



City of  
Louisville

COLORADO • SINCE 1878



# 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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

# 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.

At the end of this document, you will find two non-health-based violations. These violations do 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. Both violations are 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 Utility Superintendent, Greg Venette, at 303-335-4790 with any questions or for public participation opportunities.

**Water quality concern? Report it to us!**  
Visit [LouisvilleCO.gov/Water](https://LouisvilleCO.gov/Water) to report a concern and learn more about our water treatment division.



# Your water team

Our water team  
won two awards  
in 2024!



**Have you ever thought about the journey your water takes to get from “snow cap to your tap”?**



**The science involved in making sure it's clean and safe? Or, what happens to it after it goes down the drain?**

For most people, probably not often — and to our water team, that’s a good thing. It means we’re doing our job! We work around the clock to ensure you have safe, great-tasting water at your fingertips — without having to think twice about it.

We are a small but mighty team, with 8 operators processing over 1.27 billion gallons of high-quality drinking water. That’s almost 2,000 Olympic swimming pools!

In 2024, our team won multiple regional and national awards. This includes the 2024 Wendell R. Ladue Safety Award of Excellence, the 2024 Ralph M. Leidholdt Water Treatment Plant Operator Award, and Louisville placed 2nd in the RMSAWWA’s 2024 Taste Test 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 six appearances!

# General Information

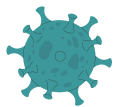
All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained 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](http://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.

### 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.



#### DRIPPY TIP

*Use organic fertilizers & always dispose of contaminants properly!*

# Lead in Drinking Water



## DRIPPY TIP

*Tap water is generally a better choice than bottled water due to its safety, cost, and environmental impact.*

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. **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 Greg Venette at 303-335-4790. 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).

## 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 706 customers who self-reported the material of their service line in 2024! 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 [BFranco@LouisvilleCO.gov](mailto:BFranco@LouisvilleCO.gov) or 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](https://www.wqcd.compliance.com/CCR). The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using our system name or ID, or by contacting Greg Venette at 303-335-4790. 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.

## 2024 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, 2024 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. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

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		Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System					
Sources (Water Type-Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination	TT Requirement: At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm <u>QR</u> if sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm					
SOUTH BOULDER CREEK/GROSS RESERVOIR (Surface Water-Intake), CARTER LAKE (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	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 2024	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	06/07/2024 to 09/10/2024	0.0027 to 0.0393	0.01	30	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)	2024	20.16	15 to 24	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	40.07	24.7 to 68.1	16	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Chlorite	2024	0.18	0 to 0.4	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	2024	1.36	1.25 to 1.49	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	August	Highest single measurement: 0.212 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

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	Typical Sources
Gross Alpha	2024	0.8	0.7 to 0.9	2	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2024	1.2	0.8 to 1.6	2	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	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

## 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 UCMR. Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD). Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD via EPA.gov. Contaminants that were detected during our recent UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

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
9CI-PF3ONS	2023	Not detected at the reporting limit	N/A	6	ppb
11CI-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

\*\*\*More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at [DrinkTap.org](http://DrinkTap.org). Learn more about the EPA UCMR at [EPA.gov/DWUCMR](http://EPA.gov/DWUCMR) or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline by phone at (800) 426-4791, by email at [SafeWater@EPA.gov](mailto:SafeWater@EPA.gov) or via the EPA website at [EPA.gov](http://EPA.gov).

## 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.

## Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

### 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
LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS <sup>1</sup>	LSL REPORTING-INITIAL	10/17/2024-10/17/2024
Monitoring, Recordkeeping and Data Verification <sup>2</sup>	Disinfectant Monitoring Equipment Verification	4/23/2025

### Additional Violation Information

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.*

### <sup>1</sup>LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS

The City's water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. Although this situation is not an emergency, as a customer you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what the city is doing to correct this situation.

The City was required to complete and submit a lead service line inventory that is publicly available. This inventory requires the identification of the materials of each service line in our service area. A service line is the pipe that runs from the water main, usually in the street, to each home or building. Service lines typically are made of non-lead materials, such as copper or plastic. Some service lines contain lead, however, which can leach into the water. The inventory is intended to identify lead-containing service lines so consumers are aware of the risks and can take measures to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water. The City did not complete and/or submit this inventory by the required deadline of October 16, 2024. This was resolved when the inventory was submitted on October 17, 2024 and notifications to unknown lines were sent to residents.

### What does this mean? What should I do?

- ▶ **This is not an emergency.** If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Typically, lead enters water supplies by leaching from lead or brass pipes and plumbing components. Lead-containing pipes and plumbing components have been banned since 1988 for this reason. However, older homes may contain lead pipes or lead solder. Your water is more likely to contain high lead levels if your service line is made of lead. Visit [EPA.gov/lead](http://EPA.gov/lead) for more information.
- ▶ The City may need to determine the material of your water service line to ensure safe drinking water. Please confirm the material of your service line upon our request. It is important and easy to do. If you are unsure how to locate your service line entering your home or how to identify the material, the City can assist you by contacting Ben Francisco at [BFranco@LouisvilleCO.gov](mailto:BFranco@LouisvilleCO.gov) or 303-335-4741.
- ▶ If your water service line contains lead, the City will contact you to discuss replacement options. Water systems are required to replace all system-owned lead service lines. Property owners are encouraged to replace their portion of the service line if it is made of lead. The City is required to replace its portion of lead service line when the property owner notifies the City they are replacing their portion of lead service line. If you are planning to replace your lead service line, contact the City prior to replacement so that efforts can be coordinated.
- ▶ **How to Reduce Your Exposure to Lead in Your Water**
  - ▶ **Run your water to flush out lead.** If it hasn't been used for several hours, run the cold water tap until the temperature is noticeably colder. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes. To conserve water, remember to catch the flushed tap water for plants or some other household use (e.g. cleaning).
  - ▶ **Always use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.** Never cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Never use water from the hot water tap to make formula.
  - ▶ **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
  - ▶ **Test your water for lead.** Call us at the number below to find out how to get your water tested for lead.
  - ▶ **Get your child's blood tested.** Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about exposure.
- ▶ 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 behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

### What is being done?

- ▶ The City's initial service line inventory was submitted a day past the deadline of October 16th 2024. The required unknown service line notifications were sent to impacted residents.
- ▶ Efforts to identify the remaining service lines are underway and a plan for replacement for any potentially identified lines is in development.

For more information, please contact Ben Francisco at [BFranco@LouisvilleCO.gov](mailto:BFranco@LouisvilleCO.gov) or 303-335-4741.

### <sup>2</sup>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. This notification is simply a requirement of drinking water regulations.

For more information, please contact Greg Venette at [GVenette@Louisvilleco.gov](mailto:GVenette@Louisvilleco.gov) or 303-335-4790.

# Water quality — a team effort!

We all know water is one of our most important resources—and making sure you have safe, high-quality drinking water every day is a job we take seriously. But keeping our water clean and protected is a team effort. By working together, we can help make sure there's plenty of safe water for our families now and in the future.

## Here's how you can help:



**GET INVOLVED:** Stay informed about water quality standards by reading things like this report, attending scheduled public meetings or scheduling a plant tour.



**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](https://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](https://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](https://ResourceCentral.org) to learn more.*