

2026 ANNUAL

WATER QUALITY REPORT



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

Water Analysis Performed in 2025

**Public Water System
ID CO0101115**

INTRODUCTION

We are please to present to you this year's water quality report. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable water supply of drinking water.

Please contact John Winterton, Jason Hensel, or Sarah Borgers with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality.

Through hard work and dedication, state licensed operators ensure your drinking water meet all state and federal drinking water standards.

Laboratory staff performs over 70,000 tests each year. The lab is state-certified for 13 drinking water quality parameters. 30 different methods are run ranging from simple field measurements to complex organic analyses to ensure safe and reliable drinking water is served to our residents.



IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

CONTACT INFORMATION

John Winterton, *Laboratory Supervisor*
303.450.4074

Jason Hensel, *Utilities Manager*
303.450.4050

Sarah Borgers, *Director of Public Works*
303.450.4005

Water/Sewer Line Issues
303.280.7803

After Hour Water/Sewer Line Issues
303.451.1289

Pay Your Water Bill
303.450.8700



STAGE 2: DROUGHT RESTRICTIONS

Mandatory water restrictions went into effect May 1, 2026.

Residents are asked to limit their water use.

OUTDOOR WATERING RESTRICTION SCHEDULE

- Odd Numbered Addresses—Wednesday/Saturday
- Even Numbered Addresses—Thursday/Sunday
- Multi-Family & Commercial—Tuesday/Friday
- Water only between 6pm—10am
- Trees, flowers and vegetable gardens can be watered any time using drip irrigation or a hose with a shut-off nozzle.

Water use surcharges are in effect!

Residential surcharges are \$2.00/per 1,000 gallons over 18,000 gallons monthly.

WATER CONSERVATION

USING YOUR WATER WISELY

Easy to implement conservation methods:

- ♦ Water your lawn only two days per week. Your lawn will use water more efficiently, develop deeper roots, and become more tolerant to dry conditions.
- ♦ Watering your lawn between 6 p.m. and 10 a.m. will assist in water evaporation prevention.
- ♦ Break watering time into 2-3 shorter cycles, allowing water to soak deeper into the soil between cycles.
- ♦ Regularly check your pipes, hoses, valves and faucets for leaks.
- ♦ When washing our vehicles use a soap bucket and a shut-off nozzle on the hose to save water when not actively in use.
- ♦ Use a broom to clean sidewalks, garages, patios and driveways instead of a hose.
- ♦ Use drought tolerant plants and grasses in your landscaping.
- ♦ Mulch your garden to reduce evaporation.
- ♦ Set your lawn mower one notch higher. Longer grass means less evaporation.

Need more information on water rebates or conservation?

Visit northglenn.org

DROUGHT VARIANCE PERMITS

Permits for variances are available. Visit www.northglenn.org/drought for more information.

Drought Information Links

[Drought Mitigation & Response Plan](#)

[U.S. Drought Monitor](#)

[Rebates & Conservation Programs](#)

[How to Conserve Water](#)

CONTACT INFORMATION

Drought Hotline

303.280.7863

Water Conservation Program

conserveh20@northglenn.org

REPORT WASTE OF WATER VIOLATION 303.450.4070

Pam Acre, Stormwater Coordinator

303.254.7613

stormwater@northglenn.org

REPORT ILLEGAL STORMWATER DUMPING 303.280.7876



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 stormwater 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 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: include 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulation 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 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 within 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 or galvanized service requiring replacement, 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 **John Winterton, Laboratory Supervisor** at 303.450.4074.

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 all water source lines in our service area to classify the material. A service line is an 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 in your service line, contact Sarah Borgers, *Director of Public Works* at 303.450.4005.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment may have provided us with a Source Water Protection Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit wqcdcompliance.com/ccr. Search the table using our system name or ID, or by contacting John Winterton at 303.450.4074.

The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation or potential contamination that **could** occur. It **does not** mean that the contaminant **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 our water quality results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan.

Potential sources of contamination in our source water are listed below. Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions please contact the Drinking Water Quality Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality of water we deliver to you daily.

Visit Northglenn.org/government/attend_a_public_meeting.php to view **Council Meeting** dates, time, and agendas or speak with your ward council member.

OUR WATER SOURCES

Your water supply originates as runoff from snowmelt and rain in the Clear Creek Watershed. Travels down Clear Creek then through a network of canals and ditches to Standley Lake where it is stored until treated. Water Quality is monitored at each stage of the journey from Clear Creek to Standley Lake.

Drinking water sources are susceptible to contamination from a wide variety of natural and human-made origins. Improperly disposing of chemicals, animal wastes, pesticides, human wastes, wastes injected deep underground and naturally occurring substances can all contaminate drinking water.

SOURCES (Water Type—Source Type)	POTENTIAL SOURCE (S) OF CONTAMINATION
STANDLEY LAKE (Surface Water-Intake)	EPA Superfund Sites, EPA Abandoned Contaminated Sites, 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, High Intensity Residential, Urban Recreation Grasses, Quarries, Strip Mines, Gravel Pits, Row Crops, Fallow, Pasture/Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil/Gas Wells, Road Miles

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

The City of Northglenn 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.

Note: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last five years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, then no contaminants were detected.

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	12/2025	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	51	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Lead and Copper Individual Results

Contaminant Name	Time Period	Tap Sample Range Low—High	90th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90th Percentile AL Exceed-	Typical Sources
Copper	06/02/2025 to 09/23/2025	0.024 to 0.13	0.1	30	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	06/02/2025 to 09/23/2025	0 to 3.3	1.7	30	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

QUESTIONS? Contact 303.450.4074



DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (CONTINUED)

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	12.7	< 2 to 15.8	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	By product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	43.7	31.8 to 57.1	16	ppb	80	N/A	No	By product of drinking water disinfection

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor)

Removal Ration of Raw and Finished

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low-High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	TT Minimum	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2025	1.05	1 to 1.47	12	Ratio	1.00	No	Naturally present in the environment

* If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.

Summary of Turbidity Sampled at Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Sample Month	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity	Jan	Highest Single Measurement: 0.123 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any Single Unit	NO	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Dec.	Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting TT Requirement for our Technology: 100%	In any month, at least 95% of the samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	NO	Soil Runoff

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at 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	0.05	0.05 to 0.06	2	ppm	2	2	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2024	0.49	0.49 to 0.49	1	ppm	4	4	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (CONTINUED)

Secondary Contaminants**

**Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as 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	30	30 to 30	2	ppm	N/A

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

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) 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.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low-High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure
Lithium	2024-2025	18.3	16.19.8	4	ppb
Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are widely used, long lasting chemicals which breakdown very slowly over time.	2024-2025	Below Detection Limit		4	ppt
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) belongs to the PFAS group and is an organic, human-made compound were used in commercial products as surface treatments for soil and stain resistance of textiles, paper, and metals, and was also used in	2024-2025	Below Detection Limit		4	ppt

***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. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: 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.

Violations, Deficiencies, Enforcement

2025

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions

QUESTIONS? Contact 303.450.4074



Terms, Abbreviations & Symbols

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.

Average (x-bar) Calculated central value of a set of numbers.

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).

Distribution System (DS)

The series of pipes the city maintains that deliver finished drinking water to our residents and businesses.

Entry Point to the Distribution System (EPTDS)

Point at the water treatment facility that treatment is complete (finished), but prior to being pumped out to the system.

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.

Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation)

Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.

Health-Based (No Abbreviation)

A violation of either an MCL or TT.

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.

Location Running Annual Average (LRAA)

The average of results for samples collected at a particular location during the most recent four calendar quarters.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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 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 microbiological contaminants.

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.

Not Applicable (N/A) Does not apply or not available.

Non-Health-Based (No Abbreviation)

A violation that is not MCL or TT.

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)

Measure of the radioactivity in water.

Range (R) Lowest value to the highest value.

Running Annual Average (RAA)

An average of monitoring results for the previous twelve calendar months or previous four quarters.

Sample Size (n)

Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variance and Exemptions (V/E)

Department of Public Health & Environment permission not to meet an MCL or treatment technical technique under certain conditions.

Violation (No Abbreviation)

Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTION

What is the hardness of Northglenn's water?

Total hardness in drinking water is caused by calcium and magnesium carbonate, which occur naturally in our water source. When high levels of these two minerals are present in the water supply, build-up of mineral deposits or scaling can occur. A level of 75 mg/L or less of these minerals is considered "soft" water, while a level of 300 mg/L or more is considered "very hard" water. In the distribution system, Northglenn's average level of total hardness in 2019 was 120 mg/L (or 7.01 grains per gallon), which falls within the moderate range.

How much sodium is in water?

At this time, sodium is not a regulated contaminant in drinking water. The EPA recognizes that high levels of salt are associated with hypertension, but that sodium levels in drinking water are usually low and unlikely to contribute to adverse health effects. Most Americans consume between 4000-6000 mg of sodium a day from their diet.

In a study conducted by the EPA, 75% of the water systems tested had concentrations less than 50 mg/L of sodium. At this level, drinking 2 liters (about 8 glasses) of water per day would contribute less than 100 mg of sodium per day.

What causes the odors from sink drains?

Sometimes unpleasant odors can rise from the sink drain, usually caused by bacterial growth.

Suggestions to minimize drain odors:

- Put orange or lemon peels in your garbage disposal.
- Pour water with some bleach down the drain.
- Put baking soda in the drain, followed by a few cups of boiling water.
- Pour hot vinegar down the drain, followed by cold water.
- Repeat as needed.

Why does the water appear cloudy at times?

This seems to happen more often in winter when the drinking water is colder, but may also happen if you have an aerator attached to your faucet. There is no cause for alarm; tiny air bubbles in the water cause the milky or cloudy appearance. If the water is left to stand for a short while, the bubbles will rise to the surface and dissipate.

Why do I taste chlorine in my water?

Chlorine, a disinfectant, is added to the water in its final treatment stage to kill bacteria and viruses. This is the most efficient and cost-effective method of disinfection available. The amount used is well below a level that would harm humans, but some people are more sensitive to the taste and odor of chlorine than others and may find it objectionable.

An inexpensive way to minimize this is to keep a jug of water in the refrigerator for drinking; the colder the water, the less noticeable the taste and odor of chlorine.

What causes rusty colored water?

Periodically, city crews may flush every fire hydrant along the 110 miles of water mains in Northglenn to remove debris in the form of sand particles or pipe scale. Small amounts of iron and manganese may temporarily discolor your water during this process, but this is not harmful.

If you notice a rusty tinge to your water, open all your faucets at the same time for a few minutes until the water runs clear.

What is the black color in my water?

Check the washers and O-rings inside your faucet fixtures as they can break down and ooze black.

Why does my water appear muddy or sandy?

Flushing all your taps for 10 minutes should help alleviate the issue.

Fixtures getting plugged with sand-like particles? Even in the toilet?

The most probable source is a water softener. Zeolite, or resin beads, can escape from the water softener into the internal plumbing. This can happen even if the softener is not in use. Proper maintenance should prevent this issue. (Northglenn has only moderately hard water and in most instances, a water softener is not necessary.)

QUESTIONS? Contact 303.450.4074