



The City and County of
Broomfield

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Public Water Supply ID# CO0107155

The City and County of Broomfield is again pleased to provide you with our Annual Water Quality Report, summarizing water quality data collected from January 1 to December 31, 2024. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment requires all public water systems to inform consumers about their water sources, water treatment processes, and levels of regulated contaminants in drinking water distributed to consumers during the past calendar year. Much more information about Broomfield's drinking water may be obtained by visiting the Drinking Water Environmental Lab page of Broomfield's web site (<https://broomfield.org/1037/Drinking-Water-Environmental-Lab>) or by calling the Environmental Lab at **303-464-5606**. Broomfield's water supply, treatment, and delivery professionals are committed to providing you with drinking water that is safe, pleasing, and dependable.

En Español

Este informe contiene información muy importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Water Conservation

In addition to protecting our source water, we can all increase our efforts to use water more wisely. To preserve this limited resource, **Broomfield is asking its customers to closely follow the watering guidelines developed in cooperation with other Front Range communities. The guidelines are available on the Water Resources web page at www.broomfield.org/439/Landscape-Watering-Tips.** These guidelines offer a common sense approach to using water as efficiently as possible. Efforts to use water efficiently helps reduce the risk of future drought-driven water shortages and mandatory watering restrictions. Broomfield offers free irrigation audits; incentives for lawn replacement; and rebates for toilets, irrigation controllers, irrigation heads, rain barrels, and whole home water monitoring systems to help residents and businesses achieve long-term water efficiency. Please visit www.broomfield.org/savewater for more information about Broomfield's water efficiency programs.



Broomfield's Water Sources

Broomfield is fortunate to have two sources of high-quality drinking water – water treated at our Water Treatment Plant, and treated water purchased from Denver Water. The two sources are allowed to mix in the distribution system. All of Broomfield's drinking water, whether supplied by Broomfield or Denver Water, comes from surface water sources such as rivers, lakes, and reservoirs.

Denver Water may deliver treated water to its municipal customers from any of its three treatment facilities. Water supplying these facilities comes from Denver Water's extensive Moffat and South Platte River collection systems. The water supply for Broomfield's treatment facility originates in the Colorado and Fraser Rivers west of the Continental Divide, and is delivered through the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District's Colorado-Big Thompson (C-BT) Project. On the eastern slope, Broomfield's water is stored in Carter Lake near Berthoud. From there, it is transported to Broomfield's Water Treatment Plant via a 33-mile pipeline, and stored in Matthew D. Glasser Reservoir, a small storage reservoir adjacent to the treatment facility.

Drinking Water Treatment Process

Broomfield's Water Treatment Plant was updated in 2020, and expanded to a capacity of 26 million gallons of water per day. Chemicals specially formulated for drinking water treatment are added to the raw water to remove particles, microorganisms and other contaminants. Water is then filtered to remove any remaining particles, and disinfected with chlorine to inactivate bacteria and viruses. Ammonia is added at the entry point to the distribution system to create chloramines, to prevent harmful organisms from growing in the system. Fluoride is added in accordance with CDPHE and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommendations, to protect against tooth decay. Sodium carbonate is added to minimize corrosion of lead- and copper-bearing materials. Certified Water Treatment Operators monitor the treatment process continuously to ensure consistent quality and safety.

Drinking Water Contaminant Sources

Drinking water contaminants may occur naturally, or result from human activity. Contaminants may be present in the source water, introduced during the treatment process, or develop after the water leaves the treatment facility.

Source Water. 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 land surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and other contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. For example:

- ◆ **Microbial contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture, livestock operations, household pets, and wildlife.
- ◆ **Inorganic contaminants** such as salts and metals 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 sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- ◆ **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, can be byproducts of industrial processes such as petroleum production, or come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- ◆ **Radioactive contaminants** can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

Treatment Process. Some regulated substances are introduced during the water treatment process, or as a result of treatment. Examples include fluoride, disinfectants, and disinfection by-products.

After Treatment. After treatment, the interaction of treated water with water mains and household plumbing may contribute other substances, such as lead and copper, to consumers' tap water.

Source Water Protection

The best place to prevent or minimize contaminants is at the source! The State of Colorado has developed a Source Water Assessment & Protection (SWAP) program to provide information and encourage community-based source water protection and preventive management strategies to keep our water resources safe from future contamination. You may obtain a copy of the report by visiting www.colorado.gov and searching on 'source water assessment,' or by contacting the Environmental Lab at **303-464-5606**.

