inspections.

**Divide Water Providers maintains a safe, quality water supply for its customers through continuing education of its certified operators, and continued maintenance and improvement of its facilities.**