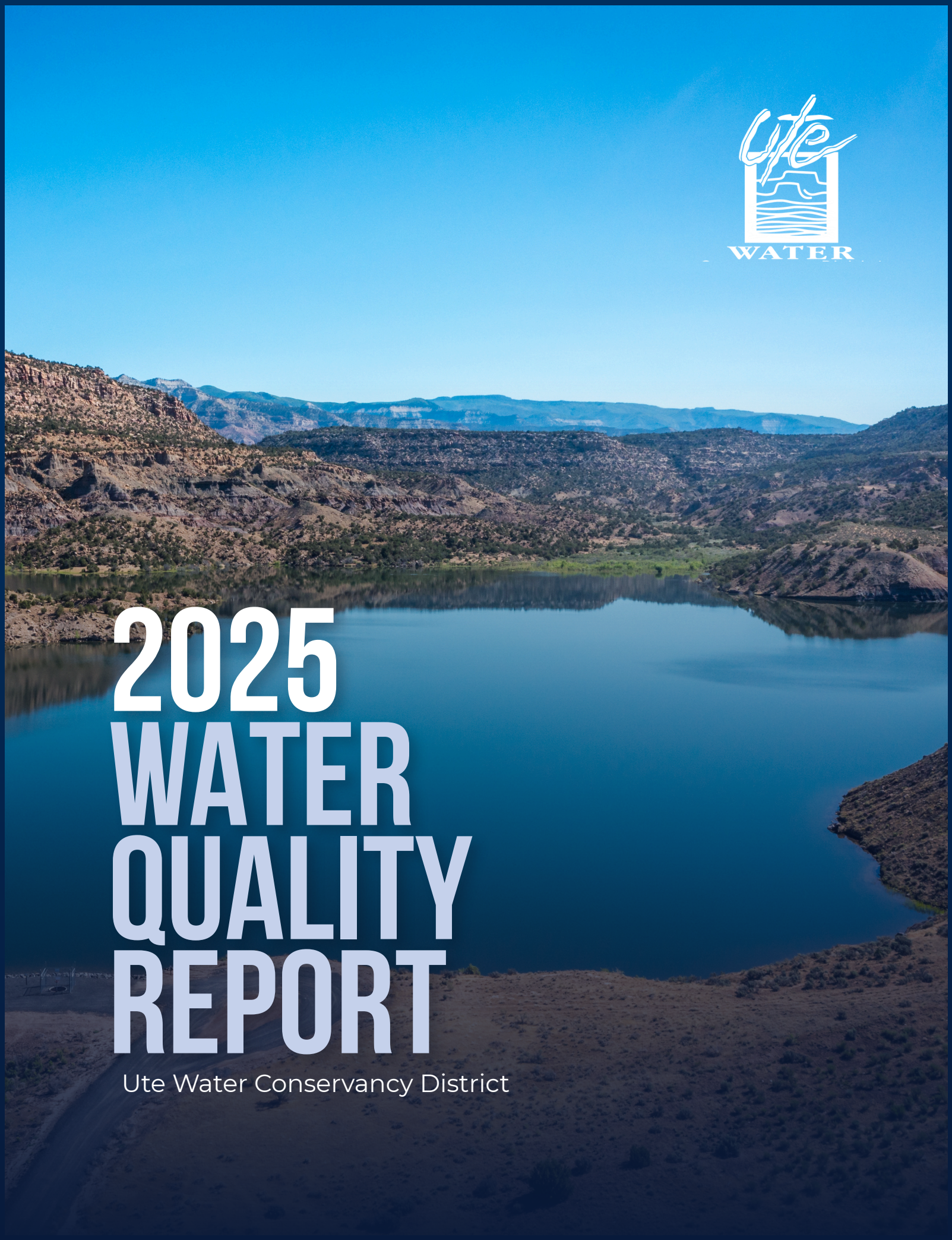

2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Ute Water Conservancy District

UTE WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

Public Water System ID: CO0139791
This report covers data for the 2025 calendar year.

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

HOW WE DID

Ute Water Conservancy District has met all drinking water standards for regulated water contaminants. The District had no violations, significant deficiencies, or formal enforcement actions. Detailed results are listed in the data tables found in this report.

REQUEST A COPY

To request a paper copy of this report, visit the “Our Water” page on our website or contact our Customer Service team at (970) 242-7491, Monday through Friday, 7:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

CONTACTING US

Please contact David Payne at (970) 242 -7491 with any questions or regarding public participation opportunities that may affect water quality.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Action Level (AL)
The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.

Average (x-bar)
Typical value.

Compliance Value
Single or calculated value used to determine if the 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).

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.

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

Health-Based
A violation of either a 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.

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 microbial 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.

Non-Health-Based
A violation that is not a MCL or TT

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

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.

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)
Measure of the radioactivity in water.

Range (R)
Lowest value to the highest value.

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 permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.

Violation (No Abbreviation)
Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

WHY DO WE WANT THE BEST WATER? BECAUSE UTE WATER IS OUR WATER TOO.

Each year, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires public water providers like Ute Water Conservancy District to share a Consumer Confidence Report with customers. This report, also called the annual water quality report, explains where your water comes from, what was found in routine testing, and how the District meets water quality standards. It also includes important educational information about your drinking water.

