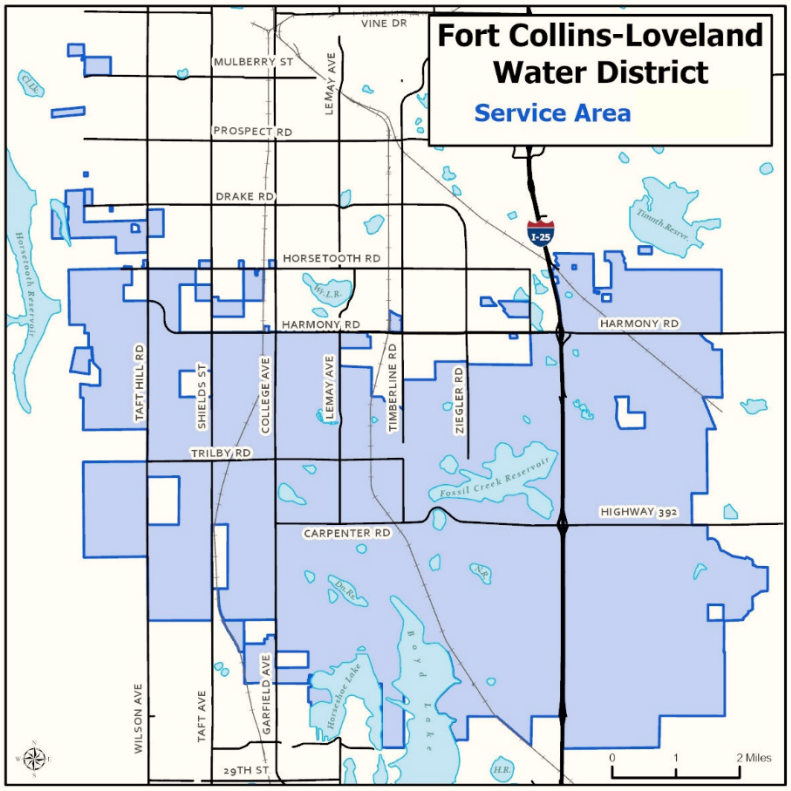
2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

For Calendar year 2023

FORT COLLINS • LOVELAND
WATER DISTRICT

We're pleased to send you the District's water quality report for 2023. In this report, we share with you information about your drinking water quality and interesting facts about the District. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

The District continues to grow at a moderate rate and sales of new taps reached 461 in 2023. We do not anticipate any water restrictions in 2024.



We continue to look forward to serving you and invite you to attend the monthly meetings of your Board of Directors. The meetings are held at the District office at 5150 Snead Drive on the third Tuesday of every month starting at 7:00 PM.

As a reminder, our office hours are Monday-Friday, 8:00 to 4:30 with after-hours on-call. You can also contact us at 970-226-3104. If you have any questions regarding this report, please call the General Manager at 970-226-3104 extension 101.

YOUR DRINKING WATER MEETS ALL STATE AND FEDERAL STANDARDS

The Fort Collins–Loveland Water District (FCLWD) is committed to providing our customers with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Throughout 2023, we met all state and federal health standards.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

Sources (Water Type – Source Type)
PURCHASED WATER CO0135718 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) Soldier Canyon Filter Plant
PURCHASED WATER CO0135291 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) City of Fort Collins
PURCHASED WATER CO0135485 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) City of Loveland

The water delivered to you by the Fort Collins-Loveland Water District (FCLWD) comes from the Soldier Canyon Water Treatment Authority (SCWTA) and the City of Fort Collins, which pull from the Poudre River and Horsetooth Reservoir. The SCWTA water treatment plant is owned and operated by the FCLWD, the East Larimer County Water District and the North Weld County Water District. The FCLWD sometimes purchases water from the City of Loveland during summer demand and from North Weld County during emergencies. Fort Collins-Loveland Water District sells water to the Town of Windsor, the City of Loveland, Spring Canyon Water and Sanitation District and the Little Thompson Water District.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION (SWAP)

SOLDIER CANYON WATER TREATMENT AUTHORITY CO0135718 & WELD COUNTY CO0162553

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) has provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. You may obtain a copy of the report by visiting www.colorao.gov/cdphe/ccr. The Report is located under Guidance "Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 135718 Soldier Canyon Filter Plant, or by contacting Ken Garrett at 970-482-3143. The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening level evaluation of potential contamination that COULD occur. It Does Not mean that the contamination HAS or WILL occur.

