

Norwood Water Commission

April-May

Public Works Report

- We have had a couple mainline water breaks this spring.
 1. The last part of April we had a leak on Gurley drive. We have our 4" Reed Tank line and 10" raw water line running parallel to each other. This break happened to be where the pump line actually crossed over and was sitting right on top of the 10" line. A small rock was wedged in between them and wore a hole in the 4" line, did not appear to hurt the 10". We were only able to put a band aide on the leak being no separation in the lines.
 2. We also had a leak at the end of Pigeon drive on 5-6-24. This was on a section where it necks down to 1 ½" line. This was an easy repair, just more of the same issues for that area.
- We finished up the chlorine feed system upgrades in the water plant. I have since stocked our shelves with replacement parts for the whole system.
- We recently purchased a used Bobcat E35 excavator from ACM const.
- With the new equipment we have been cleaning up reservoir #1. At the end of the week, we will have most of the inspection list completed.
- We will start filling our reservoir next week, some where around 25 acre feet to top it off. Which will put us around 113 acre feet for this years cycle.
- Still waiting for Riley Souther to get caught up and start our Redvale project.
- I am waiting for parts list and price to completely replace and add valves at PRV #1. Will look to schedule this project late June/July.
- The last of our 2023 sanitary violation notices will go out with the CCR report which will close out all violations.
- Jackie Thompson is in the process of installing her water tap, they should finish up this month. I never heard back from SGM so I decided to have Tyrell tap and install the line to her house, at which point we will see how much pressure she has to determine if it will be adequate for direct tap system.
- Craig Greagor is looking at installing his approved tap on Deer Mesa this month.
- The 4" fire protection tap for Dahlia Mertens and Mary Janes's Medicinals was installed this week, took the contractor a little longer than expected but passed all inspections.

- With the EPA's focus on PFAS in drinking water, Richard and I thought it would be good to discuss our system and PFAS. Fortunately for us there has never been any fire suppression foam used in our watershed. The one area that's close to us is down stream of where we take off from the Gurley ditch and generally down wind of the reservoir. That's not to say wind won't blow contaminants in from other areas but not likely. We were required to do sampling in April of 2020 in which no contaminants were detected. As of right now I do not believe we will have to do any additional sampling but it's hard to say what the EPA may require in the future.

