

# CHEROKEE MD 2021 Drinking Water Quality Report

## Covering Data For Calendar Year 2020

Public Water System ID: CO0121125

**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 Nicholas Griffin at (719) 597-5080 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](http://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](http://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](http://wqcdcompliance.com/ccr). The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 121125, CHEROKEE MD, or by contacting Nicholas Griffin at (719) 597-5080. 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>
WELL NO 1 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 2 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 3 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 4 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 5 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 6 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 7 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 8 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 9 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 10 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 11 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 12 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 13 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 15 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 16 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 17 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 18 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 19 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 20 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 21 (Groundwater-Well) WELL AR-1 (Groundwater-Well) WELL DN-4 (Groundwater-Well)	Row Crops, Fallow, 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 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

CHEROKEE MD 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, 2020 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><i>OR</i></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	December 2020	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	25	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System								
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	07/20/2020 to 07/24/2020	0.53	30	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	07/20/2020 to 07/24/2020	3	30	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)	2020	7.73	1.6-12.2	10	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	23.87	6.5-31.8	10	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	2020	3.1	3.1	1	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2020	4.9	4.9	1	pCi/L	5	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	2020	2	1-3	6	ppb	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2020	0.06	0.04-0.08	6	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2020	3	1-4	6	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2020	0.87	0.36-1.83	3	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2020	5.66	0-7.1	9	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2020	4.67	2-7	6	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

**Arsenic:** while your drinking water *meets the EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic*. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

**Nitrate:** *Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm* is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

### 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	2020	57.9	25.6-75.8	6	ppm	N/A
Total Dissolved Solids	2016	131.2	62-180	5	ppm	500

### Unregulated Contaminants\*\*\*

EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) ([epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod](http://epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod)) Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below. Note that the results with the < symbol indicate that the sample result was below the minimum reporting limit for that analyte. Sample results that were below the minimum reporting limit were factored into the averages in the table below using the minimum reporting limit numbers.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure
Manganese	2018	11.86	<0.4-35.1	6	ppb
Germanium	2018	0.3287	<0.3-0.472	6	ppb
Quinoline	2018	.0237	<0.02-0.0423	6	ppb
HAA5	2018	6.102	1.887-8.488	8	ppb
HAA6Br	2018	13.126	1.696-19.72	8	ppb
HAA9	2018	14.297	3.066-20.668	8	ppb
Bromide	2018	145.5	<20-202	6	ppb
Total Organic Carbon	2018	1090	<1000-1310	6	ppb

\*\*\*More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: [drinktapp.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR](http://drinktapp.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR). Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: [epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule](http://epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule) or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or [epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water](http://epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water).

**Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions**

**Non-Health-Based Violations**

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.

Name	Description	Time Period
Design Approval Requirements Not Met	Approval documents for a new well (Well 21-Sweetwater 5) were not submitted to CDPHE by the contracted project engineer working on behalf of Cherokee Metropolitan District, prior to the introduction of the well into the drinking water system in February of 2020. Note: <u>This issue had no adverse impact to water quality or public health.</u> All the required water quality testing had been conducted on the source water, and the well had been constructed following CDPHE design criteria, but the paperwork had not been filed and reviewed by CDPHE prior to the introduction of the well.	February 2020-February 2021

**Steps taken to resolve the violation(s), and the resolution date:** When Cherokee Metropolitan District discovered this oversight in early 2021, the well was taken out of service while the required documents were submitted and reviewed by CDPHE engineering. The violation was resolved on May 17, 2021 when the department issued approval of drinking water final plans and specifications for construction (Sweetwater Well No. 5 aka CMD Well No. 21).

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER CHEROKEE MD

## Design Approval Requirements Not Met

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Cherokee Metropolitan District recently violated a Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) drinking water requirement. Although this situation is not a public health risk, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what the District has done to correct this situation.

Cherokee Metropolitan District recently connected a new well to its drinking water system. Required documents were not submitted to CDPHE Water Quality Control Division engineering section by the District's contracted design engineer for approval of a new water source (Well No. 21 - Sweetwater 5) before the water source was brought into service in 2020. While all the required water quality testing had been conducted on the source water, and the well had been constructed following all CDPHE design criteria, the contract engineering firm working on behalf of the District failed to send in the required administrative documents for CDPHE approval before the well was put into service. When Cherokee Metropolitan District discovered this oversight in early 2021, the well was taken out of service and the required plans and specifications for the well were submitted to the CDPHE engineering section for review. On May 17, 2021, the CDPHE issued approval of the well, thus resolving the violation.

### What does this mean? What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time. This situation is not a public health risk. If any situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

### What is being done?

- The violation has been resolved. Well 21 was taken out of service after the oversight was discovered. The necessary documents were submitted to the CDPHE for review, and the CDPHE has since issued the approval of drinking water final plans and specifications for construction of Well 21.

**The problem was resolved as of May 17, 2021 when the department issued approval of drinking water final plans and specifications for construction (Sweetwater Well No. 5 aka CMD Well No. 21). For more information, please contact Nicholas Griffin at [ngriffin@cherokeemetro.org](mailto:ngriffin@cherokeemetro.org) or (719) 597-5080, or 6250 Palmer Park Blvd, Colorado Springs, CO 80915.**

*\*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.\**

This notice is being sent to you by: CHEROKEE MD - CO0121125

Date distributed: **The notice will be included with the Consumer Confidence Report that will be distributed to the public no later than June 30, 2021.**