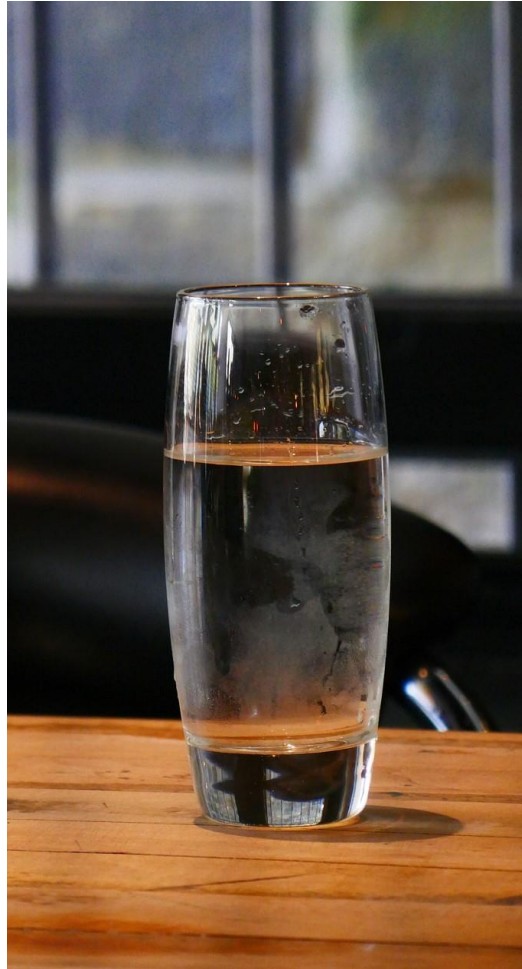


Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2023



Security Water District

PWSID # CO0121775

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

SECURITY WATER DISTRICT is 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 [James L. Jones](mailto:James.L.Jones@swd.com) at [719-392-3475](tel:719-392-3475) with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system included in this report for additional information about your drinking water. Our water comes from wells in two aquifers, as well as the Fountain Valley Authority (FVA) and the Southern Delivery System (SDS), and we also purchase water from Colorado Springs Utilities (CSU) during the summer months. Of our total water supply in 2023, 70 percent was from wells in the Widefield aquifer and 1 percent from the Windmill Gulch aquifer. 21 percent was treated surface water from the FVA, 7 percent was treated surface water from SDS, and 1 percent came from CSU. FVA water comes from a system of pipes and tunnels that collect water in the Hunter-Fryingpan wilderness area near Aspen, CO. Water collected from the system is diverted to the Arkansas River, near Buena Vista, and then flows approximately 150 miles downstream to Pueblo Reservoir. From Pueblo Reservoir, the water travels through a pipeline to the FVA water treatment plant, and then through a pipeline to our storage tanks. SDS is also water from Pueblo Reservoir, transported to Security Water District through the Southern Delivery System. CSU water comes from a blend of sources including surface water and purchased water, all of which is treated in one of CSU's water treatment plants. In April 2021, Security's Ion Exchange plant went online to treat perfluorinated compounds in groundwater.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT DRINKING WATER

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 <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, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as 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.

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.

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 James Jones at 719-392-3475. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead

Information about PFAS

PFAS are a man-made chemical present in food packaging, commercial house-hold products, drinking water sources and manufacturing facilities. Currently, PFAS are not regulated under the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. However, the EPA did issue a health advisory for specific perfluorinated compounds (PFOA and PFOS) of 4 parts per trillion (ppt). Security Water District tests for 18 PFAS compounds, including PFOA and PFOS, and none of these compounds under the health advisory were detected above the reporting limit of 2.0 parts per trillion in our water after treatment in 2023 For more information about PFAS click <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment 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 PSID CO 0121775, or by contacting James Jones at 719-392-3475. 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 which could potentially impact all our water sources are EPA Super Fund Sites, EPA Abandoned Contaminated Sites, EPA Hazardous Waste Generators, EPA Chemical Inventory/Storage Sites, EPA Toxic Release Inventory Sites, Permitted Wastewater Discharge Sites, Aboveground/Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Solid Waste Sites, Existing/Abandoned Mines sites, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial Transportation, High and Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Quarries/Strip Mines/Gravel Pits, Agricultural Land, Forest, Septic Systems, Oil/Gas Wells, and Road miles. 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.

Definitions

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Gross Alpha, including RA, excluding RN & U: This is the gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226 but excludes radon 222 and uranium.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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 Contaminant 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.

Health-Based: A violation of either a MCL or TT

Non-Health-Based: A violation that is not a MCL or TT.

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.

Compliance Value: 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).

Range (R): Lowest value to the highest value.

Variance and Exemptions (VE) – Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.

