

# 2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT

City of Woodland Park, Colorado



## 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 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 about 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.

Above average snow pack in 2018 and 2019 brings increased reservoir levels. As a result we were able to replenish last years stored water depletion. Local water conditions remain consistent and stable however we continue to look for local precipitation to improve local water levels. Woodland Park has adequate water to meet demand but we cannot become complacent and wasteful. Good stewardship of this essential resource is everyone's responsibility. Thank you 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
- 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](http://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.

## 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 2018. 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		
<b>Regulated Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System</b>							
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.23 2018	0.08 2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.3 2018	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	1.7 2018	1.8 2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	ppb	4	4	0.2 2018	BDL 2015	No	Discharge from metal refineries
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System</b>							
Xylenes	ppb	10,000	10,000	BDL 2018	0.52 2018	No	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories
<b>Disinfection By-Products Sampled in the Distribution System</b>							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	N/A	Avg. 20.44 (10 to 36.5) 2018	1.7 2018	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	N/A	Avg. 43.01 (28.3 - 59.4) 2018	5.8 2018	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System</b>							
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	pCi/L	5	0	3.63 2018	1.82 2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Secondary Contaminants/Other Monitoring</b>							
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	Ave. 17.9 2018	12 2015	No	Secondary Standard: N/A
<b>Lead and Copper Sampled at Customer's Tap</b>							
Copper	ppm	AL = 1.3	N/A	90th percentile: 0.19 June 19 to July 3, 2018		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: 14 June 19 to July 3, 2018		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Samples were taken from taps in highest risk homes throughout Woodland Park's water system. 4 samples exceeded the action level.						
<b>Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System</b>							
Turbidity	NTU	TT=1 NTU max	N/A	Highest single measurement: 0.298 NTU October 2018		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 2018		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, 2018	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirements: 100%	0	11	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						
Name	Category		Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
Turbidity	Failure to monitor and/or report		Nov 1-30, 2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lead & Copper Rule	Failure to inform Homeowner of Lead results		Jan 1 - Aug 9, 2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
E. Coli	Failure to monitor and/or report		Jan 1-31, 2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chlorine/Chloramine	Failure to monitor and/or report		Nov 1-30, 2018	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Violation Information:</b> Due to oversight and a misinterpretation of the monitoring schedule set by the State, the City failed to collect and test the required number of samples in 2018 resulting in the 4 monitoring violations above. There were no actual or potential adverse health effects due to the missed sampling and consumers do not need to take any action. All other test results for disinfection byproducts done in 2018 were below the maximum contaminate level and the system is in compliance. Upon notification of the violations, the monitoring schedule was reviewed with regards to frequency of sampling, sample dates, and number and location of samples required per quarter. 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 home, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in public places or by disturbing copies by hand.						

### 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>.



## 2019 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: 687-9246.



### 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](http://www.city-woodlandpark.org)