NORTH WELD COUNTY WD 2026 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data For Calendar Year 2025

Public Water System ID: CO0162553

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 ERIC RECKENTINE at 970-356-3020 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-anddrinking-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 ERIC RECKENTINE at 970-356-3020. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at 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 ERIC RECKENTINE at 970-356-3020.

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 ERIC RECKENTINE at 970-356-3020. 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 groundwater drinking water sources, if any, are located in WELD county near our water system.

Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
PURCHASED FROM CO0135233 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) SUMMIT VIEW MASTER METER WITH FT COLLINS (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED FROM GREELEY CO0162321 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED SOLDIER CANYON 135718 SW (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	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, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, Fallow, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells, 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

NORTH WELD COUNTY WD 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, 2025 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.

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, 2025	**Lowest period** percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	18	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Time Period	Tap Sample Range Low - High	90th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	08/31/2024 to 09/13/2024	0 to 0.32	0.24	31	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	08/31/2024 to 09/13/2024	0 to 12.4	3.4	31	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	28.05	21.74 to 35.66	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	41.87	31.36 to 60.2	16	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite	2021	0.44	0.43 to 0.44	3	ppm	1.0	.8	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 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. 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.

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

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

No Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

NORTH WELD COUNTY WATER WD 2026 Informe sobre calidad del agua potable
Cobertura de datos del año calendario 2025

ID del sistema de aguas públicas: CO0162553

Nos complace presentarles el informe de calidad del agua de este año. Nuestro objetivo constante es brindarle un suministro seguro y confiable de agua potable. Comuníquese **ERIC RECKENTINE** al **970-356-3020** si tiene alguna pregunta o si quiere saber si hay oportunidades de participación pública que puedan afectar la calidad del agua. **Consulte los datos de calidad del agua de nuestro(s) sistema(s) mayorista(s) (ya sea adjunto o incluido en este informe) para obtener información adicional sobre su agua potable.**

Información general

Se puede esperar razonablemente que toda el agua potable, incluida el agua embotellada, contenga al menos pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua represente un riesgo para la salud. Se puede obtener más información sobre los contaminantes y los posibles efectos en la salud llamando a la línea directa de agua potable segura de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental (1-800-426-4791) o visitando epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que la población general. Las personas inmunocomprometidas, como las personas con cáncer que reciben quimioterapia, las personas que se han sometido a trasplantes de órganos, las personas con VIH-SIDA u otros trastornos del sistema inmunitario, algunos ancianos y los bebés pueden correr un riesgo particular de contraer infecciones. Estas personas deben consultar a sus proveedores de atención médica respecto al agua potable. Para obtener más información acerca de los contaminantes y los posibles efectos en la salud, o para recibir una copia de las directrices de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los EE. UU. (EPA, por sus siglas en inglés) y los Centros para el Control de Enfermedades (CDC) sobre los medios apropiados para disminuir el riesgo de infección por criptosporidio y contaminantes microbiológicos, llame a la línea directa de agua potable segura de la EPA al (1-800-426-4791).

Las fuentes de agua potable (tanto agua de grifo como embotellada) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, embalses, manantiales y pozos. A medida que el agua viaja sobre la superficie de la tierra o a través del suelo, disuelve los minerales naturales y, en algunos casos, el material radiactivo, y puede recoger sustancias resultantes de la presencia de animales o de la actividad humana. Los contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en la fuente de agua incluyen:

- **Contaminantes microbianos:** virus y bacterias que pueden provenir de plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales, sistemas sépticos, operaciones agrícolas ganaderas y fauna.
- **Contaminantes inorgánicos:** sales y metales, que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o resultar de la escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas, descargas de aguas residuales industriales o domésticas, producción de petróleo y gas, minería o agricultura.
- **Pesticidas y herbicidas:** pueden provenir de una variedad de fuentes, como la agricultura, la escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas y los usos residenciales.
- **Contaminantes radiactivos:** pueden ocurrir naturalmente o ser el resultado de la producción de petróleo y gas y actividades mineras.
- **Contaminantes químicos orgánicos:** incluidos los químicos orgánicos sintéticos y volátiles, que son subproductos de los procesos industriales y la producción de petróleo, y también pueden provenir de estaciones de servicio, escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas y sistemas sépticos.

