

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

For Calendar year 2024



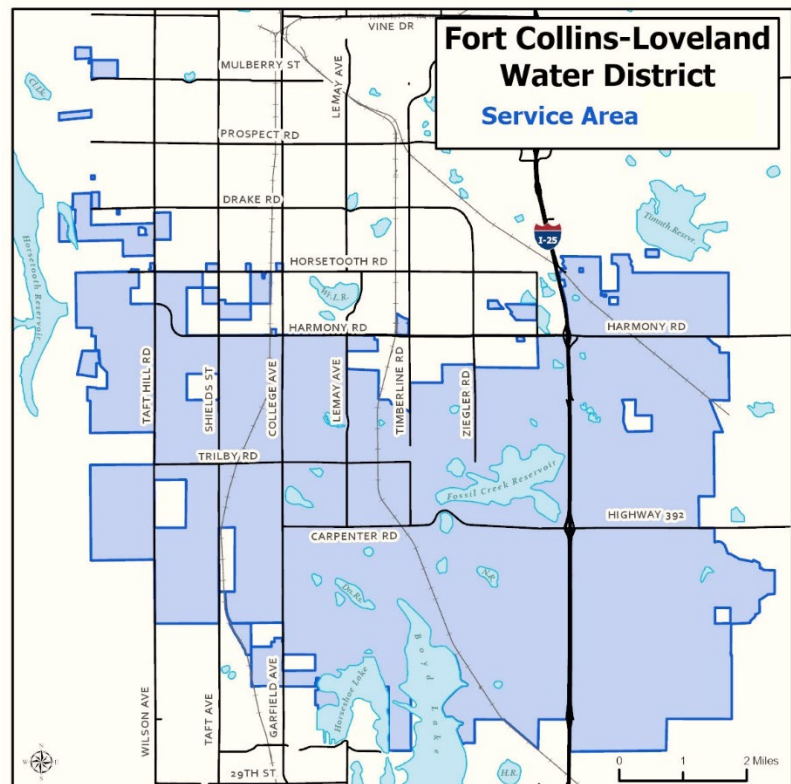
**FORT COLLINS • LOVELAND
WATER DISTRICT**

We're pleased to send you the District's water quality report for 2024. 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 349 in 2024. We do not anticipate any water restrictions in 2025.

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 2024, we met all state and federal health standards.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

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 Water District during emergencies. FCLWD 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 & NORTH WELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICT 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.colorado.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.

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
PURCHASED WATER CO0162553 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) North Weld County WD

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 CHAD BIRGENHEIER at 970—962-3715 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, 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 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 970-217-3514. 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, pídala 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 ($\mu\text{g/l}$): 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	Tap Sample Range Low-High	Number of Samples	Unit of Measure	Action Level	Sample Sites Above Action Level	90th Percentile Action Level Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	FCLWD	6/05/2024-6/07/2024	0.18	0.28-.306	30	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits
Lead*	FCLWD	6/05/2024-6/07/2024	1	0-8	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
Chlorine	FCLWD	December, 2024	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	2024	0.31	0.21-0.4	12					
	SCFP	2024	0.32	0.22-0.50	12					
	LVD	2023	0.02	0-0.06	3					
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	FCLWD	2024	27.14	17.4-36.8	32	ppb	60	N/A	No	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	FCLWD	2024	35.25	25.2-48.2	32	ppb	80	N/A	No	

***LEAD IN DRINKING WATER**

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), 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 in your home. Because lead levels may 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 only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from 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 pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact CHRIS PLETCHER at 970-226-3104. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at 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 VIC FEDERICO at 970-226-3104 ext. 124

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: April 4 2024	Highest single measurement: 0.067 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: May 2024	Highest single measurement 0.13 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	
	LVD	Date/Month: Feb 2024	Highest single measurement 0.507 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	
		Month: Dec	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 99.43%	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	2024	0.014	0.014 to 0.014	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	2024	0.02	0.01 to 0.02	4	ppm	2	2	No	
Fluoride	SCFP	2024	0.70	0.70 to 0.70	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
	FC	2024	0.6	0.54 to 0.71	23	ppm	4	4	No	
	LVD	2023	0.66	0.66 to 0.66	1	ppm	4	4	No	
Nitrate	FC	2024	0.09	ND to 0.18	13	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewer; Erosion of natural deposits.
	LVD	2024	0.3	0.3 to 0.3	1	ppm	10	10	No	
	SCFP	2024	0.73	0.00 To 2.00	3	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	2024	1.20	1.06-1.35	12	Ratio	1	No	Naturally present in the environment
	FC	2024	1.33	1.12-1.47	12	Ratio	1	No	
	LVD	2024	1.57	1.32-1.73	4	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.

FORT COLLINS-LOVELAND WD CO0135292 NONE DETECTED 2024

NORTH WELD COUNTY WD CO0162553

Contaminants Sampled In The Distribution System					
Contaminant Name	Year	Location	Range Low-High	Average	Units of Measure
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2024	Soldier Canyon Connection	<0.0010-0.0014	<0.0011	ug/L
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2024	Greeley Connection	<0.0010-0.0013	<0.0011	ug/L
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2024	Greeley Connection	<0.0010-0.0023	<0.0013	ug/L

Secondary Contaminants**						
Secondary standards are <u>non-enforceable</u> 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	2024	11.1	11.1-11.1	1	ppm
	LVD	2023	15.2	15.2-15.2	1	ppm
	FC	2024	3.48	2.76-4.12	13	ppm
PERFLUOROBUTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFBS)	LVD	2024	0.1	0 to 0.41	4	N/A
PERFLUOROCTANOIC ACID (PFOA)	LVD	2024	0.13	0 to 0.5	4	N/A

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, and Formal Enforcement Actions

FORT COLLINS-LOVELAND WATER DISTRICT PWS ID CO0135292

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions

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

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. We reported the sample result after the due date.		
Name	Description	Time Period
TURBIDITY	FAILURE TO MONITORAND/OR REPORT	07/01/2024-07/31/2024
CHLORINE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	07/01/2024-07/31/2024
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.		
What Happened. Steps to prevent reoccurrence: Monitoring of turbidity and chlorine happens multiple times daily, and the results are submitted to the Colorado Dept of Public Health and Environment monthly. The report is due by the 10 th of the following month. The July 2024 report was submitted on Aug 12, 2024, 2 days after the deadline. Internal processes were evaluated and improved to ensure this does not happen again. For questions, please reach out to Gregg Stonecipher 970-221-6692		