



**Central Weld County  
Water District  
2026 Drinking Water  
Quality Report**

*Covering data for  
Calendar Year 2025*

*Consumer Confidence Report  
PWSID CO0162122*

# CENTRAL WELD CNTY WD 2026 Drinking Water Quality Report

## Covering Data For Calendar Year 2025

*Public Water System ID: CO0162122*

Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact STAN LINKER at 970-352-1284 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.**

### General Information

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 [epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water](https://www.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 of 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).

### Contaminant Information

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 from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants:** 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water 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 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.

## 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 STAN LINKER at 970-352-1284. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](https://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 STAN LINKER at 970-352-1284.

## Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

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](https://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 STAN LINKER at 970-352-1284. 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 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.

## Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
MASTER METER CONNECTION 402 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) BERTHOUD MASTER METER CONNECTION (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) LEFT HAND MASTER METER COUNTY RD 12 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) LEFT HAND MASTER METER COUNTY RD 6 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PUR CARTER LAKE 135476 SW (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) MASTER METER CONNECTION 401 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	There is no SWAP report, please contact STAN LINKER at 970-352-1284 with questions regarding potential sources of contamination.
Carter Lake Water Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
Purchased Water from Carter Lake CO0135476 (Surface Water-Intake) Carter Lake (Surface Water-Intake) Dry Creek Reservoir (Surface Water-Reservoir)	EPA Hazardous Waste Generators, Sites: EPA Chemical Inventory/Storage, EPA Toxic Release Inventory, Permitted Wastewater Discharge, Aboveground, Underground & Leaking Storage Tank, Solid Waste, Existing/Abandoned Mine. Other Facilities: Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Rec Grasses, ROW Crops, Fallow, Small Grains, Pasture/Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil/Gas Wells, Road Miles

## Terms and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Health-Based** – A violation of either a MCL or TT.
- **Non-Health-Based** – A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- **Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

- **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 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 action taken by the State (due 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.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
- **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 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA) and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).
- **Average (x-bar)** – Typical value.
- **Range (R)** – Lowest value to the highest value.
- **Sample Size (n)** – Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).
- **Parts per million = Milligrams per liter (ppm = mg/L)** – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion = Micrograms per liter (ppb = ug/L)** – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** - Does not apply or 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.

### Detected Contaminants

CENTRAL WELD CNTY WD 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, 2025 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. The Average Total Hardness = 33 mg/L (less than 60 mg/L is considered soft)

**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.

**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, 2025	<b>Lowest period</b> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	9	No	4.0 ppm

**Microorganism Contaminants Sampled in the Distribution System**

Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
E. coli		1	Routine and a Repeat Sample are Total Coliform Positive, and One is also Fecal Positive/E.Coli Positive		No	Human and animal fecal waste

**Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System**

Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	33.42	26.01 to 43.8	8	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	35.03	24.84 to 48.2	8	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

**Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System**

Contaminant Name	Time Period	Tap Sample Range Low-High	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	8/26/2025 to 8/27/2025	0.018 to 0.374	0.26	32	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	8/26/2025 to 8/27/2025	0 to 9.0	2	32	ppm	15	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**No Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions**

**Unregulated Contaminants\*\*\***

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) ([epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod](http://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.

\*\*\*More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: [drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR](http://drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR). Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: [epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule](http://epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule) or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or [epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water](http://epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water).

**Detected Contaminants at Carter Lake Filter Plant:**

The Carter Lake Filter Plant routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025 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 re-ported 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.

**Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System**

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Barium	2023	0.01	0.01 to 0.01	2	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2022	0.59	0.54 to 0.65	2	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2024	0.09	0.00 to 1.2	2	Ppm	10	10	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

**Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Treatment Plants**

Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Detected	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity	Dec	Highest single measurement 0.18 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Dec	Lowest monthly percentage of sample meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100%	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.1 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

**Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System**

**Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System**

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Chlorite	2025	0.27	0.23 to 0.33	12	ppb	1.0	.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

**Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System**

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low-High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCGL	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Combined Radium	2025	0.2	0-0.4	2	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

**Secondary Contaminants\*\* Sampled by Carter Lake Filter Plant**

\*\*Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin, or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2023	8.84	8.76 to 8.93	2	ppm	N/A

**Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions**

Non-Health-Based Violations – These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there had been, they would have notified you immediately. They missed collecting a sample, they reported the sample result after the due date, or they did not complete a report/notice by the required date.