Para garantizar que el agua del grifo sea segura para beber, el Departamento de Salud Pública y Medio Ambiente de Colorado prescribe normas que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proporcionada por los sistemas públicos. Las normas de la Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos establecen límites para los contaminantes en el agua embotellada que deben brindar la misma protección para los organismos de salud pública.

Plomo en el agua potable

El plomo puede causar problemas graves de salud, especialmente en mujeres embarazadas y niños pequeños. Plomo en el agua potable proviene principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados con líneas de servicio y plomería residencial. Nosotros somos responsables de proporcionar agua potable de alta Calidad y de retirar las tuberías de plomo, pero no Podemos controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en los componentes de plomerías en su hogar. Usted comparte la responsabilidad de protegerse a sí mismo y a su familia del plomo en las tuberías de su hogar. Usted puede tomar la responsabilidad de identificar y eliminar materiales con plomo dentro de las tuberías de su hogar y tomar pasos para reducir el riesgo de su familia. Antes de tomar agua, tomar un baño, lavar la ropa o lavar los trastes, deje correr el agua por varios minutos. También puede utilizar un filtro certificado por el Instituto Nacional Estadounidense de Estándares para reducir el plomo en el agua potable. Si le preocupa el plomo en el agua y desea que se analice su agua, comuníquese con **ERIC RECKENTINE** al **970-356-3020**. Información sobre el plomo en el agua potable, los métodos de prueba y los pasos que puede seguir para minimizar la exposición está disponible en epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Evaluación y protección de fuentes de agua (SWAP)

Es posible que el Departamento de Salud Pública y Medio Ambiente de Colorado nos haya proporcionado un informe de evaluación de la fuente de agua para nuestro suministro de agua. Para obtener información general o una copia del informe, visite wqcdcompliance.com/ccr. El informe se encuentra en “Guía: Informe de evaluación de la fuente de agua”. Busque en la tabla utilizando 135718, SOLDIER CANYON FILTER PLANT, o llamando a **ERIC RECKENTINE**. al **970-356-3020**. El informe de evaluación de fuentes de agua provee una evaluación inicial del potencial para contaminación que podría ocurrir. No significa que la contaminación haya ocurrido o que ocurrirá. Podemos usar esta información para evaluar la necesidad de mejorar nuestras capacidades actuales de tratamiento de agua y prepararnos para futuras amenazas de contaminación. Esto puede ayudarnos a garantizar que se entregue agua tratada de calidad a sus hogares. Además, los resultados de la evaluación proporcionan un punto de partida para desarrollar un plan de protección de las fuentes de agua.

Los posibles orígenes de contaminación en nuestra fuente de agua se enumeran en la página siguiente.

Comuníquese con nosotros para obtener más información sobre lo que puede hacer para ayudar a proteger sus fuentes de agua potable; para cualquier pregunta sobre el Informe de calidad del agua potable; para obtener más información sobre nuestro sistema o para asistir a las reuniones públicas programadas. Queremos que ustedes, nuestros valiosos clientes, estén informados sobre los servicios que brindamos y la calidad del agua que les entregamos todos los días.