We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources

of contamination in our source water are listed below. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area may come from: (Low Susceptibility to) EPA hazardous waste generators, commercial/industrial/ transportation, low intensity residential, urban recreational grasses, row crops, fallow, pasture/hay, mixed forest, & oil/gas wells, (Moderately Low Susceptibility to) Solid waste sites, deciduous forest, evergreen forest, septic systems, road miles, (Moderate Susceptibility to) EPA chemical inventory/storage sites, EPA toxic release inventory sites, permitted wastewater discharge sites, & other facilities, (Moderately High Susceptibility to) aboveground, underground, leaking storage tank sites, and existing/abandoned mine sites.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION (SWAP) CITY OF LOVELAND CO0135485

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 www.colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 135485, LOVELAND CITY OF, or by contacting JEFF MONSON at 970-667-4416 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 are EPA Hazardous Waste Generators, EPA Chemical Inventory/Storage Sites, EPA Toxic Release Inventory Sites, Permitted Wastewater Discharge Sites, Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Solid Waste Sites, Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites, Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, Fallow, Pasture/Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil/Gas Wells, Road Miles.

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.

Detected Contaminants

The Fort Collins-Loveland Water District and the Soldier Canyon Filter Plant routinely monitor 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 last 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION (SWAP) CITY OF FORT COLLINS CO0135291

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 GREGG STONECIPHER at 970-214-3514. 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.

General Information

Esta información es importante, si no puede leerla, pídale a alguien que la traduzca, por favor

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 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 that may come from a variety of sources, such as agricultural, urban stormwater 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 that limit 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."

"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 http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants.

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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare 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 or visit http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants.

Definitions of Terms Used In Report

Fort Collins - Loveland Water District - FCLWD ID#CO0135292
City of Fort Collins - FC ID# CO0135291 **Tri Districts/Soldier Canyon Filter Plant/TD, SCFP** - ID#CO0135718
City of Loveland/LVD-ID#C00135485
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
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 (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or unexpected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control micro-bialcontaminants.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one 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 one penny in $10,000.
PicoCuries per Liter (pCi/l): A measure of radioactivity in water.
Treatment Technique (TT): A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Average of Individual Samples: The typical value.
Range: The lowest value to the highest value.
Gross Alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN & U: This is the gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226 but excludes radon-222 and uranium.
Violation: A failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
Formal Enforcement Action: An escalated action taken by the State (due to the number and/or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance by a certain time, with an enforceable consequence if the schedule is not met.
Health-Based: A violation of either an MCL or TT.
Non-Health-Based: A violation that is not an MCL or TT.
Variance and Exemptions (V/E): Department permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.
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).
Sample Size (n): Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).
Not Applicable (N/A): Does not apply or is 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.

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name		***Monitoring Period***	***90th Percentile***	***Number of Samples***	***Unit of Measure***	***Action Level***	***Sample Sites Above Action Level***	***90th Percentile Action Level Exceedance***	***Typical Sources***
Copper	FCLWD	6/21/2023-7/20/2023	0.15	30	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits
Lead*	FCLWD	6/21/2023-7/20/2023	3	30	ppb	15	1	No	

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 the 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/MRDL Violation***	***MRDL***
Chlorine	FCLWD	December, 2023	Lowest Period Percentage samples meeting TT Requirement: 100%	0	70	No	4.0 ppm

Disinfection Byproducts (TTHMs, HAA5, and Chlorite) Sampled in the Distribution System										
Contaminant Name		***Year***	***Average of Individual Samples***	***Range of Individual Samples*** *(Lowest-Highest)*	***Number of Samples***	***Unit of Measure***	***MCL***	***MCLG***	***MCL Violation***	***Typical Sources***
Chlorite	FCLWD	2021	0.36	0.17-0.44	6	ppb	1	0.8	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
	FC	2023	0.26	0.16-0.33	12					
	SCFP	2023	0.33	0.29-0.45	12					
	LVD	2023	0.02	0-0.06	3					
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	FCLWD	2023	25.59	24.8-46	32	ppb	60	N/A	No	
Total Trihalomethames (TTHM)	FCLWD	2023	33.97	19.5-45.1	32	ppb	80	N/A	No	

****LEAD IN DRINKING WATER***

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than in other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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. 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or visit http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System						
Contaminant Name		***Sample Date***	***Level Found***	***TT Requirement***	***TT Violation***	***Typical Sources***
Turbidity	SCFP	Date/Month: Nov. 20,2023	Highest single measurement: 0.074 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
		Month: Met All 12 Months	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100%	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	No	
	FC	Date/Month: June 2023	Highest single measurement 0.21 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	
		Month: Met All 12 Months	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100%	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	No	
	LVD	Date/Month: March 2023	Highest single measurement 0.28 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	
		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	

