2017 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

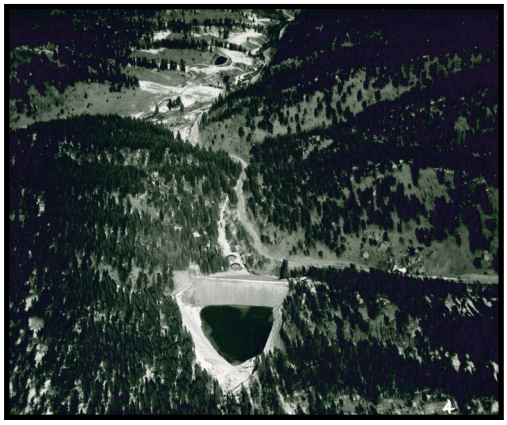
Woodland Park's water comes from a number of sources and includes both local and imported water. Our local water supplied from our immediate vicinity makes up about seventy-three percent of the City's total supply and consists of both surface water and groundwater.

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 about twenty-seven percent 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.



Aerial photo of Loy Gulch Reservoir from the 1970's.

The City's water sources enter our distribution system at two points, so some customers receive more water from one source than another. Residents in the Gold Hill area receive water mainly from the wells in Westwood Lakes pumped to the City's water tank on Gold Hill.

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

Water Wise'17

Slightly above average snow pack in the high country in the winter of 2015-16 brought increased reservoir levels. As a result we were able to replenish some of the stored water depleted during the dry winters of 2011-12 and 2012-13. Local water conditions have remained consistent and our customers continued to conserve using the same amount of water in 2016.

2016 brings some more good news - this winter's snow pack was slightly above last year. Precipitation this spring has also helped local groundwater levels and Woodland Park water customers can now enjoy the current water situation. While Woodland Park has adequate water to meet current demand, we cannot become complacent and wasteful. We always need to plan for the future, making continued conservation critical.

Good stewardship of this essential resource is everyone's responsibility. Thanks for doing your part.

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 (see last page of this report for more information),*
- *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 drives or sidewalks, take shorter showers - every gallon saved helps.

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.

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.
- If you do not have a certified backflow device on your water service, expect a contact from Woodland Park Utilities.

Call Woodland Park Utilities for more information: 687-9246.

What's in Our Water?

The City of Woodland Park routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Much of the data in this report is from 2016. The State allows monitoring for some contaminants less frequently 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. Although many more tests were conducted, this table lists only substances that were detected.

Terms and Abbreviations

- **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.
- **NA:** 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.
- **Violation:** Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
- **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	0.24 2016	0.08 2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from drilling wastes
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.2 2016	1.6 2015	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	1.8 2016	1.8 2015	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	50	BDL 2016	BDL 2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System							
Xylenes	ppb	10,000	10,000	BDL 2016	1.3 2016	No	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories
Disinfection By-Products Sampled in the Distribution System							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	Avg. 21.8 (10.8 - 34.5) 2016	2.3 2015	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	NA	Avg. 49.63 (33.6 -78) 2016	7 2015	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System							
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	pCi/L	5	0	4.6 2014	1.82 2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	0	2.3 2013	1.2 2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	pCi/L	30	0	BDL 2013	0.37 2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	0	NT	2.8 2013	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Lead and Copper Sampled at Customer's Tap							
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	NA	90th percentile: 0.44 2015		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	NA	90th percentile: 11 2015		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Samples were taken from taps in highest risk homes throughout Woodland Park's water system. 2 samples exceeded the action level.						
Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System							
Turbidity	NTU	TT =1 NTU max TT = In any month at least 95% of 4 hour samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	NA NA	Highest single measurement : 0.31 (inst.) Oct 2016 Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100% Dec 2016		No No	Soil Runoff 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.						

