Native Water, LLC
(719) 322-3299
PO Box 7201
Woodland Park, CO 80863
www.NativeWaterDelivery.com

2024 Drinking Water Quality Report-Covering Data For Calendar Year 2023

Public Water System ID: CO0260533

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 ALEX ELLSWORTH at 719-322-3299 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).

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.

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Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact ALEX ELLSWORTH at 719-322-3299. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment may have provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit wqcdcompliance.com/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using our system name or ID, or by contacting ALEX ELLSWORTH at 719-322-3299. The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that ***could*** occur. It ***does not*** mean that the contamination ***has or will*** occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed on the next page.

Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Quality Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
PURCHASED FROM CO0160900 (Surface Water-Non-Piped, Purchased) PURCHASED FROM CO0160100 (Surface Water-Non-Piped, Purchased)	There is no SWAP report, please contact ALEX ELLSWORTH at 719-322-3299 with questions regarding potential sources of contamination.

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Terms and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** − The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** − A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Health-Based** − A violation of either a MCL or TT.
- **Non-Health-Based** − A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- **Action Level (AL)** − The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** − The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** − The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** − The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Violation (No Abbreviation)** − Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
- **Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation)** − Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.
- **Variance and Exemptions (V/E)** − Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation)** − Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** − Measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** − Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
- **Compliance Value (No Abbreviation)** – Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g. MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the 90th Percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA) and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).
- **Average (x-bar)** − Typical value.
- **Range (R)** − Lowest value to the highest value.
- **Sample Size (n)** − Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).
- **Parts per million = Milligrams per liter (ppm = mg/L)** − One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
- **Parts per billion = Micrograms per liter (ppb = ug/L)** − One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Does not apply or not available.
- **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.

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Detected Contaminants

NATIVE WATER routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one-year-old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

Note: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System
TT Requirement: At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm ***OR***
If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm
Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes

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

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions

2023 Water Quality Report

City of Woodland Park, Colorado

Public Water System ID# CO 0160900

High Quality Water to Woodland Park Taps

It is the constant goal of the Woodland Park Utilities Department to provide our customers with a reliable supply of high quality drinking water. Our commitment is reflected in this report designed to inform you about the quality water delivered to your tap every day.

Water Sources and Treatment

Woodland Park's water comes from a number of sources and includes both local and imported water. Our local water supplied from our immediate vicinity makes up a little more than two-thirds of the City's total supply and consists of both surface water and groundwater.

Surface water is collected locally in the Loy Gulch area northeast of Woodland Park.

Groundwater comes from thirteen City-owned wells located in Loy Gulch and the golf course areas. Additional wells in Westwood Lakes are jointly owned by the City and the Westwood Lakes Water District.

Imported water makes up just under a third of the City's water. This is surface water imported from Twin Lakes Reservoir near the Continental Divide. This imported "augmentation" water is very expensive but makes legal the use of local sources with junior water rights.

The imported water begins as snowmelt, is collected into reservoirs, and is conveyed through pipelines to the City.

All of the City's surface water and all of its groundwater except for Westwood Lakes is treated at the water treatment plant on Rampart Range Road. There, water is filtered to remove suspended particles and disinfected to kill pathogens. Soda ash is added to reduce the water's corrosivity. The Westwood Lakes groundwater requires only disinfection and corrosion control.

The City's water sources enter our distribution system at two points, so some customers receive more water from one source than another.

The City's multiple water sources present many delivery and treatment challenges but collectively provide a highly reliable water supply.

Below average snow pack in 2022 & 2023 and higher water usage in 2021 have us concerned for our supply of stored augmentation water. Local conditions have also shown and slight drop in groundwater levels. As a result we are continuing with Level 2 water restrictions for 2022. We do not know what next year will bring and we are always one dry winter away from our next water shortage. Good stewardship of this essential resource is everyone's responsibility. Thank you for doing your part.

