FLORISSANT WSD 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data For Calendar Year 2023

Public Water System ID: CO0160175

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 JOAN ROOK at (719) 238-2260 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

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 JOAN ROOK at (719) 238-2260. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available 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 our system name or ID, or by contacting JOAN ROOK at (719) 238-2260. 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

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
WELL NO 4 INF GAL (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well)	Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, 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

FLORISSANT WSD 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.

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

Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine	December, 2023	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	1	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Time Period	90th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	04/06/2023 to 04/06/2023	0.29	10	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	09/25/2023 to 10/05/2023	5	10	ppb	15	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	09/25/2023 to 10/05/2023	0.39	10	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	04/06/2023 to 04/06/2023	1.3	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)	2023	2.07	0 to 6.2	3	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	72.3	40.8 to 102	3	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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: Jul	Highest single measurement: 0.57 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Jul	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 97 %	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

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**
Combined Radium	2023	1.5	1.5 to 1.5	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**
Barium	2023	0.06	0.06 to 0.06	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2023	2.3	2.3 to 2.3	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and

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**
									aluminum factories
Nitrate	2023	3.25	0 to 6.5	2	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	2020	0.3	0.3 to 0.3	1	ppm	1	1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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.

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).

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**
Manganese	2020	0.11	0.11 to 0.11	1	ppb	50
Sodium	2023	24.2	24.2 to 24.2	1	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
STORAGE TANK RULE	FAILURE TO INSPECT STORAGE TANK(S) AND/OR FAILURE TO CORRECT STORAGE TANK DEFECTS - F319	04/28/2022 - Open	May pose a risk to public health.	N/A	N/A
STATE HEALTH DEPT INSPECTION	FAILURE TO CORRECT A SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY FOR VIOLATION - T901	08/27/2022 - Open	May pose a risk to public health.	N/A	N/A
STATE HEALTH DEPT INSPECTION	FAILURE TO CORRECT A SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY FOR VIOLATION - T119	08/27/2022 - 02/16/2024	May pose a risk to public health.	N/A	N/A
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - T901	08/27/2022 - Open	We have an inadequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of the drinking water. This is due to one or more of the following: We have permitted an uncontrolled cross connection, AND/OR we have installed or permitted an uncontrolled cross connection, AND/OR we failed to comply with the requirements for surveying our system for cross connections, AND/OR we failed to complete	N/A	N/A

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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
			the testing requirements for backflow prevention devices or methods, AND/OR we failed to notify the State Health Dept of a backflow contamination event.		
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M615	04/28/2022 - Open	We have an inadequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of the drinking water. This is due to one or more of the following: We have permitted an uncontrolled cross connection, AND/OR we have installed or permitted an uncontrolled cross connection, AND/OR we failed to comply with the requirements for surveying our system for cross connections, AND/OR we failed to complete the testing requirements for backflow prevention devices or methods, AND/OR we failed to notify the State Health Dept of a backflow contamination event.	N/A	N/A

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
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M614	04/28/2022 - Open	We have an inadequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of the drinking water. This is due to one or more of the following: We have permitted an uncontrolled cross connection, AND/OR we have installed or permitted an uncontrolled cross connection, AND/OR we failed to comply with the requirements for surveying our system for cross connections, AND/OR we failed to complete the testing requirements for backflow prevention devices or methods, AND/OR we failed to notify the State Health Dept of a backflow contamination event.	N/A	N/A

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.

Describe the steps taken to resolve the violation(s), and the anticipated resolution date: A comprehensive tank inspection has been completed and the staff will continue performing bi-annual inspections. All backflows have been tested and are currently in compliance.

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. 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.