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System										
Contaminant Name		***Year***	***Average***	***Range Low-High***	***Number of Samples***	***Unit of Measure***	***MCL***	***MCLG***	***MCL Violation***	***Typical Sources***
Barium	SCFP	2023	0.020	0.020 to 0.020	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge or drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
	LVD	2023	0.01	0.01 to 0.01	1	ppm	2	2	No	
	FC	2023	0.02	0.02 to 0.02	1	ppm	2	2	No	
Fluoride	SCFP	2023	0.60	0.60 to 0.60	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
	FC	2023	0.58	0.58 to 0.58	1	ppm	4	4	No	
	LVD	2023	0.66	0.66 to 0.66	1	ppm	4	4	No	
Nitrate	FC	2023	0.13	0.13 to 0.13	1	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewer; Erosion of natural deposits.
	LVD	2023	0.5	0.5 to 0.5	1	ppm	10	10	No	

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection By-Products Precursor) Percentage Removal Ratio of Raw & Finished Water									
Contaminant Name		***Year***	***Average of Individual Ratio samples***	***Range of Individual Ratio Samples (Lowest-Highest)***	***Number of Ratio Samples***	***Unit of Measure***	***TT Minimum Ration***	***TT Violation***	***Typical Sources***
Total Organic Carbon	SCFP	2023	1.19	1.00-1.39	12	Ratio	1	No	Naturally present in the environment
	FC	2023	1.22	1.02-1.46	12	Ratio	1	No	
	LVD	2023	1.44	1.03-1.62	8	Ratio	1	No	

Unregulated Contaminants Sampled In The Distribution System

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) (http://www.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.

Contaminants Sampled In The Distribution System					
Contaminant Name	***Year***	***Average***	***Range Low-High***	***Sample Size***	***Units of Measure***
BROMOCHLOROACETIC ACID	2018	1.07	0.401-1.61	4	ug/L
BROMODICHLOROACETIC ACID	2018	1.16	1.14-1.18	4	ug/L
DICHLOROACETIC ACID	2018	8.84	4.20-12.8	4	ug/L
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID	2018	16.43	15.5-17.4	4	ug/L
MANGANESE	2018	0.52	<0.400-1.03	2	ug/L

Secondary Contaminants**						
Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin/tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (ie. taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.						
Contaminant Name		**Year**	**Average**	**Range of Results**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of measure**
Sodium	SCFP	2023	8.6	8.6-8.6	1	ppm
	LVD	2023	15.2	15.2-15.2	1	ppm
	FC	2023	3.18	3.18-3.18	1	ppm

Radionuclides Samples at the Entry Point to the Distribution System										
Contaminant Name		**Year**	**Average**	**Range Low-High**	**Sample Size**	**Units of Measure**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**MCL Violation**	**Typical Sources**
Combined Radium	LVD	2020	1.4	1.4 To 1.4	1	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of Natural deposits

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, Backflow/Cross-Connection, and Formal Enforcement Actions

FORT COLLINS-LOVELAND WATER DISTRICT PWS ID CO0135292 had the following Violation.

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
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS – M611	4/11/2023 – 6/22/2023	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 OR we failed to notify the State Health Dept of a backflow contamination prevention devices or methods, AND/ event.

Additional Violation Information

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

The Fort Collins-Loveland Water District was issued a Tier 2 violation during our Sanitary Survey by CDPHE on March 13, 2023. The District had failed to get 5 privately owned backflow devices tested within 90 days of December 31, 2021. The issue was corrected April 2022. Notices were sent to customers May 2023 after the violation was issued.

CITY OF FORT COLLINS PWS ID CO0135291 had the following Violations.

Health-Based Violations

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
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS – M611	04/28/2023 - 04/28/2023	

Additional Violation Information

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

Fort Collins Utilities received a treatment technique violation in April of 2023. This is the same violation that customers were told about in a past notice, the Code of Colorado Regulations requires that it also be included in annual water quality reports. The violation was for having an inadequate backflow and cross connection control program because City of Fort Collins failed to complete the testing requirements for backflow prevention devices. This did not require customers to use alternate source and does not compromise the quality of water supplied.

What happened:

In 2021 there were 5 privately owned backflow devices that did not get tested within the required timeframe which put Fort Collins Utilities out of compliance. The 5 backflow devices met all testing requirements by December 2022. The violation was issued during a Sanitary Survey by CDPHE in April 2023 and notices were sent out to customers the following month.