Water Wise

Ongoing water conservation measures adopted by the City include:

- ***Limits on annual water tap sales and recognition that these will decrease over time through the City's water tap management plan,***
- ***An inclining block rate structure to add economics to conservation,***
- ***3 levels of watering restrictions***
- ***No watering from noon to 6 p.m.***
- ***2,500 square foot limit on the size of new spray irrigated lawns.***

As always, we ask that you continue to conserve, both indoors and out. Be water wise - fix leaks, water only lawns - not driveways or sidewalks, take shorter showers - every gallon saved helps.

Watering Restrictions - Woodland Park has 3 levels of watering restrictions. Level 0 is always in effect unless otherwise posted. Please visit the City's website at www.city-woodlandpark.org, or call (719) 687-9246.

Level 0 Restrictions - Watering allowed any days of the week during designated hours.
Level 1 Restrictions - Watering restricted to no more than 3 days per week during designated hours, based on address.
Level 2 Restrictions - Watering restricted to no more than 2 days per week during designated hours, based on address.

Designated Hours for Levels 0, 1, and 2: May - September – No watering allowed between noon and 6 p.m.

- No watering allowed if wind speed is above 10 mph.
- Flowers, shrubs and trees may be watered on any day, but only during the above designated hours.
- The planting of new lawns is permitted with restrictions. Spray irrigated areas (underground system or sprinkler w/hose) must not exceed 2,500 square feet. completed after June 21, 2002, must submit an irrigation sketch plan for approval. Call (719) 687-9246 for further information.

What's in Our Water?

Many tests are routinely conducted to monitor drinking water for organisms, minerals and organic substances that could cause disease or other adverse health effects. Much of the data in this report is from 2022. The state allows monitoring for some contaminants less frequently than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Although many more tests were conducted, this table lists only substances that were detected.

Terms and Abbreviations Used in This Report :

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.
- **BDL:** Below Detectable Limit
- **Disinfection Byproducts (DBP):** Byproduct of drinking water disinfection including Total Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **N/A:** Not Applicable
- **NT:** Not Tested
- **Parts per Billion (ppb):** One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- **Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L):** One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
- **PicoCuries per liter (pCi/L):** A measure of radioactivity in water.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA):** An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.
- **SWTP:** City of Woodland Park's Surface Water Treatment Plant
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **WWL:** Jointly owned wells at Westwood Lakes

Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected (Range)in W.P.'s Water Sources Sample Date(s)		MCL Violation Yes/No	Likely Sources
				SWTP	WWL		
Regulated Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System							
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.21 2022	0.08 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.2 2022	1.48 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits NOTE: The optimum fluoride level for our climate is considered to be about 1.0 ppm
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	1.4 2022	1.6 2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	ppb	4	4	0.36 2021	BDL 2015	No	Discharge from metal refineries
Selenium	ppb	50	50	1.2 2021	2 2022	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Xylenes	ppb	10,000	10,000	BDL 2018	0.5 2021	No	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories.
Disinfection By-Products Sampled in the Distribution System							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	N/A	Avg. 9.95 (0 to 22.4) 2022	1.6 2021	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	N/A	Avg. 30.23 (3.6 to 51.7) 2022	11.8 2021	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System							
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	pCi/L	5	0	2.17 2022	1.9 2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants/Other Monitoring							
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	Ave. 21.3 2022	9.5 2022	No	Secondary Standard: N/A

Lead and Copper Sampled at Customer's Tap						
Copper	ppm	AL = 1.3	N/A	90th percentile: 0.17 June 22 to June 25, 2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Samples were taken from taps in highest risk homes throughout Woodland Park's water system. No samples exceeded the action level.					
Lead	ppb	AL = 15	N/A	90th percentile: 2 June 22 to June 25, 2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Samples were taken from taps in highest risk homes throughout Woodland Park's water system. No samples exceeded the action level.					

Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System						
Turbidity	NTU	TT=1 NTU max	N/A	Highest single measurement: 0.3 NTU May 2022	No	Soil Runoff
		TT = In any month at least 95% of 4 hour samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	N/A	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100% December 2022	No	Soil Runoff
	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of disinfection.					