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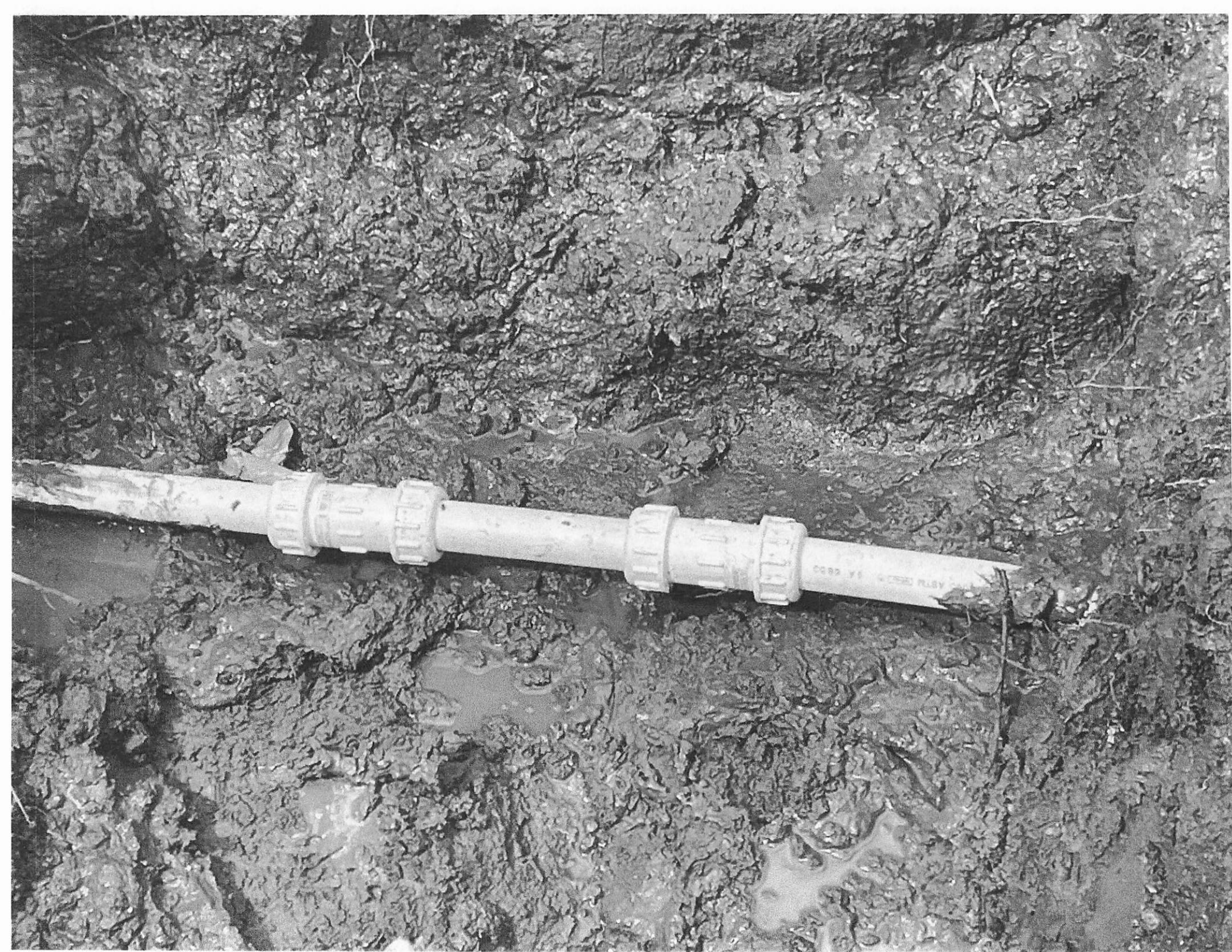
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PFOA, PFOS and Other PFAS

CONTACT US <<https://epa.gov/pfas/forms/contact-us-about-pfoa-pfos-and-other-pfas>>

PFAS Explained

EPA is committed to providing meaningful, understandable, and actionable information on per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances – known as PFAS – to the American public. The information provided here is intended to explain some of the important background information needed to understand the details of specific actions EPA takes to address PFAS, and other emerging events related to PFAS.

Learn more about different aspects of PFAS on the following pages:

1. Our current understanding of the human health and environmental risks PFAS
<<https://epa.gov/pfas/our-current-understanding-human-health-and-environmental-risks-pfas>>
2. Increasing our understanding of the health risks from PFAS and how to address them
<<https://epa.gov/pfas/increasing-our-understanding-health-risks-pfas-and-how-address-them>>

PFAS News

Read the latest news from EPA about PFAS.
<<https://epa.gov/pfas/press-releases-related-pfas>>

What EPA is Doing

Learn what EPA is doing to address PFAS.
<<https://epa.gov/pfas/pfas-strategic-roadmap-epas-commitments-action-2021-2024>>

3. Meaningful and achievable action steps that can be taken to reduce risk

<https://epa.gov/pfas/meaningful-and-achievable-steps-you-can-take-reduce-your-risk>

4. PFAS Explained (pdf) <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-10/final-virtual-pfas-explainer-508.pdf> (289.1 KB)

A printable four-page handout about PFAS and actions you can take

What EPA Has Learned So Far

- PFAS are widely used, long lasting chemicals, components of which break down very slowly over time.
- Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, many PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals all over the world and are present at low levels in a variety of food products and in the environment.
- PFAS are found in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the nation and the globe.
- Scientific studies have shown that exposure to some PFAS in the environment may be linked to harmful health effects in humans and animals.
- There are thousands of PFAS chemicals, and they are found in many different consumer, commercial, and industrial products. This makes it challenging to study and assess the potential human health and environmental risks.
- Learn more about our current understanding of PFAS. <https://epa.gov/pfas/our-current-understanding-human-health-and-environmental-risks-pfas>