Name	Description	Time Period	Describe steps taken to resolve and resolution date
Lead & Copper Rule	Failure to inform homeowner of lead results	01/01/2025-01/08/2025	Central Weld County Water District and Little Thompson Water District, the two consecutive systems served by the Carter Lake Filter Plant, completed the required lead and copper sampling and notified their customers of the results in Sept and Oct 2024 within the required timeframe. The violation occurred because the Carter Lake Filter Plant submitted certification to the State confirming that the required notifications were completed after the reporting deadline. The certification was submitted to the State Jan.8, 2025. Procedures have been reviewed to ensure certification of future lead and copper notifications are submitted within the required timeframe. The issue was resolved on Jan. 8, 2025.

**Significant Deficiencies**

A situation, practice, or condition that may potentially result in drinking water quality that poses an unacceptable risk to public health and welfare and/or may potentially introduce contamination into the drinking water.

Date Identified	Deficiency Description	Steps Taken to Correct	Completion Date
12/10/2025	F310-Storage Condition; the condition of the storage structure may allow potential sources of contamination to enter the tank	During routine finished water storage tank inspections on April 30, 2025 and Oct. 14, 2025, staff were unable to open the access hatch on the East 5MG finished water storage tank because the hatch had seized closed. This prevented the inspection of the hatch gasket and interior hatch condition. A contractor evaluated the hatch on Dec. 9, 2025 and confirmed that the hatch assembly would need to be replaced. As of March 23, 2026, the hatch and seal have been replaced with new components resolving the deficiency.	Resolved March 23, 2026

**VOC's and SOC's (sampled by Carter Lake Filter Plant)**

The 21 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) tested for in 2024 were all below detection limits.  
The 32 Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC's) tested for in 2023 were all below detection limits.

**GET TAPPED IN:**

**TRACK YOUR WATER USAGE**

EyeOn Water and WaterScope are free web and mobile apps to track your water consumption. Please contact the office to verify if you have a Beacon or Metron meter and set up your account today.

**UPDATES, OUTAGES, INFORMATION**

Please continue to check our website at [cwcwd.com](http://cwcwd.com) and our Facebook page for updates, outages, and notifications. We will always try to update important information first on these sites.

**RATES 2026**

The District reserves the right at any time to change the rates and fees of the District as allowed by law through a public rate hearing. The District has begun an extensive analysis of all of its current rates and what rates will be determined going forward. There will be a rate hearing in 2026 to determine rates for the 2026-27 water year.

**DRY CREEK AND CARTER LAKE BLENDING**

Central Weld County Water District (CWCWD) and Little Thompson Water District (LTWD) will continue the blending this year of our alternate water source, Dry Creek Reservoir, with our primary water source from Carter Lake Reservoir at the water treatment plant. This will be done at a 10% dilution rate.

**TERMINATIONS & RESTORATIONS:**

Please remember, owners are ultimately responsible for payment of their account and remain responsible even when tenant occupied. The District will not seek collection for final payment from any previous tenant. If an account becomes past due, both tenant and owner will receive a past due notice. Water is subject to shut off and applicable restoration fees will be applied. All fees in arrears must be paid before water service can be restored.

In accordance with Colorado law, all unpaid fees and penalties or charges shall constitute a perpetual lien against the property served and any such lien may be foreclosed in the same manner as provided by the laws of the State of Colorado for the foreclosure of mechanics' liens. This does not waive any owner's responsibility for payment. Please call the office if payment arrangements are needed. A terminated account must be paid in full, including restoration fees, before 3pm for same day restoration. It is your responsibility to notify the office if an online payment is made as these payments are not updated until the next business day. The website [www.cwcwd.com](http://www.cwcwd.com) is used for updates or to list additional information. The website can be accessed through your mobile device for quick updates or to pay your bill.



Protecting your water supply from contamination ®

(847) 742-2296 ph (847) 214-9696 fax

[www.AquaBackflow.com](http://www.AquaBackflow.com)  
[www.TrackMyBackflow.com](http://www.TrackMyBackflow.com)

## LOCAL NEWS BRIEF

### Cross Connection Control (Backflow Prevention) Notice:

LAWN SPRINKLERS - Federal, state, and local regulations require every municipal water supplier to develop, implement, and maintain a comprehensive Cross Connection Control (backflow) program designed to safeguard the public water supply.

