

2020 City of Boulder

Drinking Water Quality Report

The City of Boulder 2020 Drinking Water Quality Report summarizes water quality testing results from the 2019 calendar year. The city's goal is to provide customers with safe and high-quality drinking water.

Esta es información importante. Si no la puede leer, necesita que alguien se la traduzca.

LEARN MORE ABOUT BOULDER'S WATER

If you have any questions about this report, please contact the city's Drinking Water Program at 303-413-7400 or the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment at 303-692-3500. For more information about Boulder's water, visit bouldercolorado.gov/water/drinking-water-quality or submit a question to inquireboulder.com.

The City of Boulder's Water Resources Advisory Board meetings are additional opportunities for the public to learn about drinking water. Board meetings are usually held the third Monday of each month at 6 p.m. in the city's Municipal Services Center at 5050 Pearl Street unless otherwise posted. For more information about the board, call 303-413-3208 or visit bouldercolorado.gov/boards-commissions.

The City of Boulder continues to monitor the coronavirus outbreak. The city's standard drinking water treatment methods ensure a complete disinfection process, with no threat of drinking water becoming a source of the virus. For more information on the city's response to COVID-19, please visit bouldercolorado.gov/coronavirus.

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CITY OF BOULDER WATER SOURCES

The City of Boulder is fortunate to have several high-quality sources of drinking water: Barker Reservoir, North Boulder Creek, and Boulder Reservoir and Carter Lake (see page 4 for information on the new Carter Lake Pipeline). Water used at your home or business may come from any of these sources, depending on the season or availability. Source water protection has long been recognized as a necessary and often cost-effective component of providing clean, safe drinking water. The city closely monitors activities that could affect source water and impact drinking water. The city's Source Water Protection Plan is available at bouldercolorado.gov/water/water-supply-and-planning or on request by calling the Drinking Water Program at 303-413-7400. The protection plan identifies potential contaminant sources that could occur, but it does not mean they do occur.

Overall Estimated Susceptibility	Potential Contaminant Sources
High	Stormwater, Floods, Backcountry Recreation, Wildland Fire, Roads, Wildlife, Mining
Moderate	Agriculture, Septic Systems, Atmospheric Deposition, Aquatic Nuisance Species, Hazardous Waste – Illegal Dumping, Residential Practices, Storage Tanks, Wastewater Treatment Discharges, Pesticide Applications, Oil and Gas Development
Low	Business Practices, Hazardous Waste – Permitted, Recreation – Aquatic

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT DRINKING WATER

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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, have HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek drinking water advice from their health care providers. To receive a copy of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of 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 humans. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:



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 stormwater runoff and septic systems.



Inorganic Contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.



Pesticides & Herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.



Radioactive Contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Microbial Contaminants such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the CDPHE prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

WATER QUALITY DATA TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

- AL Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- LRAA Locational Running Annual Average:** The average of sample results for samples collected at a particular monitoring location during the most recent four calendar quarters.
- MCL Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.
- MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:** 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.
- MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- NE Not Established**
- NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units**
- ppb Parts Per Billion**, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$)
- ppm Parts Per Million**, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- RAA Running Annual Average:** An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months or previous four quarters.
- TT Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

How Do You Protect & Conserve Water?

Learn about events, tips and ways you can help protect our streams: keepitcleanpartnership.org

Learn about ways you can save water and money with water conservation: bouldersaveswater.net

DRINKING WATER QUALITY DATA

The City of Boulder routinely monitors for constituents in drinking water according to federal and state laws. The data presented in this report are the result of monitoring for the period of Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2019, or from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations. The CDPHE does not require the City of Boulder to monitor all constituents each year because the concentrations of some constituents are not expected to vary significantly from year to year or because the City of Boulder's system is not considered vulnerable to that type of constituent. Therefore, some of the data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

Constituents Detected

Constituent	Units	MCL	MCLG	Result	Violation (Yes / No)	Sample Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.010 average 0.007 - 0.012 range	No	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.81 average 0.22 - 1.32 range	No	At least 120 samples per month in 2019	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.36 average 0.11 - 1.92 range	No	Daily 2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Sodium (not regulated)	ppm	NE	NE	4.0 average 2.9 - 5.0 range	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria	Absent or Present	No more than 5% of at least 120 samples can be positive	0	0.81% (1 sample) of 124 samples were positive	No	October 2019	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	Absent or Present	0	0	Present	No*	October 2019	Human and animal fecal waste