What We Don't Fully Understand Yet

- EPA's researchers and partners across the country are working hard to answer critical questions about PFAS:
 - How to better and more efficiently detect and measure PFAS in our air, water, soil, and fish and wildlife
 - How much people are exposed to PFAS
 - How harmful PFAS are to people and the environment
 - How to remove PFAS from drinking water
 - How to manage and dispose of PFAS
- This information will help EPA and state, local, and tribal partners make more informed decisions on how best to protect human health and the environment.
- Learn more about how we are increasing our understanding of the health risks of PFAS. <<https://epa.gov/pfas/increasing-our-understanding-health-risks-pfas-and-how-address-them>>

PFAS Home <<https://epa.gov/pfas>>

PFAS Explained

EPA's Current Understanding <<https://epa.gov/pfas/our-current-understanding-human-health-and-environmental-risks-pfas>>

Increasing Our Understanding <<https://epa.gov/pfas/increasing-our-understanding-health-risks-pfas-and-how-address-them>>

Action Steps to Reduce Risk <<https://epa.gov/pfas/meaningful-and-achievable-steps-you-can-take-reduce-your-risk>>

EPA Actions to Address PFAS <<https://epa.gov/pfas/key-epa-actions-address-pfas>>

PFAS Strategic Roadmap <<https://epa.gov/pfas/pfas-strategic-roadmap-epas-commitments-action-2021-2024>>

Data and Tools <<https://epa.gov/pfas/pfas-resources-data-and-tools>>



Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and State Drinking Water Program Challenges

Who is ASDWA: The Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA) represents the drinking water program administrators in the 50 states, the five territories, the Navajo Nation, and the District of Columbia. ASDWA’s members regulate and provide technical assistance and funding for the nation’s 150,000 public water systems, and coordinate with multiple partners to ensure safe drinking water. ASDWA works with its PFAS workgroup (comprised of drinking water program representatives from 27 states across the country) and other partners to discuss ASDWA member needs and challenges for assessing and addressing PFAS in drinking water.

PFAS Background: The understanding of potential drinking water impacts from PFAS has significantly increased over the past decade. This class of chemicals started to get publicity in 2001-2002 due to water contamination from the Washington Works Plant in West Virginia. In 2006, DuPont and other manufacturers agreed to principally phase out production of PFOA and PFOS.

Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3): Due to escalating concerns, six PFAS compounds (see table below) were included in EPA’s final UCMR3. UCMR3 monitoring occurred between January 2013 and December 2015 and included two to four quarterly samples at mostly large water systems throughout the country using EPA Method 537.

EPA’s 2009 Provisional and 2016 Revised Health Advisories (HAs): In 2009, EPA established provisional health advisories (HAs) for PFOA at 400 parts per trillion (ppt) and for PFOS at 200 ppt; those two numbers were the benchmark at that time, even though an EPA health effects review was underway. Due to what appeared to be relatively low national occurrence for UCMR3, EPA released revised HAs for individual and combined PFOA and PFOS levels of 70 ppt in May 2016. This numerical reduction significantly increased the number of water systems impacted.

More PFAS Contamination Sites are Being Found:

The number of PFAS contaminated sites continues to grow. Over the past decade, PFAS contamination was found in many more locations than where the UCMR3 required water systems to conduct monitoring. Contamination has now expanded to include military bases, fire-fighting foam application sites, storage and disposal sites, manufacturing sites of fire-retardant materials, landfills, and some that are caused by air deposition.

UCMR3 PFAS	2009 EPA HAs	2016 Revised HAs
PFOA	400 ppt	70 ppt (individual and combined sum of PFOA and PFOS)
PFOS	200 ppt	
PFNA	No EPA HAs	No EPA HAs
PFHxS		
PFHpA		
PFBS		

The Number of PFAS Being Manufactured Continues to Grow: Since the phase-out of PFOA and PFOS, companies have shifted to “short-chain” PFAS such as GenX and ADONA, which are now creating a host of data collection and analysis issues, as regulators and researchers are struggling to obtain enough robust health effects, analytical methods, and treatment data to make smart decisions.