Name	Description	Time Period
TURBIDITY	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - R529	09/01/2023 - 09/30/2023
TURBIDITY	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - R529	08/01/2023 - 08/31/2023
TURBIDITY	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - R529	07/01/2023 - 07/31/2023
TURBIDITY	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - R529	06/01/2023 - 06/30/2023
TURBIDITY	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - R529	04/01/2023 - 04/30/2023
TURBIDITY	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - R529	03/01/2023 - 03/31/2023
TURBIDITY	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - R529	02/01/2023 - 02/28/2023
TURBIDITY	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - R529	01/01/2023 - 01/31/2023
TURBIDITY	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT - R529	05/01/2023 - 05/31/2023
PUBLIC NOTICE	FAILURE TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC/CONSUMERS	03/01/2023 - 04/13/2023
LT2ESWTR	FAILURE TO HAVE RAW WATER MICROBIAL SURFACE WATER MONITORING PLAN	02/16/2023 - 04/27/2023
LEAD & COPPER RULE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	07/01/2023 - 11/02/2023
LEAD & COPPER RULE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	07/01/2022 - 11/02/2023
LEAD & COPPER RULE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	01/01/2023 - 11/02/2023
LEAD & COPPER RULE	FAILURE TO INFORM HOMEOWNER OF LEAD RESULTS	10/01/2023 - 10/05/2023
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	09/01/2023 - 09/30/2023
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	08/01/2023 - 08/31/2023

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. 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.

Name	Description	Time Period
E. COLI	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	05/01/2023 - 05/31/2023
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	07/01/2023 - 09/30/2023
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	04/01/2023 - 06/30/2023
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M613	04/28/2022 - 11/01/2023
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M612	04/28/2022 - Open
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M610	04/28/2022 - 10/24/2023
CHLORINE/CHLORAMINE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	06/01/2023 - 06/30/2023
CHLORINE/CHLORAMINE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	05/01/2023 - 05/31/2023

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.

Describe the steps taken to resolve the violation(s), and the anticipated resolution date: The new staff is working closely with CDPHE to resolve any outstanding issues and achieve long-term compliance.

Significant Deficiencies

A situation, practice, or condition that may potentially result in drinking water quality that poses an unacceptable risk to public health and welfare and/or may potentially introduce contamination into the drinking water.

Date Identified	Deficiency Description	Deficiency Explanation and Steps Taken or Will Take to Correct	Estimated Completion Date
3/29/2022	T901 - CROSS CONNECTION; Uncontrolled cross connection that may allow contamination to enter drinking water.;	All backflows have been tested and certified.	4/22/2024

Backflow and Cross-Connection
We have an inadequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of the drinking water.
Backflow devices have all been tested and are working properly.

Formal Enforcement Actions		
Status Date	**Description**	**Associated Violations**
3/20/2023	SFO - State Administrative Order/Compliance Order issued with Penalty. An order issued by the Executive branch of the State government that orders the PWS to come into compliance or to undertake remedial actions. A penalty is assessed. (FRDS-DED 1/93)	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE, 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE, 1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE, 1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE, 1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE, 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE, 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE, 2,4,5-TP, 2,4-D, ALDICARB, ALDICARB SULFONE, ALDICARB SULFOXIDE, ANTIMONY, TOTAL, ARSENIC, ATRAZINE, BARIUM, BENZENE, BENZO(A)PYRENE, BERYLLIUM, TOTAL, BHC-GAMMA, CADMIUM, CARBOFURAN, CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, CHLORDANE, CHLOROBENZENE, CHROMIUM, CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE, CROSS CONNECTION RULE, DALAPON, DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE, DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE, DICHLOROMETHANE, DINOSEB, DIQUAT, ENDOTHALL, ENDRIN, ETHYLBENZENE, ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE, FLUORIDE, GROUNDWATER RULE, HEPTACHLOR, HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE, HEXACHLOROBENZENE, HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE, LASSO, LEAD &; COPPER RULE, LT2ESWTR, MERCURY, METHOXYCHLOR, NICKEL, NITRATE, O-DICHLOROBENZENE, OXAMYL, P-DICHLOROBENZENE, PENTACHLOROPHENOL, PICLORAM, PUBLIC NOTICE, SELENIUM, SIMAZINE, SODIUM, STORAGE TANK RULE, STYRENE, TETRACHLOROETHYLENE, THALLIUM, TOTAL, TOLUENE, TOTAL POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB), TOXAPHENE, TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE, TRICHLOROETHYLENE, TURBIDITY, VINYL CHLORIDE, XYLENES, TOTAL
Additional Enforcement Information		
Explanation of the enforcement and the steps taken to resolve: Staff turnover has led to several problems with follow up on sampling and paperwork compliance. Current staff is being diligent to resolve this and prevent future occurrences.		