### Lawn sprinkler systems have backflow preventers on them, and they will be starting up soon.

Codes require backflow preventers to be tested after installation, annually, after re-installation, after relocation, and after repairs. After your test, testers must submit the results into [TrackMyBackflow.com](http://TrackMyBackflow.com) within 15 days to stay compliant with regulations.

### What are backflow preventers?

Water normally flows in one direction, although under certain circumstances, it can flow in the opposite direction, or “backflow.” When backflow occurs, water runs backward through the water system. This could potentially introduce contaminants like bacteria, pesticides, and chemicals into your clean drinking water. Backflow can occur when water pressure changes, like during a water main break or when firefighters use hydrants.

Backflow preventers are the property of the water customer, and the responsibility lies with the customer for required annual testing and maintenance. The water customer must contract with a certified tester to perform the required tests and any necessary repairs. Most plumbing contractors and/or irrigation firms are certified to test backflow preventers. Please realize that there are costs associated with testing and maintaining backflow preventers.

Backflow preventers may be found at any number of locations on your water systems. Typically, commercial & industrial customers will have backflow preventers just after the water meter and on wet fire protection systems. Lawn irrigation systems or other water connections throughout their facilities may also have or require backflow protection.

Residential backflow preventers may be found on lawn irrigation systems, wet fire protection systems, hot water heating (boiler) systems, swimming pool fills, water features, etc. Backflow preventers may also be found or required if there is another water source on the site such as a well, pond, river, etc.

Aqua Backflow has been hired by CWCWD to assist with administering the backflow program. If you have or require backflow protection, you may be notified by them for compliance (testing, repairs, installations, inspections, or surveys). They can be reached at 847-742-2296 if you have questions. Aqua Backflow **does not** test, install, or repair backflow preventers.

Remember that Cross Connection Control programs are designed to safeguard public health. We ask for your cooperation with our program, its enforcement, and any requests for information that come from Aqua Backflow or CWCWD staff.

Cross Connection Control & FOG Management Services for Municipal and Private Utilities

## WATER AWARENESS

### Water Shortage Update

You may have seen news about drought and low water levels at Lake Mead and Lake Powell on the Colorado River. Our water comes from the Colorado River Basin, so we pay close attention to conditions across the region. Even though much of Colorado and the West remain in a long-term drought, our District is not currently facing a water shortage. There are no watering restrictions in effect right now, and residents may continue normal water use, including lawn watering. We do ask everyone to use water wisely to help protect our supply for the future.

### Regional Water Conditions

The Colorado River Basin has been in a long drought for many years. That drought has lowered water levels in major reservoirs, including Lake Powell and Lake Mead. Reservoir levels can go up or down each year depending on snowfall, spring runoff, heat, and how much water is used across the region.

### Colorado Water Supply Context

Colorado's water supply depends heavily on mountain snowpack. In 2026, snowpack is below normal in many areas, which can mean less runoff into rivers and reservoirs. Snowpack can change a lot from year to year. A wet year can help, while several dry years in a row can put more strain on the system. Long-term trends suggest we should expect more ups and downs in water conditions over time.

### What This Means Locally

We are closely monitoring snowpack, runoff forecasts, and reservoir conditions. We plan ahead and will share updates if anything changes.

### Conservation & Responsible Water Use

Restrictions are not needed right now, but saving water is still important. Small steps by many households help reduce waste and protect our water supply. Please consider:

Avoiding overwatering and runoff	Fixing leaks as soon as they are noticed
Turning off water when it is not needed	Using efficient irrigation practices outdoors
Using water-efficient fixtures and appliances indoor when possible	Watering lawns during the early morning or evening hours when less water is lost to evaporation

### Looking Ahead

Water conditions can change from year to year based on weather, snowpack, and reservoir levels. We will keep monitoring the situation and planning to maintain a reliable supply. There are no restrictions at this time, and we appreciate your help using water wisely.