Nuestras fuentes de agua

Fuentes (tipo de agua - tipo de fuente)	Posibles fuentes de contaminación
Comprado de CO0135233 Comprado a Greeley CO0162321 Comprado a Soldier Canyon 135718 SW Medidor maestro Summit View con Fort Collins	Generadores de Desechos Peligrosos de la EPA, Inventario de Químicos/ Instalaciones de Almacenamiento de la EPA, Instalaciones para la Liberación del Inventario Tóxico de la EPA, Centros de Descarga de Aguas Residuales Autorizados, Sitios de Tanques de Almacenamiento Sobre el Suelo, Subterráneos y para Fugas, Instalaciones de Desechos Sólidos, Sitios de Minas Existentes/Abandonadas, Otras Instalaciones, Comercial / Industrial / Transporte, Residencial de Baja Intensidad, Pastos Recreativos Urbanos, Surcos de Cultivos, Tierra sin cultivar, Pastura/Heno, Bosque Deciduos, Bosque de Pinos, Bosque Mixto, Sistemas Sépticos, Pozos de Gas/ Petróleo, Carreteras

Términos y abreviaturas

- **Nivel máximo de contaminante (MCL)**: nivel más alto de un contaminante permitido en el agua potable.
- **Técnica de tratamiento (TT)**: proceso requerido destinado a reducir el nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable.
- **Sanitario**: infracción de un MCL o una TT.
- **No sanitario**: infracción que no es de MCL o TT.
- **Nivel de acción (AL)**: concentración de un contaminante que, si se excede, activa el tratamiento y otros requisitos reglamentarios.
- **Nivel máximo de desinfectante residual (MRDL)**: nivel más alto de un desinfectante permitido en el agua potable. Existe evidencia convincente de que es necesario agregar un desinfectante para controlar los contaminantes microbianos.
- **Objetivo de nivel máximo de contaminantes (MCLG)**: nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable por debajo del cual no hay riesgo conocido o previsto para la salud. Los MCLG permiten un margen de seguridad.
- **Objetivo de nivel máximo de desinfectante residual (MRDLG)**: nivel de un desinfectante de agua potable, por debajo del cual no se conoce ni se espera ningún riesgo para la salud. Los MRDLG no reflejan los beneficios del uso de desinfectantes para controlar los contaminantes microbianos.
- **Infracción (no tiene abreviatura)**: incumplimiento de una norma primaria sobre el agua potable de Colorado.
- **Acción ejecutoria formal (sin abreviatura)**: medida escalada que toma el estado (debido al riesgo para la salud pública, el número o la gravedad de las infracciones) para que un sistema de agua que no cumple los requisitos los vuelva a cumplir.
- **Variación y exenciones (V/E)**: permiso del Departamento para no cumplir con un MCL o una técnica de tratamiento bajo ciertas condiciones.
- **Actividad alfa (no tiene abreviatura)**: valor de cumplimiento de la actividad de partículas de actividad alfa. Incluye radio-226, pero excluye radón 222 y uranio.
- **Picocurio por litro (pCi/L)**: medida de la radiactividad en el agua.
- **Unidad de turbidez nefelométrica (NTU)**: medida de la claridad o turbidez del agua. La turbidez superior a 5 NTU es apenas perceptible para la persona típica.
- **Valor de cumplimiento (no tiene abreviatura)**: valor único o calculado que se utiliza para determinar si se cumple el nivel de contaminante reglamentario (p. ej., el MCL). Ejemplos de valores calculados son el percentil 90, el promedio anual móvil (RAA) y el promedio anual móvil local (LRAA).
- **Promedio (barra x)**: valor típico.
- **Rango (R)**: valor más bajo a valor más alto.
- **Tamaño de la muestra (n)**: número o conteo de valores (es decir, número de muestras de agua recolectadas).
- **Partes por millón = miligramos por litro (ppm = mg/L)**: una parte por millón corresponde a un minuto en dos años o un solo centavo en $10,000.
- **Partes por mil millones = microgramos por litro (ppb = ug/L)**: una parte por mil millones corresponde a un minuto en 2000 años, o un solo centavo en $10,000,000.
- **No aplicable (N/A)**: no aplica o no está disponible.
- **Evaluación de nivel 1**: estudio del sistema de agua para identificar problemas potenciales y determinar (si es posible) por qué se han encontrado bacterias coliformes totales en nuestro sistema de agua.