GENERAL DRINKING WATER 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 at **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 healthcare 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.**

FROM OUR SOURCE TO YOUR TAP

The process of capturing freshly fallen snowmelt from the Grand Mesa is what makes the District unique and is admired by other water providers across the nation. The Grand Mesa, also known as the world's largest flattop mesa, is the District's primary watershed, and the gravity-fed system that delivers the pristine snowmelt to your tap is unique to the District. The District also has secondary sources in the Colorado River and Ruedi Reservoir.

Water flows to the District's conventional water treatment facility, where it undergoes treatment, including chemical flocculation, sedimentation, dual-media filtration, corrosion control, fluoridation, and disinfection.

After treatment, finished water enters a gravity-fed underground system and storage tanks across the county. More than 1,000 miles of waterlines stretching from the DeBeque canyon to the Utah-state borderline carry water from our source to your tap!

OUR WATER SOURCES

Sources Water Type - Source Type	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
Colorado River Surface Water - Intake	• Aboveground, Underground, and Leaking Storage Tank Sites • Commercial/Industrial/Transportation • Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations • Deciduous Forest • Evergreen Forest • EPA Superfund Sites • EPA Abandoned Contaminated Sites • EPA Hazardous Waste Generators • EPA Chemical Inventory/Storage Sites • EPA Toxic Release Inventory Sites • Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites • High Intensity Residential • Low Intensity Residential • Mixed Forest • Oil / Gas Wells • Other Facilities • Pasture/Hay • Permitted Wastewater Discharge Sites • Quarries/Strip Mines/Gravel Pits • Road Miles • Row Crops • Solid Waste Sites • Septic Systems • Urban Recreational Grasses
Jerry Creek Reservoir No. 1 Surface Water - Intake	
Jerry Creek Reservoir No. 2 Surface Water - Intake	
Mesa Creek Diversion Surface Water - Intake	
Coon Creek Diversion Surface Water - Intake	
Molina Power Plant Surface Water – Intake	
Plateau Creek Diversion Surface Water - Intake	

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 **David Payne** at **970-242-7491**.

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, ask any questions about the Drinking Water Quality Report, learn more about our system, or attend scheduled public meetings.

We want our 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 **Mesa County** near our water system.

SOURCE WATER QUALITY

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:

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

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

Microbial Contaminants

Viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Radioactive 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.

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.

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.

THE TREATMENT PROCESS

The District proudly operates a conventional water treatment facility with chemical flocculation, sedimentation, dual-media filtration, corrosion control, fluoridation, and disinfection.

1

Coagulation/Flocculation

Raw water is drawn into mixing basins at our treatment plant, where we add positively charged coagulants and polymers. These substances bind to the negatively charged particles suspended in the water we want to remove. As they combine, the particles form larger clumps called floc.

2

Sedimentation

Over time, the larger floc particles become heavy enough to settle to the bottom of the basin, where the accumulated sediment is removed. Settled solids are then tested for proper disposal at the Mesa County Landfill.

3

Filtration

The water is then filtered through layers of anthracite and sand filter media. As it moves through the filter, remaining particles are trapped between the layers of filter media, allowing clear water to pass through.

4

Disinfection

To protect against any remaining bacteria, viruses, or other microbes, a disinfectant is added before water flows into the storage tanks and pipelines that make up our distribution system.

5

Corrosion Control

Our Water Treatment Operators adjust the water's pH by adding an alkaline treatment chemical to reduce corrosiveness. This process helps strengthen the natural coating that forms inside water service lines. The coating acts as a barrier, helping to protect plumbing.

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 doing 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 **Ute Water Laboratory** at **970-464-5563** or **labservices@utewater.org**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

New state and federal laws require us to inventory all water service lines in our service area and classify their materials. 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 **David Payne** at **970-242-7491**.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

The District 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 and are detailed in the following tables.

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 the 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	Standard Met	MRDL
Chloramine	12/1/2025 – 12/31/2025	**Lowest period** percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 98.89%	1	90	No	✓	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavioral problems or exacerbate existing ones. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have an increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Complete lead sampling data are available by calling the Ute Water Laboratory at 970-464-5563 or emailing labservices@utewater.org

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	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Copper	07/31/2025 - 08/13/2025	0.0155 - 0.137	0.08	30	ppm	1.3	0	No	✓	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavioral problems or exacerbate existing ones. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have an increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

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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	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Lead	07/31/2025 - 08/13/2025	0.1 to 3.0	1.4	30	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	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	27.17	15 to 36.5	32	ppb	60	N/A	No	✓	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	26.35	19.04 to 30.6	32	ppb	80	N/A	No	✓	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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

If the minimum ratio is not met and no violation is identified, then the system achieves compliance using alternative criteria.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	TT Minimum Ratio	TT Violation	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2025	1.44	1.12 to 1.77	12	Ratio	1.00	No		Naturally present in the environment

Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution

Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Turbidity	11/1/2025 – 11/30/2025	**Highest single** measurement: 0.084 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No		Soil Runoff
Turbidity	12/1/2025 – 12/31/2025	**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

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**	**Standard Met**	**Typical Sources**
Combined Radium	2024	0.66	0.66 to 0.66	1	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**	**Standard Met**	**Typical Sources**
Barium	2025	0.06	0.06 - 0.06	1	ppm	2	2	No	✓	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

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	Standard Met
Sodium	2025	17.8	17.8 - 17.8	1	ppm	N/A	✓

Unregulated Contaminants

EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data on contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water that do not have health-based standards under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA uses UCMR monitoring results to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether to regulate them in the future. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to the 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	Standard Met	Unit of Measure
No UCMR5 contaminants detected						