

## Information

The City of Lafayette Public Works Department is pleased to present our residents with the 2017 water quality report. This report will give you information about Lafayette's water. Federal regulations require this report to be distributed to all water customers. Citizens are invited to provide comments about drinking water quality at our City Council meetings.

You may refer to the City's website for any changes in the meeting schedule.

Lafayette City Council provides these opportunities the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month at 6:30pm in the City Hall City Council Chambers:  
1290 South Public Rd., Lafayette 80026

## Our Source Water

Lafayette receives snowmelt runoff (surface water) from South Boulder Creek, Boulder Creek and Coal Creek.

This raw water is transported by a system to ditches into the Baseline, Waneka, Goosehaven reservoirs and from the West Slope via the Colorado-Big Thompson (C-BT) operated by the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District.

Contact Ed Zimbleman at 303-494-9503 for questions regarding this report or to learn about our water distribution system

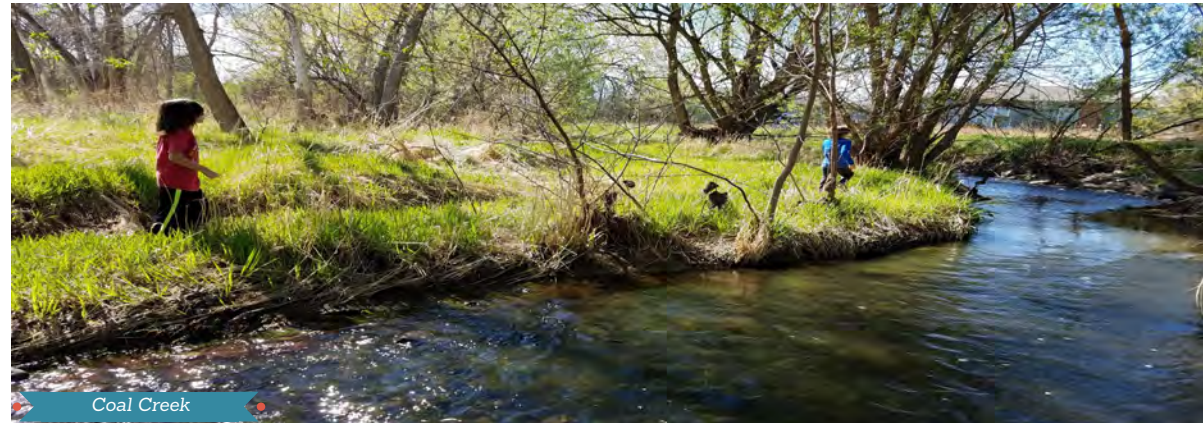
Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.

## A Broader Look at Source Water

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) has provided all public drinking water systems in Colorado with a Source Water Assessment Report (SWAP).

This report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that **could** occur. It **does not** mean that the contamination **has or will** occur, but it helps us to evaluate our water treatment capabilities and to prepare for possible contamination threats.

For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit <http://wqcdcompliance.com/ccr>. The report is located under "Source Water Assessment Reports", and then "Assessment Report by County". Select BOULDER County and find 107473; LAFAYETTE CITY OF



Coal Creek

## Why Treat Water?

The sources for both tap water and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels through the ground or over the ground's surface, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances caused by the presence of animals or human activities. These contaminants include:

- **MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS:** viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, pets 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:** that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use
- **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
- **RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS:** that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

After treatment, both tap and 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 <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants>.

In order to ensure that our tap water is safe to drink, the CDPHE prescribes regulations limiting the amount of some contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration establish limits for certain contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.



## Special Health Considerations

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. You should seek advice about drinking water from your health care provider.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

**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 your water for drinking or cooking.**

To further minimize the risk, do not use hot tap water for drinking or cooking.

More information is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791 or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



Waneka Lake

## Water Quality Data

City of Lafayette 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, 2016 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.

## Terms and Abbreviations Used in this Report

- MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water
- TT (Treatment Technique) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- AL (Action Level) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements
- MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - 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
- MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) - 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
- MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) - 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 of public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance
- V/E (Variance and Exemptions) - Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions
- pCi/L (Picocuries per liter) - Measure of the radioactivity in water
- N/A = Not Applicable
- NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit) = measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person
- Average (x-bar) - Typical value
- Range (R) - The lowest value to the highest value
- Sample Size (n) - The number or count of values
- ppm (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
- ppb (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
- 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)
- Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation) - Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium -226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium

**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 OR  
 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

Contaminant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine	December, 2016	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	41	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	06/16/2014 to 06/19/2014	0.03	31	ppm	1.3		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	06/16/2014 to 06/19/2014	2.5	31	ppb	15		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	Highest Compliance Value	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	24.49	16.72 to 29.8	16	ppb	60	N/A		No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	60.66	42.8 to 88.7	16	ppb	80	N/A		No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water								
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	TT Minimum Ratio	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2016	1.34	1.03 to 1.54	9	Ratio	1.00	No	Naturally present in the environment
*If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.								