- **Evaluación de nivel 2**: estudio muy detallado del sistema de agua para identificar posibles problemas y determinar (si es posible) por qué se ha producido una infracción del MCL de *E. coli* o por qué se han encontrado bacterias coliformes totales en nuestro sistema de agua en múltiples ocasiones.

Contaminantes detectados

NORTH WELD COUNTY WD monitorea rutinariamente los contaminantes en su agua potable de acuerdo con las leyes federales y estatales. Las siguientes tablas muestran todas las detecciones encontradas en el período del 1 de enero al 31 de diciembre de 2024 a menos que se indique lo contrario. El estado de Colorado requiere que controlemos ciertos contaminantes menos de una vez al año porque no se espera que las concentraciones de estos contaminantes varíen significativamente de un año a otro, o el sistema no se considera vulnerable a este tipo de contaminación. Por lo tanto, algunos de nuestros datos, aunque representativos, pueden tener más de un año. Las infracciones y acciones ejecutorias formales, si las hubiere, se informan en la siguiente sección del presente informe.

Importante: Solo los contaminantes detectados en las muestras en los últimos 5 años aparecen en este informe. Si no aparecen tablas en esta sección, entonces no se detectaron contaminantes en la última ronda de monitoreo.

Desinfectantes muestreados en el sistema de distribución
Requisito de TT: Al menos el 95 % de las muestras por período (mes o trimestre) debe tener al menos 0.2 ppm **o** si el tamaño de la muestra es inferior a 40, no más de 1 muestra está por debajo de 0.2 ppm.
Fuentes típicas: Aditivo de agua utilizado para controlar los microbios.

Nombre del desinfectante	Período de tiempo	Resultados	Número de muestras por debajo del nivel	Tamaño de la muestra	Infracción de TT	MRDL
Cloro	Diciembre, 2025	Porcentaje de período más bajo de muestras que cumplen con el requisito de TT: 100 %	0	18	No	4.0 ppm

Muestreo de plomo y cobre en el sistema de distribución

Nombre del contaminante	Período de tiempo	Percentil 90	Tamaño de la muestra	Unidad de medida	Percentil 90 AL	Lugares de muestras por encima del AL	Excedencia de percentil 90 AL	Fuentes típicas
Cobre	31/08/2024 - 13/09/2024	[0 – 0.32]	0.24	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosión de los sistemas de plomería de la vivienda; erosión de depósitos naturales
Plomo	31/08/2024 - 13/09/2024	[0 – 12.4]	3.4	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosión de los sistemas de plomería de la vivienda; erosión de depósitos naturales

Subproductos de desinfección muestreados en el sistema de distribución

Según la Guía de la Regla de Desinfectantes y Subproductos de Desinfección de la Etapa 1 del CDPHE, el cumplimiento se basa en un promedio aritmético anual en curso, calculado utilizando muestras recogidas trimestralmente.

Nombre	Año	Promedio	Rango bajo – alto	Tamaño de la muestra	Unidad de medida	MCL	MCLG	Infracción de MCL	Fuentes típicas
Total de ácidos haloacéticos (HAA5)	2025	28.05	21.74 - 35.66	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable
Total de trihalometanos (TTHM)	2025	41.87	31.36 - 60.2	16	ppb	80	N/A	No	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable
Clorito	2021	0.44	0.43 - 0.44	3	ppb	1.0	0.8	No	Subproducto de la desinfección del agua potable

Contaminantes no regulados*

La Agencia de Protección Ambiental ha implementado la Regla de monitoreo de contaminantes no regulados (UCMR) para recopilar datos de contaminantes que se sospecha que están presentes en el agua potable y no tienen normas sanitarias establecidas en la Ley de Agua Potable Segura. La EPA usa los resultados del monitoreo de la UCMR para aprender acerca de la ocurrencia de contaminantes no regulados en el agua potable y para decidir si estos contaminantes serán o no regulados en el futuro. Realizamos el monitoreo e informamos los resultados analíticos del monitoreo a la EPA de acuerdo con su Regla de monitoreo de contaminantes no regulados (UCMR). Una vez que la EPA revisa los resultados presentados, los resultados están disponibles en la Base de datos nacional de ocurrencia de contaminantes (NCOD por sus siglas en inglés) de la EPA (epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod). Los consumidores pueden revisar los resultados de la UCMR accediendo a la NCOD. Los contaminantes que se detectaron durante nuestro muestreo UCMR y los resultados analíticos correspondientes se proporcionan a continuación.