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 home. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan.

Potential sources of contamination that may exist are: EPA areas of concern; permitted wastewater discharge sites; above ground, underground and leaking storage tank sites; solid waste sites; existing or abandoned mine sites; other facilities; commercial, industrial and transportation activities; residential, urban recreational grasses; quarries, strip mines and gravel pits; agriculture; forests; septic systems; oil and gas wells; and roads.

You're Invited ...

We welcome your input on any water quality or service issue. Broomfield City Council provides opportunities for public input and regularly meets on most Tuesdays at 6:00 pm at the City and County Building, One DesCombes Drive. Links to watch live meetings, view agendas and past meetings, and to view supporting documents are on our website at www.broomfield.org/4079/City-Council-Meetings.

Drinking Water and Health

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.

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 \(800-426-4791\)](tel:8004264791).

Special Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/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 \(800-426-4791\)](tel:8004264791).

Lead in Drinking Water and Its Effects on Children

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 the Environmental Lab at 303-

464-5606. 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

Broomfield residents and staff combined efforts to complete a service line inventory in 2024, as required by the US EPA's 2022 Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. As expected, no lead service lines or lead connectors were observed during inspections. More information is available online at <https://www.broomfield.org/4093/Service-Line-Inventory-Project> and by contacting the Environmental Lab at 303-464-5606.

Water Quality Data

During 2024, Broomfield's Water Treatment staff and Certified Drinking Water Laboratory performed more than 25,000 tests for about 100 different regulated contaminants. The [Detected Contaminants Table](#) lists all the detected regulated drinking water contaminants that Broomfield water consumers could have received during the 2024 calendar year. Contaminants not reported in the table were not detected.

What's the bottom line?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met or surpassed all EPA and Colorado health standards for drinking water. Although some regulated contaminants were detected, the levels were below limits established by EPA.

Other water quality questions?

Our 2024 monitoring results for other parameters that may be of interest are reported in the [Water Quality Characteristics](#) table. These may affect water's taste, smell or appearance, or how much detergent we use. For more information about water quality concerns or this report, please call the Environmental Lab at **303-464-5606**, or the Water Treatment Plant at **303-464-5600**.

Terms, Abbreviations, and Symbols Used in This Report

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L). In dollars, 1 ppm = 1 cent in \$10,000
ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L). In dollars, 1 ppb = 1 cent in \$10,000,000
pCi/L – picocuries per liter, a measure of the radioactivity in 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 Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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.
Violation – A failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
Range of Individual Samples – The lowest sample result to the highest sample result.
Average of Individual Samples – The sum of all sample results divided by the number of sample results.
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) – A non-enforceable, recommended limit for a substance that affects the taste, odor, color or other aesthetic qualities of drinking water, rather than posing a health risk.
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 microbial contamination.
Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Turbidity – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is measured in “Nephelometric Turbidity Units,” or NTU.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months at a specific sampling location.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.

N/A – Not Applicable

ND – Not Detected

BRL - Below the Reportable level

Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) - The lowest concentration that can be reliably reported using a particular analytical method.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System (Broomfield and/or Denver Water)									
Contaminant	Year	CCR Units	EPA Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Average	Range of Individual Samples	MCL Violation	Sample Date/Frequency	Typical Sources
Arsenic ¹	2024	ppb	0	10	0.1	BRL - 0.8	No	Monthly	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling waste
Barium ¹	2024	ppm	2	2	0.040	0.034 - 0.050	No	Monthly	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling waste
Cadmium	2022	ppb	5	5	0.11	0.11	No	2022 / every 9 years	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium ¹	2024	ppb	100	100	0.80	BRL - 1.1	No	Monthly	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from steel and pulp mills
Combined Radium (Ra-226 and Ra-228)	2020	pCi/L	0	5	1.3	1.3	No	2020 / every 6 years	Erosion of natural deposits, mine drainage, industrial or manufacturing discharges
Fluoride ¹	2024	ppm	4	4 (SMCL=2)	0.68	0.53 - 0.93	No	Monthly	Water additive to promote strong teeth, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha ¹ (excluding Uranium)	2024	pCi/L	0	15	NA	2.7	No	2024 / every 6-9 years	Erosion of natural deposits, mine drainage; industrial or manufacturing discharges
Nickel ¹ (monitoring required, but no MCL)	2024	ppb	N/A	N/A	1.7	1.0 - 2.3	No	Monthly	Discharge from industrial uses such as transportation, chemical industry, electrical equipment and construction.
Nitrate, as Nitrogen ¹	2024	ppm	10	10	0.12	0.058 - 0.17	No	Monthly	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium ¹ (monitoring required, but no MCL)	2024	ppm	N/A	N/A	23.4	19 - 29	No	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment; water additive to prevent premise plumbing corrosion
Uranium, combined ¹	2024	ppb	0	30	0.2	BRL - 1.4	No	Monthly	Erosion of natural deposits, mine drainage