N/A: Not applicable or NT: Not Tested

NTU (or Nephelometric Turbidity Units): A measure of clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): a measure of radioactivity in water.

ppm (parts per million): milligrams per liter (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 (ug/l). – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

ppt (parts per trillion): nanogram per liter (ng/l). – One part per trillion corresponds to one second in nearly 3200 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

RAA (Running Annual Average): An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

90th Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

Violation: Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

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.

LT2: Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule

Sample Size: Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).

Average (x-bar): Typical value.

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 non-compliant water system back into compliance.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Security Water District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables show all detections found in the period of January 1, 2023, 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 contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. The "Range" column in the tables below show a single value for those contaminants that were sampled only once. **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. All Tables include all detections found in the Fryngpan-Arkansas project (Fry-Ark {surface water}) the Southern Delivery System (SDS {surface water}), Colorado Springs Utilities (CSU {surface water}) along with ground water from Security Water District after treatment from the Ion Exchange Plant.

Inorganic Contaminants (Sampled at entry points) Inorganic	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation?	Typical Sources
BARIUM (SWD)	2023	0.03	0.01- 0.05	N/A	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
BARIUM (FVA)	2023	0.03	0.01-0.04	N/A	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
BARIUM (SDS) (CSU)	2023	0.02	0.01-0.05	N/A	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
CHROMIUM (SWD)	2023	1.1	1.1-1.1	1	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
CHROMIUM (SDS) (CSU)	2023	1.5	0-3.5	N/A	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
CHROMIUM (FVA)	2023	1.5	0-3.5	N/A	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE (SWD)	2023	0.72	0.72 – 0.72	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
FLUORIDE (FVA)	2023	0.48	0.15-1.33	N/A	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
FLUORIDE (SDS) (CSU)	2023	0.48	0.15-1.33	N/A	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
NITRATE (SWD)	2023	5.88	5.4 – 6.4	5	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
NITRATE (FVA)	2023	0.12	0 – 0.39	N/A	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
NITRATE (SDS) (CSU)	2022	0.12	0 - 04	N/A	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
SELENIUM (SDS) (CSU)	2023	1.0	0 - 3.4	N/A	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
SELENIUM(FVA)	2023	1.0	0 - 3.4	N/A	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
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.									

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in distribution system	Year	Running Annual Average	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	MCL (RRA)	MCL Violation?	Typical Sources
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (SWD)	2023	6.16	0 -44.5	16	ppb	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMS (SWD)	2023	15.63	2.81 – 68.5	16	ppb	80	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (CSU)	2023	22.8	10.9-46.2	N/A	ppb	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMS (SWD)	2023	30.7	19.3 – 62.8	N/A	ppb	80	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

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.

Unregulated Contaminants	Year	Avg. of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure
MANGANESE(UCMR4) (SWD)	2018	1.383	0-5.76	8	µg/L=PPB
1-BUTANOL(UCMR4) (SWD)	2018	0.548	0-4.380	8	µg/L=PPB
BROMOCHLORACETIC ACID (UCMR4) (SWD)	2018	2.563	1.140-4.6	16	µg/L=PPB
BROMODIHLORACETIC ACID (UCMR4) (SWD)	2018	2.985	0.981-4.050	16	µg/L=PPB
CHLORODIBIBROMOACRTIC ACID (UCMR4) (SWD)	2018	0.646	0.321-0.706	16	µg/L=PPB
DIBROMOACETIC ACID (UCMR4) (SWD)	2018	0.584	0-0.922	16	µg/L=PPB
DICHLOROACETIC ACID (UCMR4) (SWD)	2018	7.515	0.957-15.5	16	µg/L=PPB
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID (UCMR4) (SWD)	2018	10.975	6.51-14.5	16	µg/L=PPB
MANGANESE(UCMR4) (CSU)	2018	1.2	0-11	N/A	µg/L=PPB
1-BUTANOL(UCMR4) (CSU)	2018	1.07	0-13	N/A	µg/L=PPB
HALOACETIC ACIDS 5(HAA5)(UCMR4) (CSU)	2018	33.9	10.2-55	N/A	µg/L=PPB
BROMINATED HALOACETIC ACIDS 6 (HAAB6) (UCMR4) (CSU)	2018	3.18	0.79-9.1	N/A	µg/L=PPB
HALOACETIC ACIDS 9 (HAA9) (UCMR4) (CSU)	2018	36.4	14.5-57	N/A	µg/L=PPB
QUINOLINE	2019	0.001	0-0.318	N/A	µg/L=PPB

***More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: <http://www.drinktap.org/water-info/whats-in-my-water/unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-UCMR> 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>.