Nombre del contaminante	Año	Promedio	Rango bajo – alto	promedio	Unidad de medida

***Se puede encontrar más información sobre los contaminantes que se incluyeron en el monitoreo de UCMR en drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR. Obtenga más información sobre la UCMR de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental en epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule o comuníquese con la línea directa de agua potable segura al (800) 426-4791 o epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Según el informe de resultados de muestreo proporcionado por Microbac Laboratories Inc., los resultados son una cantidad estimada y el valor numérico asociado representa la concentración aproximada de los analitos en la muestra.

Infracciones, deficiencias significativas y acciones ejecutorias formales

Infracciones relacionadas con la salud
Infracciones del nivel máximo de contaminantes (MCL): Los resultados de las pruebas para este contaminante muestran que el nivel era demasiado alto para el período de tiempo que se muestra. Lea la información que se muestra a continuación sobre los posibles efectos en la salud de las poblaciones vulnerables. Esta es probablemente la misma infracción de la que le informamos en un aviso anterior. Estamos evaluando, o ya completamos una evaluación, para encontrar la mejor manera de reducir o eliminar el contaminante. Si la solución tomará un período prolongado de tiempo, lo mantendremos informado con avisos trimestrales. **Infracciones de la técnica de tratamiento (TT):** No completamos una acción que podría afectar la calidad del agua. Lea la información que se muestra a continuación sobre los posibles efectos en la salud de las poblaciones vulnerables. Esta es probablemente la misma infracción de la que le informamos en un aviso anterior. Se nos pidió que cumpliéramos con una norma mínima de operación/tratamiento; se nos pidió que realizáramos actualizaciones a nuestro sistema o se nos pidió que evaluáramos nuestro sistema en busca de posibles defectos sanitarios, y no lo hicimos en el período de tiempo que se muestra a continuación. Si la solución tomará un período prolongado de tiempo, lo mantendremos informado con avisos trimestrales.
No hubo violaciones ni acciones de cumplimiento formal.

Infracciones no relacionadas con la salud
Estas infracciones generalmente no implican que hay un problema con la calidad del agua. De ser el caso, se lo habríamos notificado de inmediato. No tomamos una muestra (se desconoce la calidad del agua), informamos el resultado de la muestra después de la fecha de vencimiento o no completamos un informe/aviso en la fecha requerida.
No hubo violaciones ni acciones de cumplimiento formal.

Deficiencia significativa
Situación, práctica o condición que puede resultar en beber agua potable con una calidad que representa un riesgo inaceptable para la salud y el bienestar público o que puede introducir contaminación en el agua potable.
No hubo violaciones ni acciones de cumplimiento formal.

Reflujo y conexión cruzada
No hubo violaciones ni acciones de cumplimiento formal.

Acciones ejecutorias formales
No hubo violaciones ni acciones de cumplimiento formal.

SOLDIER CANYON FILTER PLANT 2026 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data For Calendar Year 2025

Public Water System ID: CO0135718

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 KEMPTON at 970-482-3143 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).

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 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. 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 has 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 KEMPTON at 970-482-3143. 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
POUDRE RIVER (Surface Water-Intake) HORSETOOTH RESERVOIR (Surface Water-Intake)	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, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, Fallow, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells, 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

SOLDIER CANYON FILTER PLANT 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, 2025 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.

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.