Constituent	Units	TT Requirement	Result	Violation (Yes / No)	Sample Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Turbidity	NTU	Not to exceed 1 NTU for any single measurement	Highest single measurement: 0.30 0.01 - 0.30 range	No	Daily 2019	Soil Runoff
	NTU	At least 95% of month's samples must be ≤ 0.3 NTU	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT standard: 100%	No	Monthly 2019	
Chlorine	ppm	At least 95% of month's samples must be at least 0.2 ppm	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT standard: 100%	No	Monthly 2019	Water additive used to control microbes

Constituent	Units	AL	90th Percentile	Number of Sites over AL	Violation (Yes / No)	Sample Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.21	0	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	15	1.6	0	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Constituent	Units	MCL	MCLG	Average	Range of All Samples	Highest LRAA	Violation** (Yes / No)	Sample Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NE	24.6	14.4 - 43.0	27.7	No	Quarterly 2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NE	26.5	13.3 - 40.9	33.4	No	Quarterly 2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

* Although E. coli was detected in a single sample, total coliform bacteria and E. coli were Absent in all required repeat samples, so it is not a violation.

**Compliance based on LRAA

Disinfection By Product Precursor - Total Organic Carbon Removal Ratio

Water Treatment Plant	Compliance Factor (minimum RAA)	RAA	Violation (Yes / No)	Sample Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Betasso Water Treatment Plant	1.0	1.48	No	2019	Naturally present in the environment
Boulder Reservoir Water Treatment Plant	1.0	1.23	No	2019	Naturally present in the environment

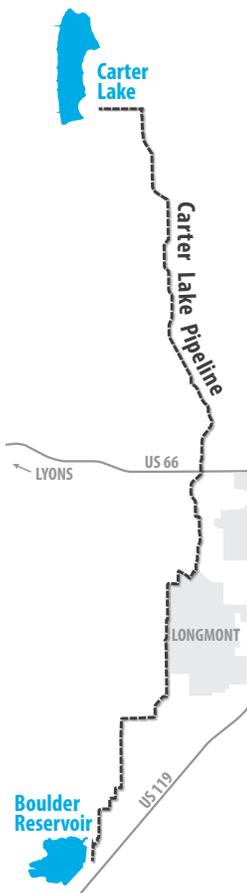
LEAD TESTING INFORMATION

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Boulder is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in private plumbing components. Boulder implements a Corrosion Control Program that treats tap water to make it less corrosive and reduce lead exposure from home plumbing.

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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at tinyurl.com/EPASafeDrinkingWater and at bouldercolorado.gov/water/lead-in-water.

THE CARTER LAKE PIPELINE PROJECT ONLINE SPRING 2020



The Carter Lake Pipeline (also known as the Southern Water Supply Project II or SWSP II) construction is nearing completion, and this spring the city's Boulder Reservoir Water Treatment Plant will begin treating water year-round from the 20-mile long buried steel pipeline that will deliver water from Carter Lake Reservoir.

Construction began in fall 2018, and the pipeline will change how water is delivered to the treatment plant from an existing seasonally-operated open canal system and will significantly improve the resilience, sustainability and security of the City of Boulder's water supply as well as provide enhancements to public health.



Final pipe installation along the Carter Lake Pipeline.

Resilience

On average, about a third of Boulder's annual water supply is treated at the Boulder Reservoir Water Treatment Plant. The Carter Lake Pipeline will reduce the potential for water supply interruptions during floods, wildfires, system failures and other disasters and increase the likelihood that one of the city's three water sources is always available.

Sustainability

By preventing contaminants from entering the water, the Carter Lake Pipeline will reduce energy and chemical consumption and costs associated with drinking water delivery and treatment.

Public Health & Water Quality

The Carter Lake Pipeline will help preserve the high quality of the water as it travels to the Boulder Reservoir Treatment Plant by preventing natural and man-made contaminants from entering the water.

Security

The pipeline will protect the water supply from intentional or accidental contamination risks.

The city invested \$40 million in the pipeline. The \$44 million total project cost was appropriated among participants based on overall capacity owned. The Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District (Northern Water) is managing the project on behalf of the participants: City of Boulder, Left Hand Water District, Town of Berthoud, and Longs Peak Water District.

More information about the Carter Lake Pipeline is available at bouldercolorado.gov/water/carter-lake-pipeline. If you have questions about the project, please contact staff at inquireboulder.com.

Digital copies of this report can be found by visiting bouldercolorado.gov/water/water-report. Federal regulations require that this report be distributed to all City of Boulder water customers. The city no longer mails printed copies of the report to all customers, but if you wish to request a printed copy or if you have any questions about this report, please contact the Drinking Water Program at 303-413-7400 or via inquireboulder.com.

