

2014 Park Forest Water District PWSID #CO0121600

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) for Calendar Year 2013

EN ESPANOL: Esta es informacion importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.

The Park Forest Water District (PFWD) is pleased to present you with this year's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you. As a public water system, our constant goal is to provide you with clean, safe, pleasant and dependable drinking water. If you have questions about this report or wish to learn more about water quality issues, please contact Ellen Robley, Operator in Responsible Charge (ORC), at 7340 McFerran Road, Colorado Springs, CO 80908, ellen.robley@gmail.com or 719.352.5257.

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. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, 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 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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 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**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural, livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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 thirty (30) seconds to two (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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

CDPHE has provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for Walden WSD's water supply. For a copy of this report, as well as general information, please visit <http://wqcdcompliance.com/ccr>. The report is located under "Source Water Assessment Reports", and then "Assessment Report by County". Select EL PASO County and find 121600; Park Forest Water District or by contacting PFWD's ORC, Ellen Robley, at 719.352.5257. 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 come from: pasture/hay, deciduous forest, evergreen forest, and road miles.

Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about this CCR, to learn more about our system, or to attend any 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			
Source	Source Type	Water Type	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
Well #1 – SQUIRES WELL	Well	Dawson/Denver Groundwater	Existing and/or Abandoned Mine Sites; Commercial/Industrial Transportation; Fallow; Pasture/Hay Land Uses; and Road Miles.
Well #3R – PRICE WELL	Well	Dawson/Denver Groundwater	Existing and/or Abandoned Mine Sites; Commercial/Industrial Transportation; Fallow; Pasture/Hay Land Uses; and Road Miles.
Well #4 – PRICE WELL	Well	Arapahoe Groundwater	Existing and/or Abandoned Mine Sites; Commercial/Industrial Transportation; Fallow; Pasture/Hay Land Uses; and Road Miles.
Well #5 – SQUIRES WELL	Well	Arapahoe Groundwater	Existing and/or Abandoned Mine Sites; Commercial/Industrial Transportation; Fallow; Pasture/Hay Land Uses; and Road Miles.

During the year 2013 PFWD obtained its water from four (4) deep groundwater wells. Two (2) of the wells draw water from both the Dawson and Denver aquifers and are drilled to depths of about 1200 feet. The other two (2) wells draw water from the Arapahoe aquifer and range in depth from 2000 to 2200 feet. PFWD operates and maintains its own water distribution system, in addition to two (2) water tanks with a combined storage capacity of approximately 240,000 gallons. Production of a safe drinking water supply for PFWD is accomplished through on-site disinfection (chlorination) at each distribution plant within the District. PFWD further treats your drinking water with a corrosion inhibitor to ensure the best possible quality prior to reaching your tap.

Terms and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **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.

- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Parts per trillion = Nanograms per liter (ppt = ng/L)** – One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- **Parts per quadrillion = Picograms per liter (ppq = pg/L)** – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Does not apply or not available.

Detected Contaminants

PFWD 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, 2013 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 five (5) years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, that means no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM								
Contaminant Name	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	Action Level	Sample Sites Above Action Level	AL or TT Violation?	Typical Sources
Copper	8/25/11 to 8/30/11	0.253	10	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	8/25/11 to 8/30/11	3	10	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS SAMPLED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range (Low - High)	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Highest Compliance Value	MCL Violation?	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	2012	0.27	0 to 0.53	2	ppb	ppb	80	1.5	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS SAMPLED AT THE ENTRY POINT TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Contaminant Name	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Low - High)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation?	Typical Sources
Barium	2012	0.04	0.04 to 0.05	2	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2012	1.02	0.85 to 1.2	2	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate-Nitrite	2013	0.1	0 to 0.1	2	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

UNREGULATED OR 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
Total Dissolved Solids	2008	96	96 to 96	1	ppm	500

RADIONUCLIDES SAMPLES 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	2011	4	4 to 4	1	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	2011	2.05	1.6 to 2.5	2	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2011	5	5 to 5	1	pCi/L*	50	0	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*The MCL for Gross Beta Particle Activity is 4 mrem/year. Since there is no simple conversion between mrem/year and pCi/L, EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Gross Beta Particle Activity.

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

There was one (1) Violations to report that occurred in 2013. Although testing occurred, the data for chlorine residual monitoring within the distribution system was not forwarded to the State in May, 2013. This problem was not discovered until it was too late to correct, but the issue has now been corrected. There were are no other Violations, Significant Deficiencies, or Formal Enforcement Actions to report during 2013.

System Information

PFWD is committed to ensuring high quality drinking water to our customers. We encourage your interest/participation in decision-making processes which affect your drinking water. The Board of Directors holds its regular meetings on the second Wednesday of the month at 7 PM at the District's Administration Building, at 7340 McFerran Road. Visit www.pfwd.org for more information or contact Kathy Marx, Office Manager, at 719.494.1320 or pfwd@pfwd.org. If you have questions about this report, please contact Ellen Robley, ORC, at 719.352.5257 or ellen.robley@gmail.com.

Park Forest Water District