Disinfectants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System						
Contaminant Name	Year	Number of Samples Above or Below Level	Sample Size	TT/MRDL Requirement	TT/MRDL Violation	Typical Sources
Chlorine/Chloramine	2016	0	2877	TT = No more than 4 hours with a sample below 0.2 MG/L	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: Dec	<u>Highest single</u> measurement: 0.09 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 0.3 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
Barium	2016	0.05	0.05 to 0.05	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2016	1	1 to 1	1	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; 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
Fluoride	2016	0.78	0.57 to 1.19	5	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate-Nitrite	2013	0.07	0.07 to 0.07	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
Cryptosporidium	2016	1	3

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

**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	2016	24.1	24.1 to 24.1	1	ppm	N/A

**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 Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3). Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA’s National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) (<http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod>) Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR3 sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure

\*\*\*More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR3 monitoring can be found at: <http://www.drinktap.org/water-info/whats-in-my-water/unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.aspx>. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: <http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule> or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contact.cfm>.



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

**LT2 SOURCE WATER is a monthly sampling of raw water for cryptosporidium, turbidity and E.coli. The results from the LT2 SOURCE WATER is sent to the Department of Health. The results from E.coli was not sent with the cryptosporidium and turbidity results from October, 2016 to February 2017 leaving the Department of Health with incomplete data. To correct this problem the City of Lafayette will continue the LT2 SOURCE WATER program to February, 2019**





## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

### Lafayette City of Monitoring Requirements Not Met

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. 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.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During October 2016 –February 2017 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for LT2 Source Water for E.Coli, cryptosporidium, and turbidity, leaving the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment with incomplete data.

What does this mean? What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What is being done?

- City of Lafayette will continue to sample our LT2 Source Water for a complete full years' worth of data.

We anticipate resolving the problem by March 2017. For more information, please contact Ed Zimbleman at edz@cityoflafayette.com or 303-494-9503, or PO Box 250, Lafayette, CO 80026.

\*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: Lafayette City of - C00107473

Date distributed: 06/30/2017

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

此報告包含有關食水之重要訊息。

如有不明之處，請向有關人士查

詢。

Bản thông trình này hướng dẫn những hiểu biết quan trọng liên quan đến nước dùng để uống của các bạn. Xin các bạn hãy dịch bản thông trình này ra tiếng Việt, hay nói với người nào hiểu biết bản thông trình này.

## Water Conservation Regulation

The City of Lafayette has a permanent water conservation ordinance. It was put in place to protect the City's water resources regardless of drought conditions. Fines will be assessed to water customers disregarding the permanent water conservation ordinance.



- No watering of outdoor landscaping between the hours of 10AM and 6PM except if watering by hand with a hose equipped with an automatic shut-off valve
- Excessive over run of water onto any area not covered by vegetation such as sidewalks, curbs, driveways, streets and other paved areas is prohibited
- Washing down paved areas such as driveways with a hose is not allowed

More information regarding this ordinance may be found at [www.cityoflafayette.com/waterconservation](http://www.cityoflafayette.com/waterconservation)

## Water Conservation Programs

The City of Lafayette offers many programs to our residents to help conserve water, through our partnership with Center for ReSource Conservation (CRC). Please call 303-999-3820 x222 for information.

- **Outdoor** program is a water-saving in-ground sprinkler consultation at no-cost. Simply schedule an appointment to meet with a trained water conservation consultant at your home. The consultant will deliver a clear and actionable list of suggestions to reduce water use and runoff at each property, while keeping landscapes and lawns healthy.
- **Indoor** program offers consultations on residential water use and suggest simple measures to increase water use efficiency in your home. Participants can request the installation of new low-flow shower heads and faucet aerators at no-cost.



- **Toilet upgrade** program: Residential customers can receive an ultra high-efficiency 1.8 toilet without the hassle of the standard rebate process through a low-cost installation from CRC or do-it-yourself. Your old toilet will be recycled. Quantities are limited.
- **Garden In A Box**, a selection of professionally designed, perennial gardens that use Xeric (low water) plants, offers residents a simple approach to an eye-catching yard. These affordable, do it yourself garden kits come with starter plants, a Plant and Care Guide, and a plant by number maps.
- **Turf Replacement program**: In conjunction with Garden In A Box, residents can replace their turf with a no-cost 200 sq ft xeric garden, or a hardscape option. Visit [www.cityoflafayette.com/turfreplacement](http://www.cityoflafayette.com/turfreplacement) for important details and information regarding this program.