Sampled at Broomfield's Water Treatment Facility									
Disinfection Byproduct Precursor	Year	Unit of Measure	TT Minimum Ratio	Average RAA	Range of Individual Ratio Samples	TT Violation	Number of Samples	Typical Sources	
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2024	Ratio	1	1.41	1.26 - 1.76	No	12	Naturally present in the environment	
Contaminant	Year	TT Requirement	Results	TT Violation	Sample Date/Frequency	Typical Sources			
Turbidity ²	2024	Maximum of 1 NTU for any single measurement	Highest single measurement: 0.09 NTU	No	December/ Every 4 hours	Soil runoff			
	2024	Each month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	Lowest % of samples less than 0.3 NTU: 100 %	No	Jan - Dec/ Every 4 hours				
Corrosion Control Treatment	Year	TT Requirement	Jan - Jun Daily Averages	Jul - Dec Daily Averages	Excursion Dates	TT Violation	Sample Date/Frequency	Typical Sources	
pH	2024	Daily Average between 8.7 - 9.1	8.7 - 9.0	8.8 - 8.9	None	No	Daily	Water Treatment chemicals used to control pH	
Alkalinity		Daily Average greater than 25 mg/L	41 - 55	36 - 52	None	No	Daily	Water Treatment chemicals used to control Alkalinity	

Sampled in Broomfield's Distribution System										
Disinfection Byproduct	Year	CCR Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Value (LRAA) ⁴	Range of Compliance Values (LRAA)	Range of Individual Samples	MCL Violation	Sample Size/Frequency	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	ppb	0	80	33.4	21.0 - 33.4	16.9 - 37.0	No	8 samples Quarterly	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection of drinking water
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	2024	ppb	0	60	20.4	12.1 - 20.4	7.8 - 22.9	No		
Disinfectant	Year	CCR Units	EPA Goal (MRDLG)	Highest RAA Allowed	Average RAA	Range of Individual Samples	MRDL Violation	Sample Size/Frequency	Typical Sources	
Total Chlorine (chloramine)	2024	ppm	< 4	4.0	2.5	0.2 - 3.5	No	110 samples Monthly	Water additive used to control microbes	
Disinfectant	Year	TT Requirement	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT Requirement	Number of Samples Below Level	TT Violation	Sample Size/Frequency	Typical Sources			
Total Chlorine (chloramine)	2024	At least 95% of samples each month must be at least 0.2 ppm.	100%	None (0)	No	110 samples Monthly	Water additive used to control microbes			
Corrosion Control Treatment	Year	TT Requirement	Jan - Jun Daily Averages	Jul - Dec Daily Averages	Excursion Dates	TT Violation	Sample Size/Frequency	Typical Sources		
pH	2024	8.5 - 9.1 for each site	8.6 - 9.0	8.5 - 9.0	None	No	25 samples Quarterly	Water Treatment chemicals used to control pH		
Alkalinity		Greater than 20 mg/L for each site	42 - 78	39 - 56	None	No		Water Treatment chemicals used to control Alkalinity		

Sampled at Consumers' Taps									
<i>Due to consistently low results, residential lead and copper monitoring is now required only every three years. The next monitoring period starts in 2027.</i>									
	2024	CCR Units	Tap Sample Range	90th Percentile	Number of Samples	Action Level (AL) ⁵	90th Percentile AL Exceedance	Sample Date/Frequency	Typical Sources
Lead	1st Half	ppb	BRL - 62.6	2.70	106	15	No	April to May 2024 Every 6 months	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper		ppm	0.002 - 0.047	0.028		1.3	No		
Lead	2nd Half	ppb	BRL - 72.9	2.60	103	15	No	October 2024 Every 6 months	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper		ppm	0.0015 - 0.1845	0.028		1.3	No		

