

# 2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

## City of Woodland Park, Colorado

Public Water System ID# CO 0160900

*Esta es informacion importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que siguien se la traduzca.*



### High Quality Water to Woodland Park Taps

It is the constant goal of the Woodland Park Utilities Department to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact the Utilities Department at 719-687-5208 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.

### Water Sources and Treatment

Woodland Park's water comes from a number of sources and includes both local and imported water. Our local water makes up a little more than two-thirds of the City's total supply and consists of both surface 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 from the Twin Lakes Reservoir, near the Continental Divide makes up just under a third of the City's water. This "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 carried through pipelines to the City. All of the City's surface and 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.

#### Detected Contaminants

WOODLAND PARK 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, 2024 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.**

#### 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.
- **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 run off, and septic systems.**

#### 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. 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](http://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 from 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).

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.

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>.

**Terms and Abbreviations Used in This**

- ◆ **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
- ◆ **Health-Based** - A violation of either a MCL or TT.
- ◆ **Non-Health-Based** - A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- ◆ **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** -The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a Disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.
- ◆ **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 actions taken by the State (do 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.
- ◆ **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 Annual Average (LRAA).
- ◆ **Average (x-bar)**- Typical value.
- ◆ **Range @**- Lowest value to the highest value.
- ◆ **Sample Size (n)**-Number or count of values (i.e. Number of water samples collected).
- ◆ **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 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.

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	0.21 2022	0.08 2022	No	Discharge of drilling waste and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.2 2022	1.48 2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	1.7 2024	1.9 2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
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	0.8 2023	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. 12.41 (0 to 25.5) 2024	Sample Size 10	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	N/A	Avg. 34.55 (4.1 to 47) 2024	10	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	3.83 2024	Sample Size 15	No	Erosion of natural deposits Range Low -High 2.6 to 5.1
Combined Uranium	ppb	30	0	0.47 2023	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits 0.47 to 0.47
<b>Secondary Contaminants/Other Monitoring</b>							
Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	Ave. 21.3 2022	9.5 2022	No	Secondary Standard: N/A
<b>Lead and Copper Sampled at Customer's Tap</b>							
Copper	ppm	AL = 1.3	N/A	90th percentile: 0.32 June 26 to Sept 5, 2024		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	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: 6.2 June 22 to Sept. 5, 2024		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	Samples were taken from taps in highest risk homes throughout Woodland Park's water system. No samples exceeded the action level.						

### 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 2023. 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.

### Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Containment Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity	Date/Month: Aug	Highest single measurement: <b>0.297NTU</b>	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Dec	Lowest monthly % of samples Meeting TT requirement for Our technology: <b>100%</b>	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be Less than 0.3 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

### 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, 2024	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirements: <b>100%</b>	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

## Source Water Assessment and Protection Program

The Colorado Dept. of Public Health & Environment may have 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 "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using City of Woodland Park or ID# 160900, or by contacting the Utilities Dept. at (719) 687-5208. 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. 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.

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
WELL D4 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) COLORADO SPRINGS RAW WATER (Surface Water-Intake) WELL WVR3 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) WELL LL2 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) WELL LL4 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) WELL GOLF COURSE HOLE 11 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) WELL D2 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) WELL WAT1 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) WELL WVR1 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) WELL WVR2 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) WELL TAM 1 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) WELL TAM2 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) WELL LL1 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) LOY GULCH RESERVOIR (Surface Water-Intake) PIPED FROM WESTWOOD LKS 160750 (Groundwater-Consecutive Connection) WELL D1 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well)	Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Fallow, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Road Miles

# 2025 Water Quality Report

## Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially in pregnant women, infants (both formula-fed and breast), 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 of your home. Because lead levels 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 cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from the 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 line for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your and wish to have your water tested, contact Utilities Dept. at 719-687-5208. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://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 us at 719-687-5208.

## Health-Based Violations

These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water supply. If there had been, we would have notified you immediately. We missed collecting a sample (water quality unknown), we reported the sample result after the due date, or we didn't complete a report/notice by the required date.

**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 contaminate. 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 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.

### Additional Violation Information

Name	Description	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
Lead and Copper Rule Revisions	LSL Inventory Initial	10/17/2024 CLOSED		N/A	N/A

The Service Line Inventory has been completed and submitted March 3, 2025 and has been accepted.

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, businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

### Non-Health-Based Violations

These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water supply. If there had been we would have notified you immediately. We missed collecting a sample (water quality unknown), we reported a sample result after the due date, or we didn't complete a report/notice by the required date.

Name	Description	Time Period
PUBLIC NOTICE	FAILURE TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC/ CONSUMERS	12/08/2024 - CLOSED
LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL REPORTING-INITIAL	10/17/2024 - CLOSED

### Additional Violation Information

Name	Description	Time Period

Please share this information with all 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.

Public notices (2/19/2025) and Lead Service Line Reports (3/3/2025) were prepared according to state regulations on the dates shown. They were also submitted to the state and certificates of delivery were submitted and accepted.