ASDWA Recommendations to EPA for CCL5 and UCMR5

ASDWA provided recommendations to EPA that PFAS (as a group) be included in the final Fifth Contaminant Candidate List (CCL5). In this letter, ASDWA stated that there are literally thousands of potential drinking water contaminants in this group and adding them one by one is not going to be constructive for the long-term.

In July 2018, ASDWA provided informal input to EPA recommending the inclusion of more PFAS compounds in the final UCMR5 using the updated PFAS EPA Method 537.1 when it became available.

State Regulatory and Oversight Challenges: States are having to make tough decisions about whether or how to implement Toxicity Assessments and HAs and address PFAS in drinking water without federal standards. The table below shows the states that have established PFAS standards or guidelines that are lower or different than EPA’s HAs. These numbers show the variation in health risk goals and risk reductions among states in the absence of federal Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and are creating public confusion about what levels of PFAS are safe in drinking water.

ASDWA Comments on EPA Health Advisories and Toxicity Assessments: In January 2019, [ASDWA Submitted Comments on EPA’s Draft Toxicity Assessments for GenX and PFBS](#) summarizing state and drinking water utility challenges with EPA issuing HAs and toxicity values versus a regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) establishing an MCL including:

- EPA toxicity values and HAs create “de-facto” MCLs
- State drinking water programs are having to divert attention and resources from core programs
- Without preliminary guidance, states and water systems can’t prepare in advance for high PFAS levels
- The Department of Defense (DoD) will not act to modify new or existing cleanup activities for PFAS

State	Drinking Water Action	Compound	Level (ppt)
California	Response Levels	PFOA	10
		PFOS	40
Connecticut	Action Level	Sum of PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS, PFHpA	70
Massachusetts	Adopted Regulation 9/16/20	Sum of PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS, PFHpA, PFDA	20
Michigan	Adopted Regulation 8/3/20	PFOA	8
		PFOS	16
		PFNA	6
		PFHxS	51
		PFBS	420
		PFHxA GenX	400,000 370
Minnesota	Health Based Guidance Surrogate of PFOS HBV	PFOA	35
		PFOS	27
		PFHxS	27
New Hampshire	Adopted Regulation 10/1/19	PFOA	12
		PFOS	15
		PFHxS	18
		PFNA	11
New Jersey	Adopted Regulation 6/1/20	PFNA	13
		PFOA	14
		PFOS	13
New York	Adopted Regulation 7/30/20	PFOA	10
		PFOS	10
North Carolina	Health Advisory	GenX	140
Vermont	Health Advisory	Sum of PFOA and PFOS	20

Overarching ASDWA Recommendations to EPA: ASDWA recommendations to EPA have continued to emphasize the need to: develop a federal inter-agency committee and unified risk messaging; directly engage with states and stakeholders; conduct more research and increase funding and support; develop rules or guidance for other; and address laboratory and sampling needs.

For more information about ASDWA’s activities, visit the ASDWA website or contact Deirdre White of ASDWA at dwhite@asdwa.org.