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Chlorite	2025	0.33	0.27 to 0.41	12	ppm	1.0	0.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water

Contaminant Name If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	TT Minimum Ratio	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	**2025**	**1.28**	**1.15 to 1.48**	**12**	**Ratio**	**1.00**	**No**	**Naturally present in the environment**

Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Combined Filter Effluent (CFE)

Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity	Date/Month: April 15, 2025	**Highest single** measurement: 0.043 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Met all 12 months	**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

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Barium	2025	0.014	0.014 to 0.014	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.58	0.58 to 0.58	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
2,4-D	2025	0.067	0.00 to 0.2	3	ppb	70	70	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Secondary Contaminants

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin, or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2025	12	12 to 12	1	ppm	N/A

No Violations, Significant Deficiencies, or Formal Enforcement Actions

GREELEY CITY OF 2026 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data For Calendar Year 2025

Public Water System ID: CO0162321

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 Water Quality at 970-336-4097 or WaterQuality@greeleygov.com 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.

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.
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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 Lead Protection at 970-336-4273 or LeadProtection@greeleygov.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at 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 Lead Protection at 970-336-4273 or LeadProtection@greeleygov.com.

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 Water Quality at 970-336-4097 or WaterQuality@greeleygov.com. 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 groundwater drinking water sources, if any, are located in WELD county near our water system.

Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
PURCHASED FROM CO0135290 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) BIG THOMPSON GLIC PUMPSTATION (Surface Water-Intake) PURCHASED EAST LARIMER CNTYCO0135233 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED CITY OF LOVELAND CO0135485 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED FROM NORTH WELD CO0162553 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) HORSETOOTH RESERVOIR (Surface Water-Intake) BOYD LAKE (Surface Water-Intake) CACHE LA POUDRE RIVER (Surface Water-Intake) LAKE LOVELAND (Surface Water-Intake)	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, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, High Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Quarries / Strip Mines / Gravel Pits, Row Crops, Fallow, Small Grains, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells, Road Miles

Terms and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
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- **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

GREELEY 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, 2025 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.

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, 2025	**Lowest period** percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	121	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Time Period	Tap Sample Range Low - High	90th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	08/15/2025 to 10/08/2025	0 to 0.147	0.06	100	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	08/15/2025 to 10/08/2025	0 to 19.0	4	100	ppb	15	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant Name	Time Period	Tap Sample Range Low - High	90th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	02/05/2025 to 03/18/2025	0.004 to 0.156	0.05	100	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	02/05/2025 to 03/18/2025	0 to 8.0	3	100	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	22.99	14.46 to 31.3	32	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	42.55	20.1 to 68.85	32	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite	2025	0.21	0 to 0.53	9	ppm	1.0	.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water

Contaminant Name If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	TT Minimum Ratio	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	**2025**	**1.28**	**1.02 to 1.97**	**18**	**Ratio**	**1.00**	**No**	**Naturally present in the environment**

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: Jun	**Highest single** measurement: 0.65 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Jun	**Lowest monthly** percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 98 %	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	2025	0.6	0.6 to 0.6	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	2025	0.04	0.02 to 0.06	2	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2025	1	0 to 2	2	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.33	0.14 to 0.51	2	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
									aluminum factories
Selenium	2025	1.5	0 to 3	2	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Secondary Contaminants

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin, or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2025	25.5	9.3 to 41.7	2	ppm	N/A

Violations

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. 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.

Name	Description	Time Period	Describe the steps taken to resolve and the anticipated resolution date:
CHLORITE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	07/01/2023 - 09/30/2025	The City of Greeley received a Tier 3 violation in October of 2025. The Code of Colorado Regulations requires customers to be notified within 1 year of occurrence. Although this situation is not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. We are required to monitor chlorite at three sites in the distribution system each quarter. Between the Fourth Quarter of 2023 through the Third Quarter of 2025, the drinking water was not properly monitored for chlorite. Of the three sites, one site was not monitored, resulting in missing data for chlorite in the distribution system. This issue was identified and self-reported to CDPHE in September 2025 and resolved on December 9, 2025, when an adequate site was selected and monitored. Site selection processes were evaluated and improved to ensure this does not happen again.

