City of Louisville

COLORADO • SINCE 1878

2026 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Esta es informacion importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alquien se la traduzca.

City of Louisville Public Water System ID: CO0107487

Delivering award-winning water from snow cap to your tap.

The City is pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. This report contains important information about how we treat your drinking water, your role in water quality, and specific testing details.

Near the end of this document, you will find one non-health-based violation. This violation does not mean that there is a problem with your water quality. If there is ever a problem with water quality, you will be notified immediately. The violation is administrative. See page 7 of this document for more details.

Our goal is to make sure you always have safe, reliable, and great-tasting drinking water. We regularly test the water to meet state and federal standards, and our team works hard to keep everything running smoothly. By operating efficiently, we're able to keep rates fair while delivering top-quality water.

Please contact our Water Treatment Supervisor, Trevor DePew, at 303-335-4791 with any questions or for public participation opportunities.

Have you scheduled your meter replacement?

This summer, we're tasked with replacing every single water meter in Louisville! Help us out by scheduling your meter replacement appointment online at DBU.FieldManagementSystems.com or by phone at 303-900-8246 today!

Learn more about the project at LouisvilleCO.gov/MeterReplacement

Your Water Team

Have you ever thought about the journey your water takes to get from "snow cap to your tap"? What about the science that makes your water drinkable? Or what happens to it after it leaves your home?

Most people don't think much about this process day to day, and that's by design. Reliable service means safe, great-tasting water is always available without interruption or concern.

Behind the scenes, Louisville's water treatment operations are managed around the clock by a team of eight operators. In 2025, they treated more than 1.29 billion gallons of drinking water. That's equivalent to 9.8 billion bottles of water!

In 2025, Louisville's water treatment team received several forms of recognition:

- Awarded "Medium Outstanding Water Treatment Plant" by the Rocky Mountain Section of the American Water Works Association (RMSAWWA).
- Rocky Mountain Water Magazine highlighted Louisville's approach to system optimization, and TPO Magazine featured members of the operations staff.
- Operators participated in regional and national competitions, placing second at the RMSAWWA Water Conference "Toilet Bowl Trivia" event and competing at the American Water Works Association (AWWA) National Top Ops Competition.

Who is this water droplet?

Well, that's Drippy. Drippy is a sentient being, and can take many forms...but mostly is made of award-winning water.

Drippy tends to pop up when there's an opportunity to educate our younger audiences on the importance of water conservation. Look for the "Drippy Tips" throughout this report, and see if you can find all five appearances!

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.

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).

Types of Contaminants

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.

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.

DRIPPY TIP

Fill it, don't landfill it. Reusable water bottles with tap water help cut waste and save money one refill at a time.

Pesticides & 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

DRIPPY TIP

Fix plumbing leaks promptly to conserve water and reduce costs.

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. Louisville is 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. **If you suspect your home plumbing contains lead**, take the following steps to reduce your family's risk:

- Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited third party to reduce lead. 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 service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

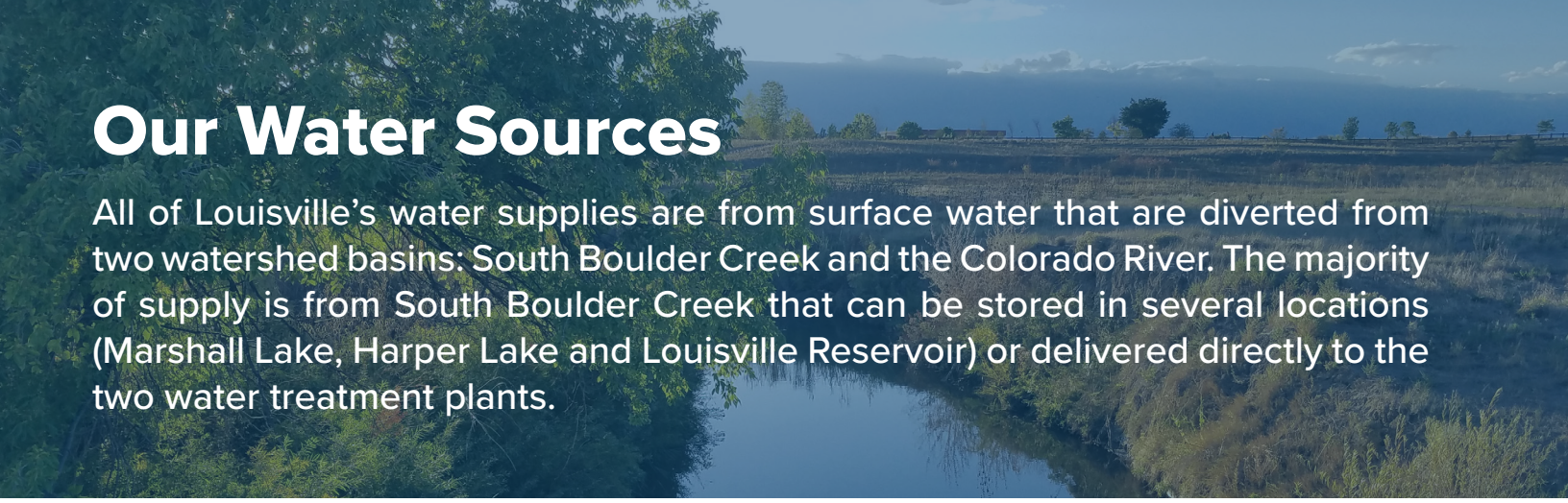
If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Trevor DePew at 303-335-4791. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at EPA.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead Service Lines

The City of Louisville is continuing our inventory of all our water service lines to ensure that none of our customers are receiving water from lead service lines. A service line is the underground pipe that carries water from the water main, likely in the street, into your home or building. If your service line is made of unknown material, you should have received a letter with instructions on how to report your service line material to us. Thank you to the nearly 1,000 customers who self-reported the material of their service line in 2024 and 2025! The City is continuing this inventory by potholing and performing inspections. If you have questions about the material of your service line, contact Ben Francisco at 303-335-4741.