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, 2022	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirements: 100%	0	12	No	4.0 ppm

Disinfectants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System (Chlorine/Chloramine Row is Optional, Chlorine Dioxide Row is Required)						
Disinfectant Name	Year	Number of Samples Above or Below Level	Sample Size	TT/MRDL Requirement	TT/MRDL Violation	Typical Sources
Chlorine/Chloramine	2018	0	2190	TT = No more than 4 hours with a sample below 0.2 MG/L	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Cryptosporidium and Raw Source Water E. coli			
Contaminant Name	Year	Number of Positives	Sample Size
E. Coli	2018	5	19

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

Health-Based Violations

Maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations: Test results for this contaminant show that the level was too high for the time period shown. Please read the information shown below about potential health effects for vulnerable populations. This is likely the same violation that we told you about in a past notice. We are evaluating, or we already completed an evaluation, to find the best way to reduce or remove the contaminant. If the solution will take an extended period of time, we will keep you updated with quarterly notices.

Treatment technique (TT) violations: We failed to complete an action that could affect water quality. Please read the information shown below about potential health effects for vulnerable populations. This is likely the same violation that we told you about in a past notice. We were required to meet a minimum operation/treatment standard, we were required to make upgrades to our system, or we were required to evaluate our system for potential sanitary defects, and we failed to do so in the time period shown below. If the solution will take an extended period of time, we will keep you updated with quarterly notices.

Name	Description	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
STORAGE TANK RULE	FAILURE TO INSPECT STORAGE TANK(S) AND/OR FAILURE TO CORRECT STORAGE TANK DEFECTS - F334	07/07/2022 - 11/03/2022	May pose a risk to public health.	N/A	N/A
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M617	07/07/2022 - 07/07/2022	We have an inadequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of the drinking water. This is due to one or more of the following: We have permitted an uncontrolled cross connection, AND/OR we have installed or permitted an uncontrolled cross connection, AND/OR we failed to comply with the requirements for surveying our system for cross connections, AND/OR we failed to complete the testing requirements for backflow prevention devices or methods, AND/OR we failed to notify the State Health Dept of a backflow contamination event.	N/A	N/A

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.

VOLATILE ORGANICS	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	01/01/2022 - 12/31/2022
STORAGE TANK RULE	FAILURE TO MEET STORAGE TANK REQUIREMENTS - F330	07/07/2022 - 11/01/2022
ENDOTHALL	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	01/01/2020 - 12/31/2022

Additional Violation Information

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Backflow and Cross-Connection

We have an inadequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of the drinking water.

We either have installed or permitted an uncontrolled cross-connection or we experienced a backflow contamination event.

Source Water Assessment and Protection Program

The Colorado Dept. of Public Health & Environment has provided the City of Woodland Park with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit http://wqcdcompliance.com/ccr. The report is located under "Source Water Assessment Reports", and then "Assessment Report by County". Select TELLER County and find 160900: Woodland Park City of, or by contacting Larry Watters at (719) 687-1351. The report from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment concluded that the most significant potential sources of contamination in our source water area come from commercial/industrial transportation, low intensity residential, fallow ground, deciduous forests, evergreen forests and road miles. The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that **could** occur. **It does not mean that 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. Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the 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.

Potential Contaminants in Untreated Water

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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring, or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Health Information About Water Quality

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 water poses a health risk.

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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or by visiting http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants. To receive a copy of the 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. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

Woodland Park Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

City of Woodland Park
P.O. Box 9007
Woodland Park, CO 80866

2023 Water Quality Report

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL - The Water Customer's Contribution to Water Quality Protection

A cross connection is a piping arrangement that could potentially allow contaminants to enter the city water system during a reverse flow situation caused by a drop in system pressure. This might occur during a water main break or when a fire hydrant is in use. A cross connection can be avoided by maintaining an air gap, for example, holding the hose nozzle above the top rim of a bucket, or by installation of a proper backflow device such as a vacuum breaker on the hose bib.