Secondary Contaminants/ Other Monitoring	Unit	Level (Range) Detected Sample Date(s)		Secondary Standard
		SWTP	WWL	
Sodium	ppm	13.5 2016	12 2015	10000
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	114 2013	NA	500
Dibromoacetic Acid	N/A	3.07 (2.2 - 3.4) 2015	2.30 (2.2 - 3.4) 2015	
Dichloroacetic Acid	N/A	11.2 (8.1-16.2) 2015	BDL 2015	
Monochloroacetic Acid	N/A	1.18 (0-1.7) 2015	BDL 2015	
Trichloroacetic Acid	N/A	10.57 (7.6-14.7) 2015	BDL 2015	

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. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. 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. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

City of Woodland Park
2017 Monthly Water and Sewer Rates

In 2003 Woodland Park Utilities implemented an inclining block rate structure to encourage water conservation. Following is an example of how the inclining block rate structure works:

Example - Residential Customer Using 9,000 Gallons
(only the water usage charge is shown)

first 4,000 gallons (1,000 - 4,000)	$7.21/1,000 gal.	$28.84
next 2,000 gallons (4,000 - 6,000)	$7.85/1,000 gal.	15.70
next 2,000 gallons (6,000 - 8,000)	$9.00/1,000 gal.	18.00
last 1,000 gallons (8,000 - 9,000)	$11.47/1,000 gal.	11.47
	Example - water usage portion of bill	$74.01

Please call 686-9680 with utility billing questions.

Residential Rates	Inside City	Outside City
Water		
Monthly Usage: Block 1 usage above 0 & up to 4000 gals.	$7.21/1000 gals.	$14.41/1000 gals.
Block 2 usage above 4000 & up to 6000 gals.	$7.85/1000 gals.	$15.71/000 gals.
Block 3 usage above 6000 & up to 8000 gals.	$9.00/1000 gals.	$17.99/1000 gals.
Block 4 above 8000 gals.	$11.47/1000 gals.	$22.95/1000 gals.
Capital Replacement Fee:	$3.34/dwelling unit	$3.34/dwelling unit
Sewer		
Monthly Service:	$20.69/dwelling unit	$20.69/dwelling unit
Capital Replacement Fee:	$5.70/dwelling unit, plus $1.39/1000 gals. of water use	$23.47/dwelling unit, plus $1.56/1000 gals.

Commercial Rates	Inside City	Outside City
Water		
Monthly Usage: Block 1 usage above 0 & up to 12,000 gals.	$7.21/1000 gals.	$14.41/1000 gals.
Block 2 usage above 12,000 & up to 30,000 gals	$7.85/1000 gals.	$15.71/1000 gals.
Block 3 usage above 30,000 & up to 54,000 gals.	$9.00/1000 gals.	$17.99/1000 gals.
Block 4 above 54,000 gals.	$11.47/1000 gals.	$22.95/1000 gals.
Capital Replacement Fee:	$3.34/comm. unit	$3.34/comm. unit
Sewer		
Monthly Service:	$20.69 for first 5000 gals. of water use, plus $1.95/1000 gals. above 5000 gals.	$20.69 for first 5000 gals. of water use, plus $1.95/1000 gals. above 5000 gals.
Capital Replacement Fee:	$5.70/comm. unit, plus $1.39/1000 gals. of water use	$23.89/comm. unit, plus $2.30/1000 gals.

Public Institution Rates	Inside City	Outside City
Water		
Monthly Usage: Block 1 usage above 0 & up to 45,000 gals.	$7.21/1000 gals.	$14.41/1000 gals.
Block 2 usage above 45,000 & up to 65,000 gals.	$7.85/1000 gals.	$15.71/1000 gals.
Block 3 usage above 65,000 & up to 110,000 gals.	$9.00/1000 gals.	$17.99/1000 gals.
Block 4 above 110,000 gals.	$11.47/1000 gals.	$22.95/1000 gals.
Capital Replacement Fee:	$3.34/unit	$3.34/unit
Sewer		
Monthly Service:	$20.69 for first 5000 gals. of water use, plus $1.95/1000 gals. above 5000 gals.	$20.69 for first 5000 gals. of water use, plus $1.95/1000 gals. above 5000 gals.
Capital Replacement Fee:	$5.70 unit, plus $1.39/1000 gals.	$23.89/unit, plus $2.30/1000 gals.

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

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2017

Watering Restrictions

Woodland Park has 3 levels of watering restrictions.
To find out which level is in effect please visit the City's website at www.city-woodlandpark.org, check cable channel 10, or call 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 – Watering is only allowed between midnight and noon, and between 6 p.m. and midnight.
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. Houses completed after June 21, 2002, must submit an irrigation sketch plan for approval. Call 687-9246 for further information.

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 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)
Utilities Admin.: (719) 687-9246
Utility Billing: (719) 686-9680
Website: www.city-woodlandpark.org

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.