PFAS Concentration Map Series

A Story Map



PFOS and PFOA Combined Concentrations Map

PFOS Detections Map

PFOA Detections Map

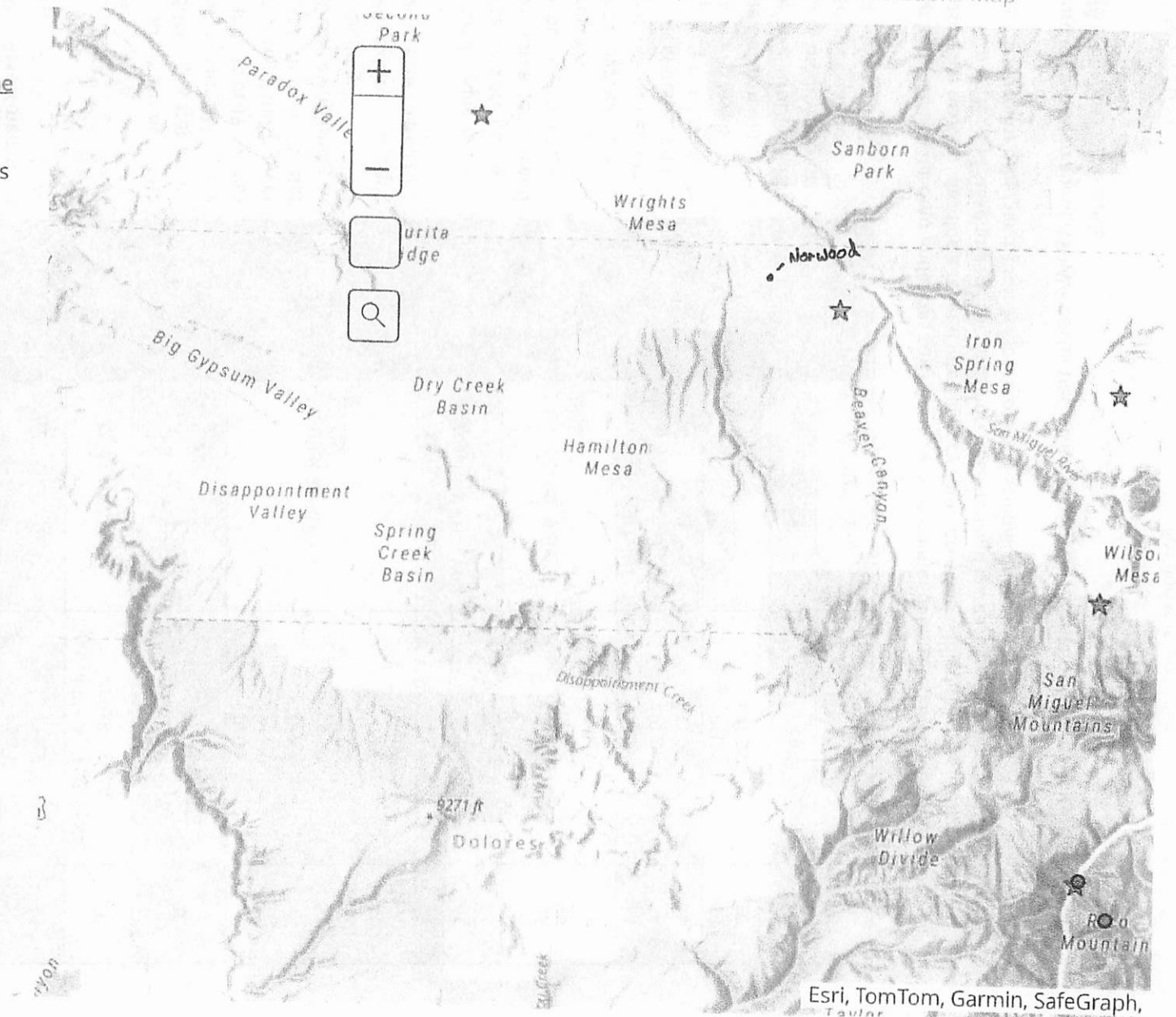
PFBS Concentrations Map

This map shows PFOS and PFOA combined. In June 2022 the EPA lowered the health advisories of PFOS and PFOA to below 70 parts per trillion (ppt). However, this map still uses 70 ppt as a cut point because it is still an important level for some of Colorado's policies. Two policies that use 70 ppt as a guideline for action are the PFAS discharge permits policy 20-1 and regulations that include PFOS and PFOA as hazardous constituents.

[Visit this page for more information about each project.](#)

[Visit this page for more information on using the map.](#)

Protection of Sensitive Information: To protect critical infrastructure and data privacy, map creators have offset the locations of private wells and certain public water system infrastructure points. As users zoom in on these locations, the points will disappear to further ensure sensitive information remains protected. For more information on CDPHE policies to protect personal addresses and public water system infrastructure data, see [Safe Drinking Water Program Policy Number DW-014: Drinking Water Critical Infrastructure and Personal Information Data Policy.](#)