Radionuclides (Sampled at the entry points)	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation?	Typical Sources
COMBINED URANIUM (SWD)	2023	4.8	4.8 - 4.8	1	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228) (SWD)	2023	2023	0 - 8058	4	ppb	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228) (CSU) (SDS)	2020	1.1	1-1.9	N/A	ppb	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
COMBINED URANIUM (CSU)(SDS)	2020	0.7	0 - 4.0	N/A	pCi/L	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
GROSS ALPHA (FVA)	2020	1.3	0 -1.3	N/A	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
GROSS ALPHA (CSU)(SDS)	2020	0.49	0 - 1.02	N/A	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228) (FVA)	2020	0.8	0 - 1.9	N/A	ppb	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
COMBINED URANIUM (FVA)	2020	0.7	0 - 4.0	N/A	pCi/L	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants and Volatile Organic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation?	Typical Sources
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (CSU)	2020	0.13	0-1.2	ppb	50	0	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Xylenes (CSU)	2023	0.2	0-1.5	ppb	10,000	10,000	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Xylene (SWD)	2021	0.018	0-0.9	ppb	10,000	10,000	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Turbidity	Time Period	Results	TT requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity (FVA)	2023	Highest single measurement 0.51 NTU April	Maximum 1 NTU for any single Measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (FVA)	2023	Lowest monthly Percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 98% December	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (SDS)	2023	Highest single measurement 0.60 NTU June	Maximum 1 NTU for any single Measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (SDS)	2023	Lowest monthly Percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 98% April	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

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	Time period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL	Typical Sources
CHLORINE (SWD) distribution system)	Dec 2023	TT= At least 95% of samples per month must be at least 0.2ppm (100%)	0	20	No	4.0 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
CHLORINE (CSU) (collected in distribution system)	Dec 2023	TT= At least 95% of samples per month must be at least 0.2ppm (98.7%)	3	20	No	4.0 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
CHLORINE (FVA) (collected in distribution system)	Dec 2023	TT= At least 95% of samples per month must be at least 0.2ppm (100%)	3	20	No	4.0 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes

Secondary Contaminants						
Contaminant Name	SMCL	Average Level Detected (Range)	Units	Sample Size	Sample Dates	Typical Sources
ALUMINUM(SDS)	0.05-0.2	0.037(0-0.068)	ppm		2018	Erosion of natural deposits. Water treatment chemical
CHLORIDE(SDS)	250	5.8(1.4-10.8)	ppm		2018	Erosion of natural deposits.
IRON(SDS)	0.3	0.003(0-0.062)	ppm		2018	Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from plumbing materials
SULFATE(SDS)	250	40(12.3-125)	ppm		2018	Erosion of natural deposits.
CALCIUM (SWD)	N/A	85 (85 to 85)	ppm	1	2023	Erosion of natural deposits.
MAGNESIUM (SWD)	N/A	15(15 TO 15)	ppm	1	2023	Erosion of natural deposits.
SODIUM (SWD)	N/A	42 (42 to 42)	ppm	1	2023	Erosion of natural deposits.
SODIUM (FVA)	N/A	12.3(7.4-21.9)	ppm		2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
SODIUM (SDS)(CSU)	N/A	12.3 (7.4-21.9)	ppm		2023	Erosion of natural deposits.

**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.

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Number of samples	Unit of Measure	Action Level	Sites Above Action Level	90 th % Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
COPPER(SWD)	02/09/2023 to 03/07/2023	1.1	60	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
LEAD(SWD)	02/09/2023 to 03/07/2023	4.2	60	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
COPPER(SWD)	06/26/2023 to 07/04/2023	1.1	30	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
LEAD(SWD)	06/26/2023 to 07/04/2023	2	30	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
COPPER(CSU)	June to July 2021	0.18	73	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
LEAD(CSU)	June to July 2021	6.8	73	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Total Organic Carbon(Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Unit of Measure	TT Minimum Ratio	MCLG	TT Violation?	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio (FVA)	2023	1.27	1-1.89	Ratio	1.00	0	No	Naturally present in the environment (FVA)
Total Organic Carbon Ratio(SDS)(CSU)	2023	1.27	1-1.89	Ratio	1.00	0	No	Naturally present in the environment (SDS)

Non-Health-Based Violations		
<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
Lead and Copper Rule	Failure to inform homeowner of lead results.	09/29/2023-10/03/2023
Additional Violation Information		
<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>The Lead and Copper Rule states that the supplier (Security Water District) must provide a notice of the individual tap results from lead tap water monitoring to the people supplied by the Security Water District at the specific sampling site from which the sample was taken. The Security Water District has 30 days to distribute the results. This was accomplished by Security Water District within the 30 days but, there was a typographical error in one of the letters sent out. Because the error was discovered and a correction letter sent after the 30-day limit, the Security Water District received a Non-Health-Based Violation. In the future the Security Water District expects to avoid such violations by having a third person proofread the information sent out.</p>		
<p>Additional Language Required by Colorado State Health</p> <p>Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.</p>		