***Our goal is to encourage smart, responsible water use rather than impose restrictions when they are not necessary.***

**USE WATER WISELY**

# CARTER LAKE FILTER PLANT 2026 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data For Calendar Year 2025

*Public Water System ID:* CO0135476

**Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.**

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact RICHARD H WHITTET II at 970-532-3624 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality.

## General Information

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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 of 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).

## Contaminant Information

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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 RICHARD H WHITTET II at 970-532-3624. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](https://www.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 RICHARD H WHITTET II at 970-532-3624.

## Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

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](http://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 RICHARD H WHITTET II at 970-532-3624. 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 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. Our groundwater drinking water sources, if any, are located in LARIMER county near our water system.

## Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
<p>DRY CREEK RESERVOIR (Surface Water-Reservoir)                      CARTER LAKE (Surface Water-Intake)</p>	<p>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, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, Fallow, Small Grains, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells, Road Miles</p>

## Terms and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

- **Health-Based** – A violation of either a MCL or TT.
- **Non-Health-Based** – A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- **Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **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 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 action taken by the State (due 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.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
- **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 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA) and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).
- **Average (x-bar)** – Typical value.
- **Range (R)** – Lowest value to the highest value.
- **Sample Size (n)** – Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).
- **Parts per million = Milligrams per liter (ppm = mg/L)** – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion = Micrograms per liter (ppb = ug/L)** – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** - Does not apply or 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.

## Detected Contaminants

CARTER LAKE FILTER PLANT 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, 2025 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.

**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.

## Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Time Period	Tap Sample Range Low - High	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	08/26/2025 to 08/27/2025	0.018 to 0.374	0.26	32	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	08/26/2025 to 08/27/2025	0 to 9.0	2	32	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Chlorite	2025	0.27	0.23 to 0.33	12	ppm	1.0	.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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

Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity	Date/Month: Dec	Highest single measurement: 0.18 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff

Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity	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 0.1 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

**Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System**

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Combined Radium	2025	0.2	0 to 0.4	2	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

**Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System**

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Barium	2023	0.01	0.01 to 0.01	2	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2022	0.59	0.54 to 0.65	2	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
									fertilizer and aluminum factories

### Secondary Contaminants

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin, or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2023	8.84	8.76 to 8.93	2	ppm	N/A

### Violations and Significant Deficiencies

#### 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 missed collecting a sample (water quality is unknown), we reported the sample result after the due date, or we did not complete a report/notice by the required date. 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, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Name	Description	Time Period	Describe the steps taken to resolve and the anticipated resolution date:
LEAD & COPPER RULE	FAILURE TO INFORM HOMEOWNER OF LEAD RESULTS	01/01/2025 - 01/08/2025	Central Weld County Water District and Little Thompson Water District, the two consecutive systems served by the Carter Lake Filter Plant, completed the required lead and copper sampling and notified their customers of the results in September and October 2024 within the required timeframe. The violation occurred because the Carter Lake Filter Plant submitted certification to the State confirming that the required notifications were completed after the reporting deadline. The certification was submitted to the State on January 8, 2025. Procedures have been reviewed to ensure certification of future lead and copper notifications is submitted within the required timeframe. The issue was resolved on January 8, 2025.

**Significant Deficiencies**

A situation, practice, or condition that may potentially result in drinking water quality that poses an unacceptable risk to public health and welfare and/or may potentially introduce contamination into the drinking water.

Date Identified	Deficiency Description	Deficiency Explanation and Steps Taken or Will Take to Correct	Estimated Completion Date
12/10/2025	F310 - STORAGE CONDITION; The condition of the storage structure may allow potential sources of contamination to enter the tank.;	During routine finished water storage tank inspections on April 30, 2025 and October 14, 2025, staff were unable to open the access hatch on the East SMG	Resolved on March 23, 2026

Date Identified	Deficiency Description	Deficiency Explanation and Steps Taken or Will Take to Correct	Estimated Completion Date
		<p>finished water storage tank because the hatch had seized closed. This prevented inspection of the hatch gasket and interior hatch condition. A contractor evaluated the hatch on December 9, 2025 and confirmed that the hatch assembly would need to be replaced. As of March 23, 2026, the hatch and seal have been replaced with new components resolving the deficiency.</p>	

Central Weld County  
Water District  
2235 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue  
Greeley, CO 80631