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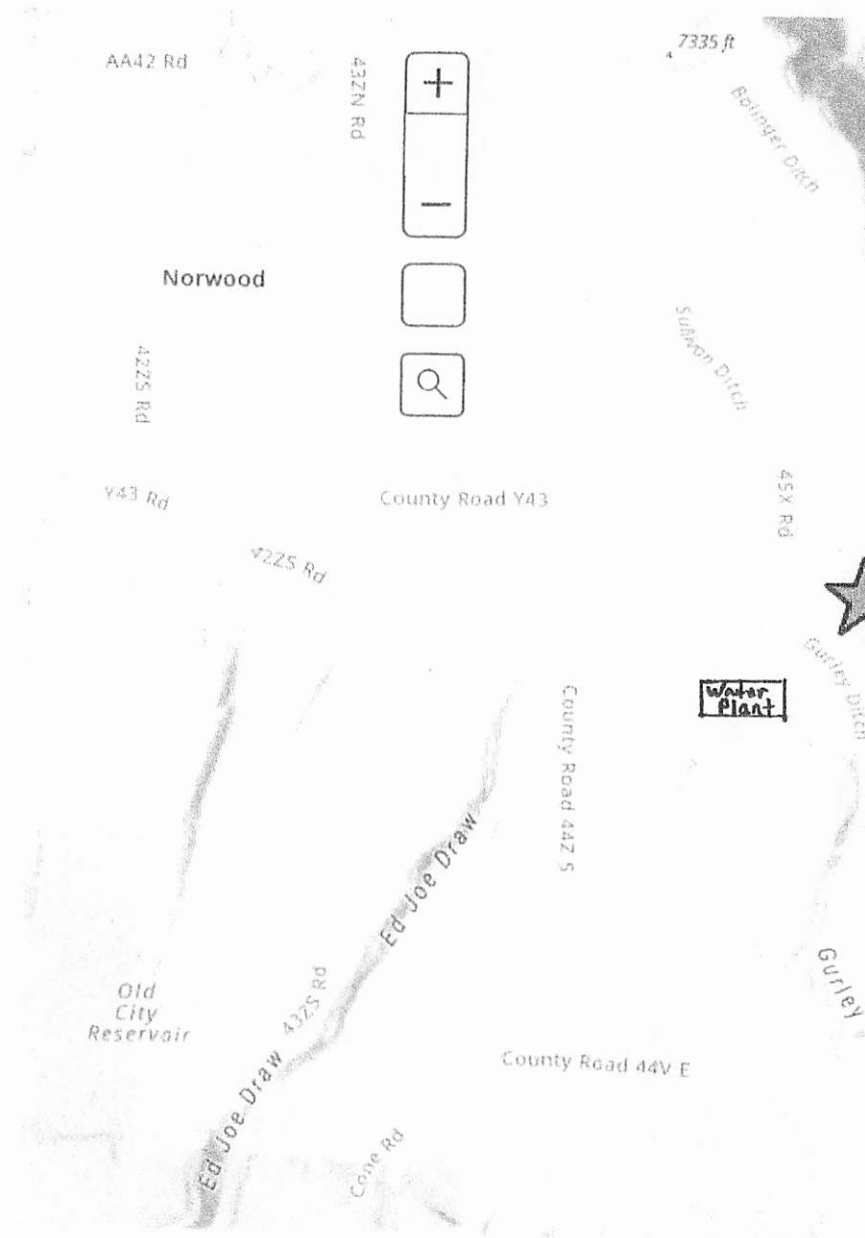
PFBS Concentrations Map

U GenX Concentrations Map shows PFOS and PFOA combined. In June 2022 the EPA lowered the health advisories of PFOS and PFOA to below 70 parts per trillion (ppt). However, this map still uses 70 ppt as a cut point because it is still an important level for some of Colorado's policies. Two policies that use 70 ppt as a guideline for action are the PFAS discharge permits policy 20-1 and regulations that include PFOS and PFOA as hazardous constituents.

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CDPHE's website.

Location	NORWOOD WATER COMM:
Description	
Sample Date	4/14/2020
PFOS (ppt)	0.00
PFOA (ppt)	0.00
PFBS (ppt)	0.00
GenX (ppt)	0.00
PFOS + PFOA (ppt)	0.00
Remark 1	Public Water System
Remark 2	AMMONIA DOSING TP, EP