The purpose of the Cross Connection Control Program is to protect the City's public potable water system and its customers from contamination by backflow from private water plumbing and water use facilities.

Colorado law requires all public water suppliers to establish a Cross Connection Control Program and by ordinance, Woodland Park has implemented such a program prohibiting cross connections to the public water supply. A critical part of the program requires annual testing of all backflow prevention devices to make sure they are in good working order to prevent possible backflow of non-potable or contaminated water into the public water supply.

Residential Customers:

- Use inexpensive vacuum breakers on hose bibs
- Install backflow prevention devices on piping to lawn irrigation systems, boiler fill lines and solar systems.
- Never submerge sprayer nozzles in sinks, or hoses in buckets.

Commercial Customers:

- Follow above guidance for residential customers.
- Determine if potable water is connected to any machine, dispenser, or process in your establishment.
- Learn more about backflow prevention.
- Learn more about "isolation" to protect your workers and customers.

Call Woodland Park Utilities for more information: (719) 687-9246 or visit https://cdphe.colorado.gov/bpccc

To Contact Your Water Utility

The City's water treatment operators diligently monitor water quality to assure a high quality product is delivered to your tap. They welcome any inquiries you may have and can normally be reached weekdays from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. at the water treatment number listed below. The City Council is the governing body for the water utility. Regular City Council meetings are scheduled at 7:00 p.m. on the first and third Thursdays of each month at City Hall. Please visit the City's website (below) or call (719) 687-9246 to confirm schedule and agenda.

- Water Treatment: (719) 687-1351, (Larry Watters, Chief Water Operator)
- Utility Billing: (719) 686-9680
- Utilities Admin.: (719) 687-9246

Website: www.city-woodlandpark.org

CRIPPLE CREEK CITY OF 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data For Calendar Year 2023

Public Water System ID: CO0160100

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 FRANK SALVATO at 719-689-2502 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality.

General Information

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants:** viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants:** salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants:** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact FRANK SALVATO at 719-689-2502. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment may have provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit wqcdcompliance.com/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using our system name or ID, or by contacting FRANK SALVATO at 719-689-2502. The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that ***could*** occur. It ***does not*** mean that the contamination ***has or will*** occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed on the next page. Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Quality Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
WELL NO 4 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) WELL 5 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) BEAVER CREEK RESERVOIR 3 UPPER (Surface Water-Intake) BEAVER CREEK RESERVOIR 2 LOWER (Surface Water-Intake) NO 2 WELL (Groundwater-Well)	Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Septic Systems, 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

CRIPPLE CREEK 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, 2023 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one-year-old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

Note: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System
TT Requirement: At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm ***OR***
If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm
Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine	December, 2023	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	5	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Time Period	90th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	07/13/2021 to 09/10/2021	0.01	16	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System

Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	18.25	8.2 to 39.5	4	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	21.9	15.5 to 37.9	4	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System					
Contaminant Name	**Sample Date**	**Level Found**	**TT Requirement**	**TT Violation**	**Typical Sources**
Turbidity	Date/Month: Jun	Highest single measurement: 0.45 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	2023	0.01	0.01 to 0.01	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	2023	0.39	0.39 to 0.39	1	ppb	4	4	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cyanide	2023	5.7	5.7 to 5.7	1	ppb	200	200	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	2023	2.6	2.6 to 2.6	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2023	0.23	0.23 to 0.23	1	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,

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**
									sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride: This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. *At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 parts per million (ppm) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis).* The drinking water provided by your community water system has a fluoride concentration above 2 parts per million (ppm), but below 4 parts per million (ppm). Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine years of age should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 parts per million (ppm) of fluoride (the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 parts per million (ppm) of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 parts per million (ppm) because of this cosmetic dental problem.
For more information, please contact us. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at (1-877-8-NSF-HELP).

Secondary Contaminants** **Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin, or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.						
Contaminant Name	**Year**	**Average**	**Range Low – High**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of Measure**	**Secondary Standard**
Sodium	2023	15	15 to 15	1	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.

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

Unregulated Contaminants***

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

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

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions