



WESTMINSTER

# ANNUAL WATER

## Quality Report **2021**

Covering Data For Calendar Year 2020



Public Water System ID:  
CO0101170

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



## A MESSAGE FROM MAYOR SEITZ

As your Mayor, I am proud to present the City of Westminster's 2021 Water Quality Report. According to our biennial Community Survey, residents have made it clear that safe and reliable water services is one of the most important services provided by the city. Dedicated city staff work 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to ensure the city provides some of the highest quality drinking water in Colorado.

This 2021 report includes water quality information for the 2020 calendar year. **The water we supplied to your home or business in 2020 outperformed all federal and state drinking water standards.**

In addition to summarizing water quality data, this report also explains where your water comes from, how it's treated, and how it's monitored. Ensuring high-quality drinking water service is made possible with continued strategic investments using your utility bill payments.

Sincerely,

**The Safe Drinking Water Act**

<https://www.epa.gov/sdwa>

**CDC Guide to Understanding Your CCR**

[https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/understanding\\_ccr.html](https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/understanding_ccr.html)



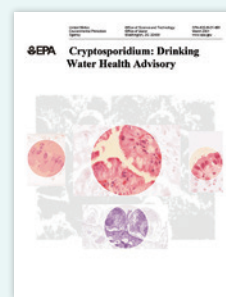
## WHERE YOUR DRINKING WATER COMES FROM

The water we provide to you mainly comes from snow in the Rocky Mountains on the east side of the Continental Divide. This melting snow in the spring and summer is surface water which flows into Clear Creek and then through three canal systems as it makes its way to Standley Lake. The lake stores 13 billion gallons of water—enough to serve city customers for one and a half years.

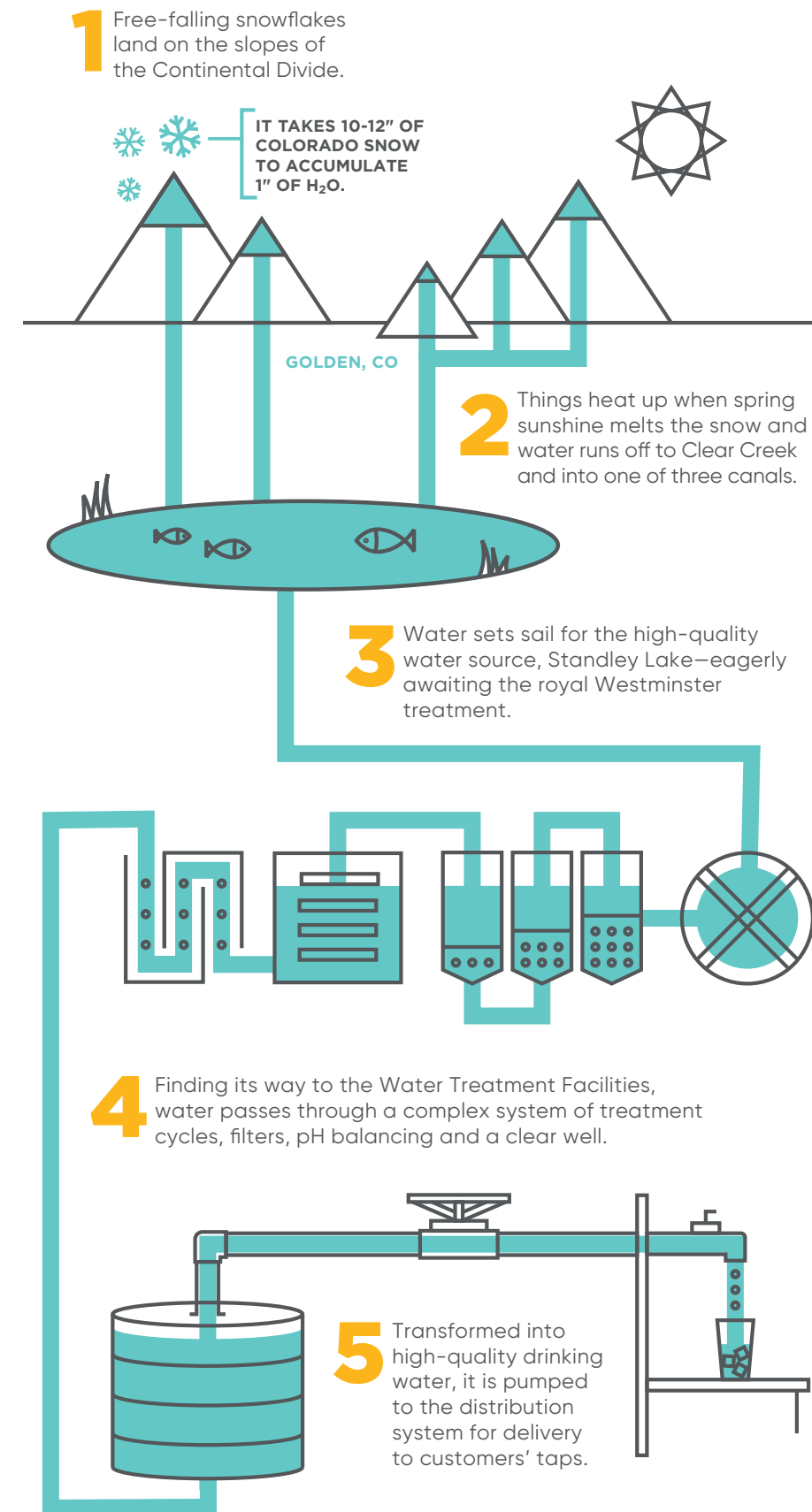
Water flows in and out of the lake continuously, but when customer demand for the water is higher than the amount of water coming into the lake, usually during the summer irrigation season, the lake level will slowly drop until snowmelt refills the lake the next spring. Various stages of drought may be declared if forecasts for reduced water supply indicate the lake may not be full in any given year.

A small portion of Westminster's water in Standley Lake is snow melt from the west side of the Continental Divide from Denver Water's supply. This water travels through the Moffat Tunnel, a canal and a pipeline before it gets to the lake.

City staff work closely with neighboring cities, counties and industries to monitor activities along Clear Creek and the canal systems to reduce threats that could impact the quality of the source water. In an emergency such as a truck accident spilling gas/oil in the creek or a wildfire in the watershed, decision makers may route poor-quality water around the lake until good-quality water is restored. Our efforts to protect the source water coming into the lake reduces the costs for water treatment.



*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.*



## Source water assessment

The State health department completed a Source Water Assessment Project report (SWAP) for our water supply that provides a screening evaluation of potential contamination that could occur in the Standley Lake watershed. It does not mean that the contamination has occurred or will occur. This information will be used to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats.

A copy of the report is available by contacting our Water Quality staff at **303-658-2461** or by email at [water@cityofwestminster.us](mailto:water@cityofwestminster.us).

Potential sources of contamination to our source water include existing/abandoned mines, above-ground and underground leaking storage tanks, EPA abandoned contaminated sites, EPA chemical inventory/storage sites and toxic release sites, EPA hazardous waste generators, permitted wastewater discharges, solid waste sites, forests, fallow and pasture/hay, septic systems, oil/gas wells and roads, EPA Superfund Sites, commercial/industrial/transportation, residential areas, urban recreational grasses, quarries/strip mines, gravel pits and row crops.



### Your Treatment Facilities

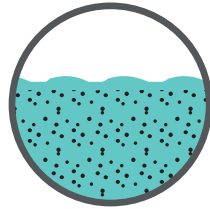
The city owns and operates two water treatment facilities. The two facilities offer different technologies for cleaning the water. The Semper Water Treatment plant was built in 1969 and the Northwest plant was built in 2001.

Growth along the entire Front Range has brought new challenges for water treatment. New technologies have identified increased health risks from some chemicals in the source water from both natural and man-made origins.

The city is planning ahead on how to best prepare for treatment of variable quality source water in the future to ensure our water customers have safe and reliable drinking water at the tap.

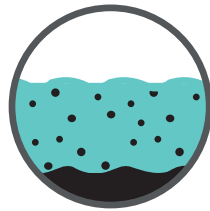
## WATER TREATMENT

Most water treatment plants utilize four similar steps for cleaning the water. Advanced treatment is required for removing additional substances from poor-quality water.



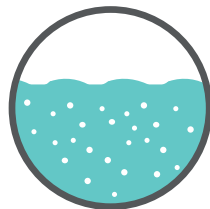
### STEP 1: Thickening

Water from Standley Lake is brought into a mixing chamber at the treatment plant where chemicals are added at safe amounts to cause the small particles of pollutants to stick to one another, forming larger particles. This process is called coagulation, which means thickening.



### STEP 2: Settling

Over time, the larger particles become heavy enough to fall (or settle) to the bottom of the basin where they are removed.



### STEP 3: Filtering

The remaining water flows through filters of fine materials (sand/coal or membranes) to remove the smaller particles, leaving only clear water.



### STEP 4: Disinfecting

In this step, bacteria or viruses may still be in the water, so a cleaning chemical (disinfectant) is added to kill them.

## The Semper Water Treatment Plant

Over the years, expansions and upgrades to the Semper Water Treatment Plant were required to meet the needs of a growing city thriving with retail, dining and commercial options that enrich the lives of its residents.



The Semper Water Treatment Plant was built in the southern part of the city, bordering Arvada. The photo (left), reflects our community back in 1972 when the city's population was approximately 20,000 people.



The aerial photo of Semper in 2020, above, captures the 50-year-old facility that provides water to over 65% of our consumers. Northwest produces the remaining 35% of the treated water.

WATER TREATMENT FACILITIES	PRODUCTION CAPACITY (million gallons per day)	FILTRATION TYPE	DISINFECTION	YEAR BUILT
SEMPER	44	conventional	chloramines	1969
NORTHWEST	15	membranes	chloramines	2001



## MONITORING WATER QUALITY

The pandemic in 2020 presented challenges to monitoring water quality, but we persevered to ensure every customer's needs for a safe and dependable water supply were met. Here's a glimpse into our evaluation of water quality during the year.



### Watershed

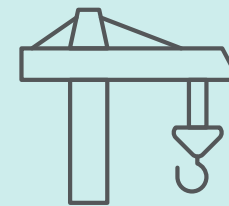


**10** remote continuous monitoring stations = **3,000,000+** test results



**1** lake profiler = **51,840** test results

### Distribution System



**13** water storage tanks = **130** test results



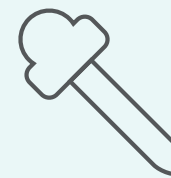
**50** residential sites = **100** test results for lead and copper

**23** new construction projects = **600+** test results

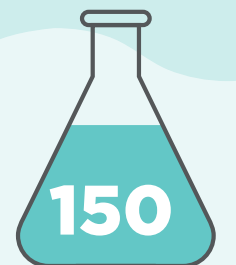


**75** dedicated city sample stations = **1,592** test results

### Water Treatment Facilities



manual quality control checks = **15,000+** test results



**150** continuous monitoring locations throughout the treatment process



## How the EPA sets limits

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) studies pollutants and determines their safe limits. This study can take several years. The safe limit is called a Maximum Contaminant Level, or MCL, and your water utility must, by law, make sure the water does not go over this limit.

The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is the level at which there are no known effects on someone's health and it allows for an adequate margin of safety. The MCL is set as close as possible to the goal. While the goal is not enforceable by law, the MCL is. Sometimes though, the MCL is actually higher than the goal.

This is because of one of three possible reasons: (1) the technology needed to measure such small quantities of the MCLG is not available; (2) the technology needed to remove the pollutant or reduce it to the MCLG is not available yet; or (3) the cost of treating the pollutant to the MCLG is much more than the value of having that lower amount of the pollutant.

## Substances that could be in source water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations that limit the amounts 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 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:

**Microbiological 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.

**Pesticides and 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.

### DID YOU KNOW?

*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.*

*For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791** or visit **[epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water](http://epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water)**.*

## How much contaminant are we talking about?



### Part Per Million (ppm)

1 drop in a hot tub is equal to 1 ppm



### Part Per Billion (ppb)

1 drop in an Olympic-size swimming pool is equal to 1 ppb



### Part Per Trillion (ppt)

1 drop in a 6-acre lake is equal to 1 ppt





## 2020 WATER SAMPLE TEST RESULTS

Westminster's drinking water is monitored for over one hundred substances on a strict sampling schedule. The water we provide to customers' taps must meet specific health standards. We are sharing the test results for regulated substances that were detected in the drinking water in 2020 to help you understand what's in your drinking water. The "Amount We Found" (referenced in the tables on the following pages) is reported as the maximum amount detected unless otherwise noted.

The frequency of testing for individual substances is determined by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment based on the likelihood that the concentrations of the substance will change over time. Some test results may be prior to 2020, yet comply with the mandatory monitoring schedule. Samples were tested for radioactivity (alpha emitters and uranium) in 2018 and all other testing was completed in 2020.



# Terms & Abbreviations

## 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.

## Treatment Technique (TT)

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

## Health-Based

A violation of either an MCL or TT.

## Non-Health-Based

A violation that is not an 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 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 (No Abbreviation)

Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

## 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.

## Highest Level Allowed (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).

## 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.

## 90th percentile (P90)

The Amount We Found levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper test results.

## Not Detected (ND)

Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.



## Alpha Emitters

Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)		
Amount We Found	Health Goal (MCLG)	0
0.8	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	15
	Lowest Amount Detected	0.3
	Highest Amount Detected	0.8
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Violation		

How it gets in the water: Erosion of natural deposits

## Chloramine<sup>1</sup>

Chloramine <sup>1</sup> (as Chlorine) (ppm)		
Amount We Found	Health Goal (MRDLG)	4
1.91	Highest Level Allowed (MRDL)	4
	Lowest Amount Detected	1.16
	Highest Amount Detected	2.50
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Violation		

How it gets in the water: Water additive used to control microbes

## Haloacetic Acids - HAA<sup>2</sup>

Haloacetic Acids - HAA <sup>2</sup> (ppb)		
Amount We Found	Health Goal (MCLG)	NA
11.3	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	LRAA <60
	Lowest Amount Detected	5.6
	Highest Amount Detected	14.7
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Violation		

How it gets in the water: Byproducts of drinking water disinfection

## Total Trihalomethanes - TTHM<sup>2</sup>

Total Trihalomethanes - TTHM <sup>2</sup> (ppb)		
Amount We Found	Health Goal (MCLG)	NA
30.5	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	LRAA < 80
	Lowest Amount Detected	22.9
	Highest Amount Detected	36.9
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Violation		

How it gets in the water: Byproducts of drinking water disinfection

### Table Notes

<sup>1</sup> The Amount We Found for Chloramine represents the average of all individual sample results collected in the distribution system. 100% of the samples collected at the entry points to the distribution system met the TT requirement that for no more than four consecutive hours the chloramine result must be at least 0.2 mg/L.

<sup>2</sup> Total Organic Carbon is regulated as quarterly running annual average (RAA). HAA and TTHM are regulated as locational running annual average (LRAA). The Amount We Found represents the highest RAA or LRAA, and the Amount Detected Low and High represent individual sample results.

## Barium

Barium (ppm)		
Amount We Found	Health Goal (MCLG)	2
0.047	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	2
	Lowest Amount Detected	0.039
	Highest Amount Detected	0.047
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Violation		

How it gets in the water: Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

## Fluoride

Fluoride (ppm)		
Amount We Found	Health Goal (MCLG)	4
0.5	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	4
	Lowest Amount Detected	0.5
	Highest Amount Detected	0.5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Violation		

How it gets in the water: Erosion of natural deposits

## Nitrate

Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)		
Amount We Found	Health Goal (MCLG)	10
0.2	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	10
	Lowest Amount Detected	0.2
	Highest Amount Detected	0.2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Violation		

How it gets in the water: Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

## Total Organic Carbon<sup>2</sup>

Total Organic Carbon <sup>2</sup> (ppm)		
Amount We Found	Healthy Goal (TT)	NA
1.7	Highest Level Allowed (TT)	RAA <2
	Lowest Amount Detected	1.29
	Highest Amount Detected	1.81
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Violation		

How it gets in the water: Naturally present in the environment



## Turbidity<sup>3</sup> (as NTU)

Amount We Found	Health Goal (TT)	NA
0.049	Highest Level Allowed (TT)	no sample above 0.3
	Lowest Amount Detected	0.016
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Violation	Highest Amount Detected	0.049

How it gets in the water: Soil runoff

## Uranium (ppb)

Amount We Found	Health Goal (MCLG)	0
1.1	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	30
	Lowest Amount Detected	ND
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Violation	Highest Amount Detected	1.1

How it gets in the water: Erosion of natural deposits

## Lead<sup>4</sup> (ppb)

Amount We Found	Health Goal (AL)	NA
P90=3	Highest Level Allowed (AL)	P90=15
	Lowest Amount Detected	ND
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Violation	Highest Amount Detected	48

How it gets in the water: Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits

## Additional Test Results

Some substances present in the drinking water are not strictly regulated because they do not pose a health risk to the general population. We include this information for customers who inquire about water quality data for beer brewing or optimizing aquariums, water softeners or dishwashers. These test results are for samples collected in 2020.

## Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)

Amount We Found	Health Goal (TT)	NA
100	Lowest Level Allowed (TT)	95% of samples <0.1
	Lowest Amount Detected	100
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Violation	Highest Amount Detected	100

How it gets in the water: Soil runoff

## Copper<sup>4</sup> (ppm)

Amount We Found	Health Goal (AL)	NA
P90=0.18	Highest Level Allowed (AL)	P90=1.3
	Lowest Amount Detected	0.012
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Violation	Highest Amount Detected	0.23

How it gets in the water: Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits

### Table Notes

<sup>3</sup> Turbidity is measured at the water treatment plant to assess cloudiness of the water as a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration process. The highest turbidity result was recorded in October 2020.

<sup>4</sup> Lead and copper were measured at residential taps throughout the city in 2020. The Action Level (AL) for lead and copper applies to the 90th percentile (P90) of all samples collected (i.e. 90% of all sample results must be below 15 ppb for lead). Amount detected represents the 90th percentile and the Range Low-High represents individual results. Two locations exceeded the AL for lead with results of 21 ppb and 48 ppb which were traced to plumbing materials in the homes. The AL was not exceeded for copper at any locations.

### Additional Drinking Water Data for 2020

ANALYTE	CONCENTRATION RANGE
Total Dissolved Solids	199–279 ppm
pH	8.1–9.0
Conductivity	335–468 uS/cm
Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	48.0–64.8 ppm
Total Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	110–150 ppm = approximately 6 to 9 grains per gallon
Sodium	27–28 ppm
Ammonia (as N)	0.26–0.56 ppm

## WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

Additional 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](https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

**Good news!**

During the water meter upgrade project in 2019/2020 the city's contractor inspected each water service line and verified that pipes on either side of the meters are all made of copper. None of the service lines to single family homes are made of lead.



### Look out for special populations

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.

## Non-Health-Based Violation

### Sanitary Survey Violation.

During a routine sanitary survey performed in December 2020, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment discovered the City of Westminster had not filed a formal request in 2019 for modification of the mandated program goal to survey 90% of non-single-family connections to the city's drinking water system for potential cross connections. The city had surveyed 89.24% by the end of 2019. The 90% goal was achieved by January 31, 2020 and the city remains in compliance today. The city received a Tier 3 violation requiring this public notification for not submitting a formal request for extension on time. This clerical error did not impact public health so customers do not need to seek alternative water supplies or take further actions.

You may contact the city's Utilities Operations staff at **6575 W. 88th Ave, Westminster, CO, 80031** or **303-658-2500** for additional information regarding this public notice.

Please share this information with others who drink Westminster's water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses).



## DRINKING WATER FAQs

**Q** Why are there spots on my dishes and scale on my showerhead?

**A** Hard water contains high concentrations of dissolved minerals calcium and magnesium, which are naturally occurring in the water. Water containing low concentrations of these minerals is known as soft water. Hard water is noncorrosive, helping to build a scale on the inside of your plumbing to prevent metals like lead or copper leaching out into the water. Westminster has moderately hard water with a typical range of 103-150 mg CaCO<sub>3</sub>/L. This level of hardness can sometimes lead to spots on your dishes and white deposits on your plumbing fixtures. These deposits can be easily removed by adding some vinegar to your dishwasher, or by soaking your showerhead and aerators in a bowl of vinegar overnight. The acidity of vinegar helps dissolve the mineral particles. When you are done simply discard the vinegar down the drain and rinse with water. After the deposits are removed you can wipe down surfaces with a soft cloth to help prevent the buildup in the future.



**Q** What should I know about fluoride in the water?

**A** The City of Westminster does not add fluoride during the treatment process. The 0.5 part per million fluoride level in the drinking water is from natural sources in the environment and is less than the recommended 0.7 part per million concentration established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for drinking water.

**Q** Is there PFAS in Westminster's drinking water?

**A** No. Westminster tested untreated source water and treated water for 18 PFAS compounds in March 2020. No PFAS compounds were detected in any of the treated water samples.

PFOA and PFOS are fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). PFOA and PFOS have been the most extensively produced and studied of these chemicals. They have been used to make carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food and other materials (e.g., cookware) that are resistant to water, grease or stains. They are also used for firefighting at airfields and in a number of industrial processes.

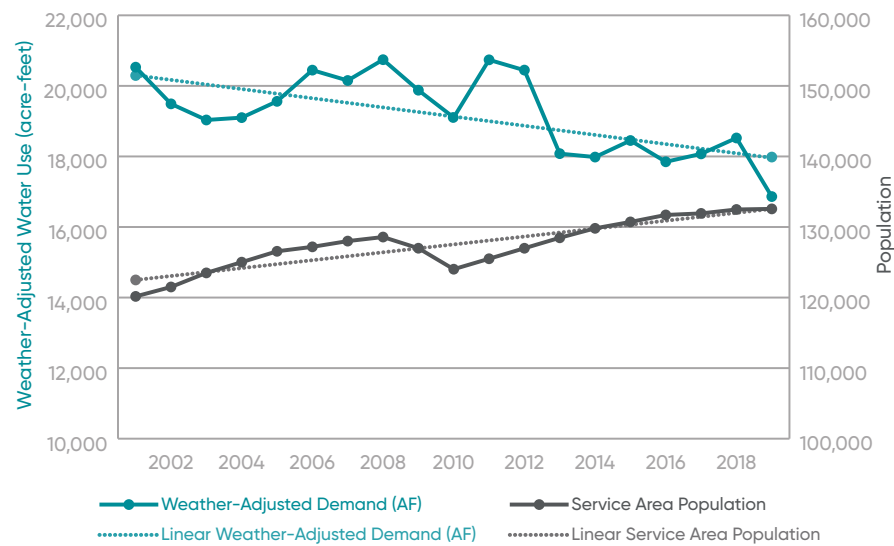
Because these chemicals have been used in an array of consumer products, most people have been exposed to them. Between 2000 and 2002, PFOS was voluntarily phased out of production in the U.S. by its primary manufacturer. In 2006, eight major companies voluntarily agreed to phase out their global production of PFOA and PFOA-related chemicals, although there are a limited number of ongoing uses. Scientists have found PFOA and PFOS in the blood of nearly all the people they tested, but these studies show that the levels of PFOA and PFOS in blood have been decreasing. While consumer products and food are a large source of exposure to these chemicals for most people, drinking water can be an additional source in the small percentage of communities where these chemicals have contaminated water supplies. Such contamination is typically localized and associated with a specific facility, for example, an industrial facility where these chemicals were produced or used to manufacture other products or an airfield at which they were used for firefighting.



## Water Supply and Conservation

Water in Colorado is a precious and limited resource. Thanks to years of careful planning and strategic investments, the City of Westminster has enough water for its current and future water needs as long as development continues in line with the city's Comprehensive Plan, the Wattenberg Reservoir is completed and water conservation trends continue.

In fact, water-wise actions by customers have helped reduce overall water use since 2000, despite population growth (see figure below).



### DID YOU KNOW?

Westminster's average residential customer uses four times more water in a summer month than in a winter month.

Drought remains the greatest threat to the city's water supply. Conservation measures by customers are the best way for the city to secure its water supply.

The city offers a number of programs to help residents reduce their outdoor water usage. The city will pay half the cost of removing grass,

or will provide free water-wise plants if you remove the grass yourself. The city also sells discounted water wise garden kits and provides FREE irrigation system consultations.

Visit [www.cityofwestminster.us/conservation](http://www.cityofwestminster.us/conservation) to learn more about programs to reduce outdoor water usage.

## THIS IS YOUR WATER SYSTEM: GET INVOLVED!

**Have a question or concern?** Feel free to reach out directly to the Water Quality team by calling **303-658-2461** or by email at [water@cityofwestminster.us](mailto:water@cityofwestminster.us).

### City Council Meetings

Residents are invited to provide comments about drinking water quality, budgets and plans during City Council meetings. Westminster City Council meets in regular session on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at 7:00 p.m., in the Council Chambers at Westminster City Hall, 4800 W. 92nd Avenue. Refer to the City's website at [www.cityofwestminster.us](http://www.cityofwestminster.us) for changes to the meeting schedule and for remote meeting information.

### Social Media

The city shares important information about water on its social media platforms including Facebook, Nextdoor and Twitter. Search for the City of Westminster, Colorado on these platforms to find the city's page.



### Projects and Water Rates

Infrastructure projects are almost entirely funded by your utility bill payment. We can't keep the system in top shape without your help, so we want you to be as informed as possible about what we need and why. Check out our website to learn about projects and ways you can have input on them at [www.cityofwestminster.us/water](http://www.cityofwestminster.us/water).



### COMING SOON: Direct access to your water usage

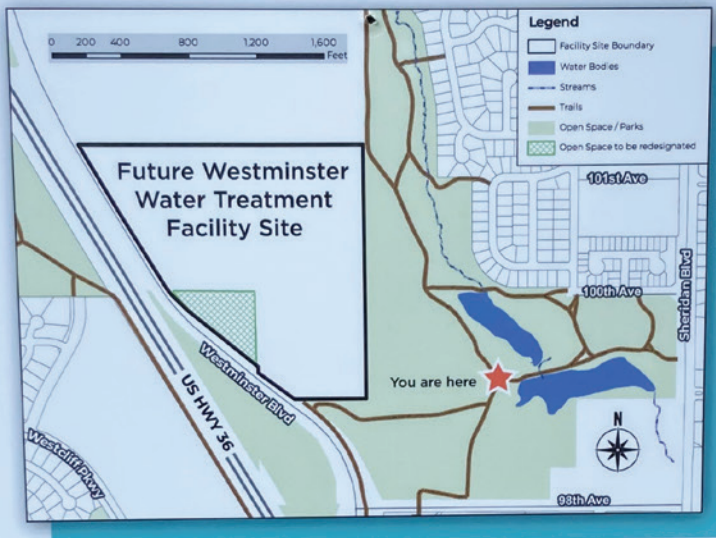
The city is launching a new, online portal by the end of 2021 that will allow customers to view their hourly water use data, receive automatic alerts for leaks and high consumption levels and pay their water bill among other features. Watch for more information on your bill, the city's website, and the city's social media channels

The City of Westminster's **Utilities Operations Division** maintains the city's water mains. If you suspect problems in the water system such as main breaks, service line leaks, frozen meters or pressure issues, notify us at **303-658-2500**, 24 hours a day.

## FUTURE SITE OF

# Westminster Water Treatment Facility

Our safe and reliable drinking water system is one of Westminster's greatest assets. The City of Westminster is replacing its aging Semper Water Treatment Facility to continue delivering safe and reliable drinking water for current and future generations.



Based on the results of a fact-based and community-engaged process, City Council approved a resolution to acquire this site in July 2019. This site was selected, in part, because it satisfies community values of providing a buffer for adjacent landowners and honoring previous city commitments. Existing Open Space trails will not be eliminated because of this project. A Design Working Group comprised of Westminster community members and residents is providing input on the appearance and construction management of this facility.

# WATER 2025

OUR WATER FUTURE STARTS NOW

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## WATER2025

WATER2025 is the project to replace the city's aging Semper Water Treatment Facility.

### Why is a new treatment facility needed?

The Semper Water Treatment Facility has served the Westminster community faithfully for over 50 years and has the ability to continue providing high-quality drinking water for 15 to 20 more years. However, as Semper nears the end of its planned lifecycle, the city has begun proactively planning for a new drinking water treatment facility to meet the needs of our current and future generations who rely on this essential public service.



A new drinking water facility using advanced new technology will provide:

- Greater resiliency** in times of challenging treatment, such as a wildfire in our watershed.
- Greater flexibility** to adapt to changing regulatory standards.
- Greater security** to address future shortages in our water supply.
- Greater opportunities** for environmental sustainability and resource stewardship.
- Reduced overall costs;** it would be more expensive to maintain Semper long-term.



WATER2025 is the largest infrastructure project being planned by the City of Westminster and has a major impact on water rates.

An advisory group of Westminster community members, called the Design Working Group, has been meeting since February 2020 to help ensure that the new water treatment facility fits in with the surrounding community. A public presentation of what the facility will look like is expected during the winter of 2021.

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You can learn more about WATER2025 at [www.cityofwestminster.us/WATER2025](http://www.cityofwestminster.us/WATER2025)



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