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. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using our system name or ID, or by contacting Trevor DePew at 303-335-4791 or TDepew@LouisvilleCO.gov. 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. This information can be used to evaluate the need to improve current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This ensures 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 source water areas are listed below.



Our Water Sources

All of Louisville's water supplies are from surface water that are diverted from two watershed basins: South Boulder Creek and the Colorado River. The majority of supply is from South Boulder Creek that can be stored in several locations (Marshall Lake, Harper Lake and Louisville Reservoir) or delivered directly to the two water treatment plants.

2025 Testing Results

The City of Louisville 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 systems 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 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.

Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type-Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
MARSHALL LAKE (Surface Water-Intake) LOUISVILLE RESERVOIR (Surface Water-Intake)	EPA Superfund 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, 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

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	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	23	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

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 Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	06/30/2025 to 09/12/2025	0.0053 to 0.0398	0.02	33	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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	17.62	13.12 to 21.42	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	31.07	24.4 to 41.44	16	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite	2025	0.3	0.23 to 0.38	12	ppb	1.0	.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low–High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	TT Minimum Ratio	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2025	1.38	1 to 1.6	7	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 the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity	January	Highest single measurement: 0.082 NTU	Maximum 1.0 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity	December	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	Soil runoff

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	2024	0.03	0.02 to 0.03	2	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2024	0.56	0.48 to 0.64	2	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from 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	2024	17.75	17.5 to 18	2	ppm	N/A

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. 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.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low–High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure
NMeFOSAA	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
NEtFOSAA	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
PFTA	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
PFTrDA	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
PFHpS	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
PFPeS	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
NFDHA	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
PFEESA	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
PFMBA	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
PFPeA	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
PFMPA	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
8:2 FTS	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
4:2 FTS	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
6:2 FTS	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
PFBA	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
HFPO-DA	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
ADONA	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
9Cl-PF3ONS	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
11Cl-PF3OUdS	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
PFUnA	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
PFHxA	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
PFDoA	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
PFDA	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
PFOA	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
PFOS	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
PFNA	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
PFHxS	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
PFHpA	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
PFBS	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
Lithium	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb

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 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. *Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

Name	Description	Time Period
CHLORINE	EQUIPMENT VERIFICATION OR CALIBRATION - R531	4/23/2025–4/23/2025

Describe the steps taken to resolve and the anticipated resolution date:

Monitoring, Recordkeeping and Data Verification

Regulation 11, Section 11.46, 40 CFR 141.74(a), and Policy 4 Guidance, requires the City field verify online chlorine analyzers once each week by taking a grab sample and analyzing it for chlorine residual. The verification grab sample and the online measurement cannot disagree by more than 0.1 mg/L or 10% of the measurement value, whichever is greater. If the two numbers do not agree, the supplier of water must document, troubleshoot, and remedy the issue. During a routine inspection of the City's water system in 2025 the state reviewed this data. In the interest of constant monitoring and calibration of equipment, the City went above and beyond the one time a week requirement and tests every day for this parameter. This resulted in a small number of instances where readings were outside a 10% difference, and troubleshooting procedures were not clearly documented, thus triggering this record keeping violation.

What does this mean? What should I do?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. The water treated during this time met all quality and safety standards for drinking water.

What is being done?

The City has corrected their process for calibration documentation and has resolved this issue as of 4/24/25. This notification is simply a requirement of drinking water regulations. For more information, please contact Trevor DePew at TDepew@LouisvilleCO.gov or 303-335-4791.

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: Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
Formal Enforcement Action: 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: 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: 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).
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.

City of Louisville
749 Main Street
Louisville, CO 80027

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Water quality — a team effort!

Providing safe, high-quality drinking water is a responsibility the City takes seriously. Protecting and conserving our water resources is a shared effort. By working together, we can help ensure a reliable supply of clean water for our community now and in the future.

Here's how you can help:

GET INVOLVED: Visit LouisvilleCO.gov/Water to learn more and keep an eye out for our annual water week tours hosted in May! This is an opportunity to get an inside look at how we treat our water and wastewater. Visit LouisvilleCO.gov/Council for more information on City Council meetings and agenda items related to water.

SAVE WATER: Water in the semi-arid west is a precious resource, and drought is a continuous concern as the climate changes. Through partnerships, programs and resources, Louisville is committed to supporting efficiency and conservation and protecting water quality for our residents, businesses and wildlife populations. Learn about how you can save water at LouisvilleCO.gov/Sustainability.

TALK TO US: If you have questions about your water quality, how we manage our water, or anything else water-related, please reach out to us! We geek out on water...so we're always happy to talk with our community about what we do and how we do it. Visit LouisvilleCO.gov/Water for more information.

DRIPPY TIP

Louisville partners with Resource Central each year to provide ways for you to save water (and money!) on your lawn and garden. From lawn replacements to sprinkler assessments, Resource Central is here to help you find easy, actionable ways to save water. Visit ResourceCentral.org to learn more.