Name	Description	Time Period	Describe the steps taken to resolve and the anticipated resolution date:
			This situation did not require customers to use an alternative water source and does not compromise the quality of the water we continue to supply. For questions, please reach out to Michaela Jackson at (970) 350-9836. 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.

EAST LARIMER COUNTY WD 2026 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data For Calendar Year 2025

Public Water System ID: CO0135233

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 Josh Meck at 970-493-2044 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.

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 Josh Meck at 970-493-2044. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at 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 Josh Meck at 970-493-2044.

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 Josh Meck at 970-493-2044. 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 groundwater drinking water sources, if any, are located in LARIMER county near our water system.

Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
PURCHASED FROM CO0162321 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PUR 135718 SOLDIER CANYON (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	There is no SWAP report, please contact Josh Meck at 970-493-2044 with questions regarding potential sources of contamination.

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

EAST LARIMER COUNTY WD 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, 2025 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.

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, 2025	**Lowest period** percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	30	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Time Period	Tap Sample Range Low - High	90th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	06/14/2025 to 07/02/2025	0.0088 to 0.228	0.17	30	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	06/14/2025 to 07/02/2025	0 to 20.5	3.9	30	ppb	15	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	32.02	23.4 to 42.2	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	47.1	18.6 to 65.2	16	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite	2021	0.4	0.37 to 0.42	3	ppm	1.0	.8	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 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. 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.

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

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

No Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

FT COLLINS CITY OF 2026 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data For Calendar Year 2025

Public Water System ID: CO0135291

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 GREGG STONECIPHER at 970-217-3514 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. Immuno-compromised 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 Water Quality Lab at 970-221-6863 or V/TDD 711. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at 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 Martin Shaffer at 970-416-2165.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The City of Fort Collins' Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP) was completed in 2016. The SWPP identifies and prioritizes major pollution threats to our water sources and identifies key protection or mitigation strategies. The threat of large-scale catastrophic wildfires has been identified as the highest priority threat to our source water quality and drinking water infrastructure; historical mines and flooding are a moderate priority. Utilities began working closely with the Coalition for the Poudre River Watershed (CPRW) and other stakeholders to improve the health and resiliency of the Poudre River following the High Park Fire of 2012. CPRW is leading the Cameron Peak Wildfire local recovery group, including identifying priority restoration areas and projects aimed at protecting our source water quality.
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
PURCHASED FROM CO0135292 Fort Collins Loveland Water District (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PLEASANT VALLEY INTAKE (Surface Water-Intake) POUDRE RIVER INTAKE (Surface Water-Intake) HORSETOOTH RESERVOIR INTAKE (Surface Water-Intake)	For a copy of the most current plan reach out to Manager of Sciences, rthorp@fortcollins.gov or call 970-419-4327

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.
- **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.

Detected Contaminants

Fort Collins Utilities 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, 2025 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.

Note: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report.

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, 2025	**Lowest period** percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	126	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Time Period	Tap Sample Range Low - High	90th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	07/13/2024 to 09/18/2024	0.00618 to 0.249	0.1	55	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	07/13/2024 to 09/18/2024	0 to 6.1	2.8	55	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	24.24	16.6 to 35	32	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	31.17	18.7 to 52.3	32	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite	2025	0.25	0.2 to 0.32	12	ppm	1.0	.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water

Contaminant Name If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	TT Minimum Ratio	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	**2025**	**1.24**	**1.02 to 1.58**	**12**	**Ratio**	**1.00**	**No**	**Naturally present in the environment**

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: Jan	**Highest single** measurement: 0.21 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

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	2025	0.02	0.01 to 0.02	3	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.64	0.6 to 0.73	22	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2025	0.07	0 to 0.12	10	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin, or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2025	3.22	2.41 to 3.92	12	ppm	N/A

Unregulated Contaminants

EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its 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. 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.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure
Fort Collins Utilities tested its water as required by UCMR5 for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium with all results falling below detection limits.					

No Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions