

GRAND JUNCTION CITY OF 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

Covering Data For Calendar Year 2024

Public Water System ID: C00139321

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 Mark Ritterbush at 970-256-4185 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. **Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system(s) (either attached or included in this report) for additional information about your drinking water.**

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](https://www.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).

Contaminant Information

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 effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.

Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Mark Ritterbush at 970-256-4185. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Service Line Inventory

New state and federal laws require us to inventory all water service lines in our service area to classify the material. A service line is the underground pipe that carries water from the water main, likely in the street, into your home or building. If you would like to view a copy of our service line inventory or have questions about the material of your service line, contact Mark Ritterbush at 970-256-4185.

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 Mark Ritterbush at 970-256-4185. 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 below. 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
GUNNISON RIVER PUMP STATION (Surface Water-Intake) SOMERVILLE FLOWLINE (Surface Water-Intake) MASTER METER FROM UTE CO0139791 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) MASTER METER FROM CLIFTON CO0139180 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) KANNAH CREEK FLOWLINE (Surface Water-Intake)	EPA Superfund 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 Mine Sites, Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations,

PURDY MESA FLOWLINE (Surface Water-Intake)	Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, High Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Quarries / Strip Mines / Gravel Pits, Row Crops, Small Grains, Pasture / Hay, Orchards / Vineyards / Other, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells, Road Miles
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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.
- **Not Detected (ND)** – Analyte not detected at or above the Reportable Detection Limit (RDL).
- **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

GRAND JUNCTION CITY OF 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, 2024 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 <u>OR</u>						
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, 2024	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	45	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System <u>Lead and Copper Individual Sample Results</u>									
Contaminant Name	Time Period	Tap Sample Range Low - High	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	07/02/2024 to 09/27/2024	0.026 to 1	0.46	32	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	07/02/2024 to 09/27/2024	0 to 23.5	8.2	32	ppb	15	3	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)	2024	37.49	25.7 to 55	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	47.11	27.66 to 71.4	16	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: May	Highest single measurement: 0.11 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Dec	Lowest monthly 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

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 Uranium	2020	0.3	0.3 to 0.3	1	ppb	30	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	2024	0.03	0.03 to 0.03	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2024	0.8	0.8 to 0.8	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2024	0.05	0.05 to 0.05	1	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants***

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

Sampled at Entry Point of Distribution system (Treatment Plant)

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure
CHROMIUM-6	2014-2015	0.040	0.000 - 0.060	4	ug/L
STRONTIUM	2014-2015	134.65	114.4 - 165.5	4	ug/L
VANADIUM	2014-2015	0.638	0.449 - 0.763	4	ug/L
CHLORATE	2014-2015	151.1	114.8 - 175.7	4	ug/l
MANGANESE	2019	8.25	2.5 - 14	2	ug/l

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Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Reportable Detection Limit	Sample Size	Unit of Measure
LITHIUM	2024-2025	ND	9.0	4	ug/L
11-chloroeicosafluoro 3oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid 11CL-PF3OUdS	2024-2025	ND	0.0045	4	ug/L
Fluorotelomer Sulfonate 4:2 FTS	2024-2025	ND	0.0027	4	ug/L
Fluorotelomer Sulfonate 6:2 FTS	2024-2025	ND	0.0045	4	ug/L
Fluorotelomer Sulfonate 8:2 FTS	2024-2025	ND	0.0045	4	ug/L
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3- oxanone-1-sulfonic acid 9CL-PF3ONS	2024-2025	ND	0.0018	4	ug/L

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4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid ADONA	2024-2025	ND	0.0027	4	ug/L
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid HFPO-DA	2024-2025	ND	0.0045	4	ug/L
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic ND acid NFDHA	2024-2025	ND	0.018	4	ug/L
Perfluorobutanoic acid PFBA	2024-2025	ND	0.0045	4	ug/L
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid PFBS	2024-2025	ND	0.0027	4	ug/L
Perfluorodecanoic acid PFDA	2024-2025	ND	0.0027	4	ug/L
Perfluorododecanoic acid PFDaA	2024-2025	ND	0.0027	4	ug/L

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Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid PFEESA	2024-2025	ND	0.0027	4	ug/L
Perfluoroheptanoic acid PFHpA	2024-2025	ND	0.0027	4	ug/L
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid PFHpS	2024-2025	ND	0.0027	4	ug/L
Perfluorohexanoic acid PFHxA	2024-2025	ND	0.0027	4	ug/L
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid PFHxS	2024-2025	ND	0.0027	4	ug/L
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid PFMBA	2024-2025	ND	0.0027	4	ug/L
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid PFMPA	2024-2025	ND	0.0036	4	ug/L

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Perfluorononanoic acid PFNA	2024- 2025	ND	0.0036	4	ug/L
Perfluorooctanoic acid PFOA	2024- 2025	ND	0.0036	4	ug/L
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid PFOS	2024- 2025	ND	0.0036	4	ug/L
Perfluoropentanoic acid PFPeA	2024- 2025	ND	0.0027	4	ug/L
Perfluoropentanesulfonate PFPeS	2024- 2025	ND	0.0036	4	ug/L
Perfluoroundecanoic acid PFUnA	2024- 2025	ND	0.0018	4	ug/L
N-ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamido acetic acid NEtFOSAA	2024- 2025	ND	0.0050	4	ug/L

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N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid NMeFOSAA	2024- 2025	ND	0.0060	4	ug/L
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid PFTA	2024- 2025	ND	0.0080	4	ug/L
Perfluorotridecanoic acid PFTTrDA	2024- 2025	ND	0.0070	4	ug/L
Sampled in Distribution System					
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure
CHROMIUM-6	2014- 2015	0.043	0.000 - 0.069	4	ug/L
STRONTIUM	2014- 2015	135.1	124.1 - 163.4	4	ug/L

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VANADIUM	2014-2015	0.664	0.443 - 0.818	4	ug/L
CHLORATE	2014-2015	152.4	113.6 - 195.3	4	ug/l
Bromochloroacetic Acetic	2019	1.71	1.2 - 2.1	8	ug/l
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	2019	2.07	1.7 - 2.3	8	ug/l
Dichloroacetic Acid	2019	14.375	19 - 28	8	ug/l
Trichloroacetic acid	2019	24.75	19 - 29	8	ug/l
Total Organic Carbon	2020	2000	1800-2200	2	ug/L

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

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

Non-Health-Based Violations

These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there had been, we would have notified you immediately. 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
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M610	12/19/2024 - 01/29/2025

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: **See Information Below**

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.
If applicable, we either have installed or permitted an uncontrolled cross-connection or we experienced a backflow contamination event. See Information Below

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

City of Grand Junction

Had the following Violations Identified During a Drinking Water Inspection

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

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.

A routine drinking water inspection conducted on 11/20/2024 by the state drinking water program identified the following violations that may pose a risk to public health.

Identified Violation	Date Correction is Required	Steps We Are Taking
Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control Program (T3): Supplier	4/18/2025	The City developed a written Backflow Prevention and Cross-connection Control program (BPCCC)

has failed to develop or implement a written backflow prevention and cross-connection control program (BPCCC). This is a BPCCC violation of Regulation 11, Section 11.39(6)(b)(i).		utilizing a CDPHE template. The City had included single-family irrigation assemblies in their Regulation 11 BPCCC program and would move the required test date back if the customer informed them that they were not in use that calendar year and would not include these assemblies in the annual backflow report. Regulation 11 and Policy 7 do not require suppliers to include single family residential connection in their BPCCC program and annual reporting. To resolve the issue, the City has since separated the single-family cross-connections into a separate program and submitted a revised 2023 annual backflow report indicating compliance with only those connections that are subject to Regulation 11 criteria.
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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 the inspection it was identified that we did not complete all monitoring/testing, were not monitoring correctly, or were monitoring at an inappropriate location. Therefore we cannot be sure of the drinking water quality during that time.

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.

This problem had been resolved by 1/29/2025. For more information, please contact **Mark Ritterbush** at markri@gjcity.org or **(970)256-4185**, or **333 West Avenue Bldg E Grand Junction, CO 81501**.

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: City of Grand Junction - CO0139321 Date distributed: **6/1/2025**