Detected Contaminants Table Footnotes

- ¹ Denver Water data. We report the maximum detected concentration that Broomfield water customers could have received, from either Broomfield or Denver Water sources.
- ² Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth.
- ³ Total Organic Carbon Removal Ratio and Total Chlorine Residual Disinfectant Level are regulated as a running annual averages (RAA).
- ⁴ TTHM and HAA5 are regulated as a locational running annual average (LRAA), not a single value.
- ⁵ The Action Levels for lead and copper apply to the 90th percentile of all samples collected; 90% of the sample results must be below the Action Level.

Secondary and Unregulated Water Quality Characteristics

Constituent	Units	Recommended Limit (if any)	Range in Distribution System (Minimum - Maximum)
Secondary Constituents (Recommended Limit is the SMCL)			
Aluminum	ppm	0.05 – 0.2	0.02 - 0.11
Chloride	ppm	250	4.0 - 31
Copper	ppm	1	ND - 0.043
Fluoride	ppm	2	0.3 - 1.0
Iron	ppb	300	2.4 - 24
Manganese	ppb	50	0.82 - 8.4
Silver	ppm	0.1	ND - 0.00004
Sulfate	ppm	250	18 - 88
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500	78 - 210
Zinc	ppm	5	0.001 - 0.006
Unregulated Constituents			
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	<50 = "soft" >150 = "hard"	24 - 130
	grains per gallon	<3 = "soft" > 8.8 = "hard"	1.4 - 7.4
Calcium	ppm	N/A	7.5 - 38
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	1.5 - 6.2
Nickel	ppm	0.1	0.0004 - 0.002
Potassium	ppm	N/A	0.7 - 1.9
Sodium	ppm	N/A	17 - 24

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Round 5 (UCMR5)

EPA 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 the analytical results were reported to EPA in accordance with UCMR. Once EPA reviews the submitted results, they are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD), which can be accessed by the public at <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/occurrence-data-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule#5>.

No contaminants were detected at Broomfield's Water Treatment Plant during UCMR5 monitoring in 2024.

Public water suppliers are required to notify customers of unresolved deficiencies in design, operation, maintenance, administration, or a failure or malfunction in a system component, including sources, treatment, storage, or distribution system that have the potential to cause risks to the reliable delivery of safe drinking water.

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.

Name	Description	Time Period
Chlorine/Chloramine	Failure to Monitor and/or Report	06/01/2024 - 06/30/2024
Sodium	Failure to Monitor and/or Report	01/01/2023 - 12/31/2023
Turbidity (Denver Water – ‘Wholesaler’ Violation)	Failure to Monitor and/or Report	03/01/2024 - 03/31/2024
Combined Uranium (Wholesaler Violation)	Failure to Monitor and/or Report	01/01/2024 - 03/31/2024

Steps taken to resolve each violation, and the resolution date:

- The June Monthly Operational Report for the Broomfield Water Treatment Plant submitted to the Water Quality Control Division (WQCD) on July 9, 2024 did not include the total number of chlorine results in the appropriate field. To correct the situation, a revised report was provided to the WQCD. Also, staff have been retrained on the requirements for completing the Monthly Operational Reports.
- In 2023, annual monitoring results for sodium in a sample collected from the Broomfield Water Treatment Plant were not provided to the WQCD or to the County Health Department. To correct the situation, the sodium result for 2023 was reported to the WQCD and to the County Health Department on January 8, 2025. Corrective action taken is that this monitoring requirement is now performed in conjunction with other first quarter monitoring each year.
- (Wholesaler) During March of 2024, one of 17 turbidity meters at Denver’s Foothills Treatment was not operating correctly for 17 hours. To correct this situation, a new alarm system was programmed to notify treatment staff when turbidity meter operation appears to be compromised.
- (Wholesaler) In January 2024, a monthly sample for combined uranium was not collected at Denver Water’s Moffat treatment plant either before or after the plant was offline. Five years of historical combined uranium results at Moffat Treatment Plant show no detection of uranium. To correct this situation, staff have been trained on scheduling and verifying compliance sample collection in tandem with plant outage schedules.