



SNOWMASS
WATER & SANITATION
DISTRICT

2026 Annual Water Quality Report For Calendar Year 2025

Public Water System ID: C00149717

General Information

Snowmass Water & Sanitation District is pleased to present to you our 2026 Water Quality Report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable drinking water supply. All water suppliers are required to prepare an annual water quality report that describes the quality of water supplied to your home. This report covers January 1st through December 31st, 2025.

In 2025, the water treatment plant distributed 551 million gallons of water to customers. Snowmass Village relies on four surface water sources. East Snowmass Creek Spring is the primary source, which is supplemented by East Snowmass Creek when demand requires. The West Fork of Brush Creek and Snowmass Creek are additional sources. Snowmass Creek is only used when demand is very high. The District has 82 million gallons of emergency water storage in Ziegler Reservoir, which also serves as a supplemental water source at certain times of the year.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and the EPA prescribe regulations to public water systems. While the District's water comes from pristine, high alpine sources, the water travels over land surfaces and through the ground before reaching our intake structures. In the process, the water dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances from animal or human activity.

The water treatment plant in Snowmass Village treats your water by both filtration and disinfection. These methods remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may be microbial, such as viruses and bacteria, or inorganic, such as fine sediments, salts and metals.

Information about Our Source Water

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment provided Snowmass Water and Sanitation District with a **Source Water Assessment Report (SWAP)** for our water supply. This report is a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that *could* occur. It **does not** mean that the contamination **has or will** occur. This information allows the District to evaluate its water treatment processing and capabilities and prepare for future threats.

To obtain a copy of the full 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 #149717, or by contacting the **Snowmass Water & Sanitation Office at 970-923-2056**. You may obtain more information about the assessment by visiting www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/sw/swaphom.html or by contacting the District office.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the water in Snowmass Village, feel free to contact District or attend a monthly Board meeting on the third Wednesday of each month at 9:00am at the District Office located at 0177 Clubhouse Drive. **The District wants you to be informed about the services provided and the quality of water delivered to you each day.**

Possible Sources of Contaminants

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations which limit 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 sources of drinking water in the U.S.** 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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in all source water types include:

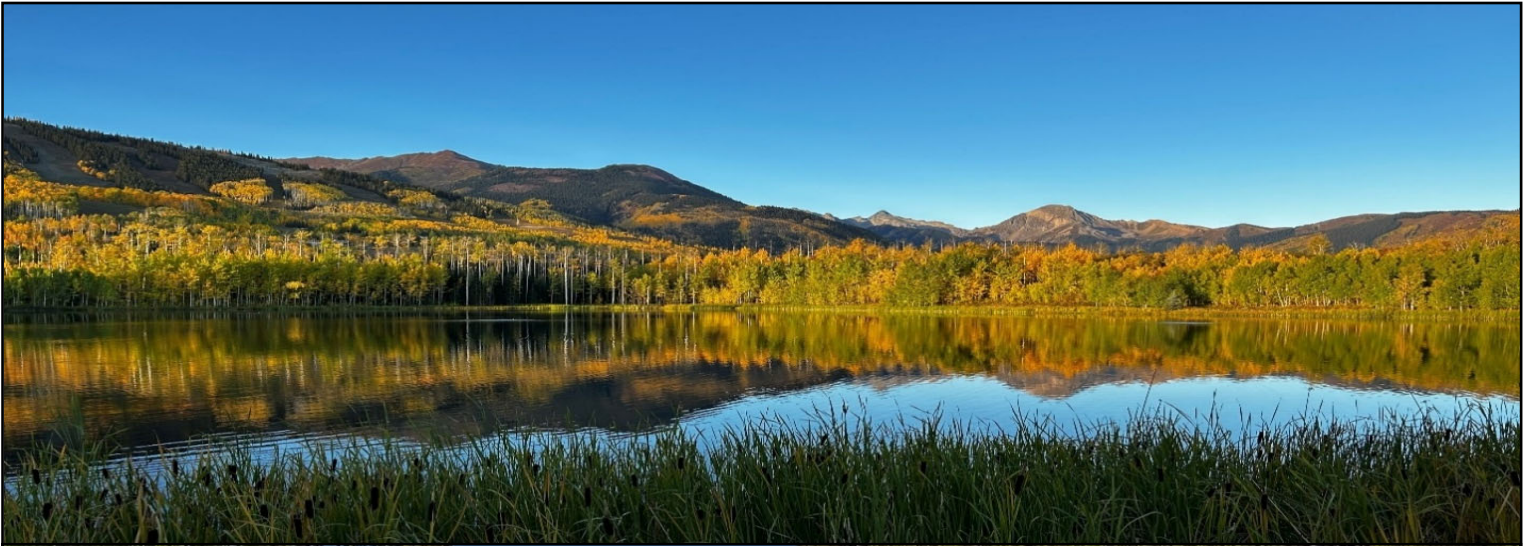
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

*****Please refer to table below for water types and possible contaminants specific to Snowmass Water Sources*****

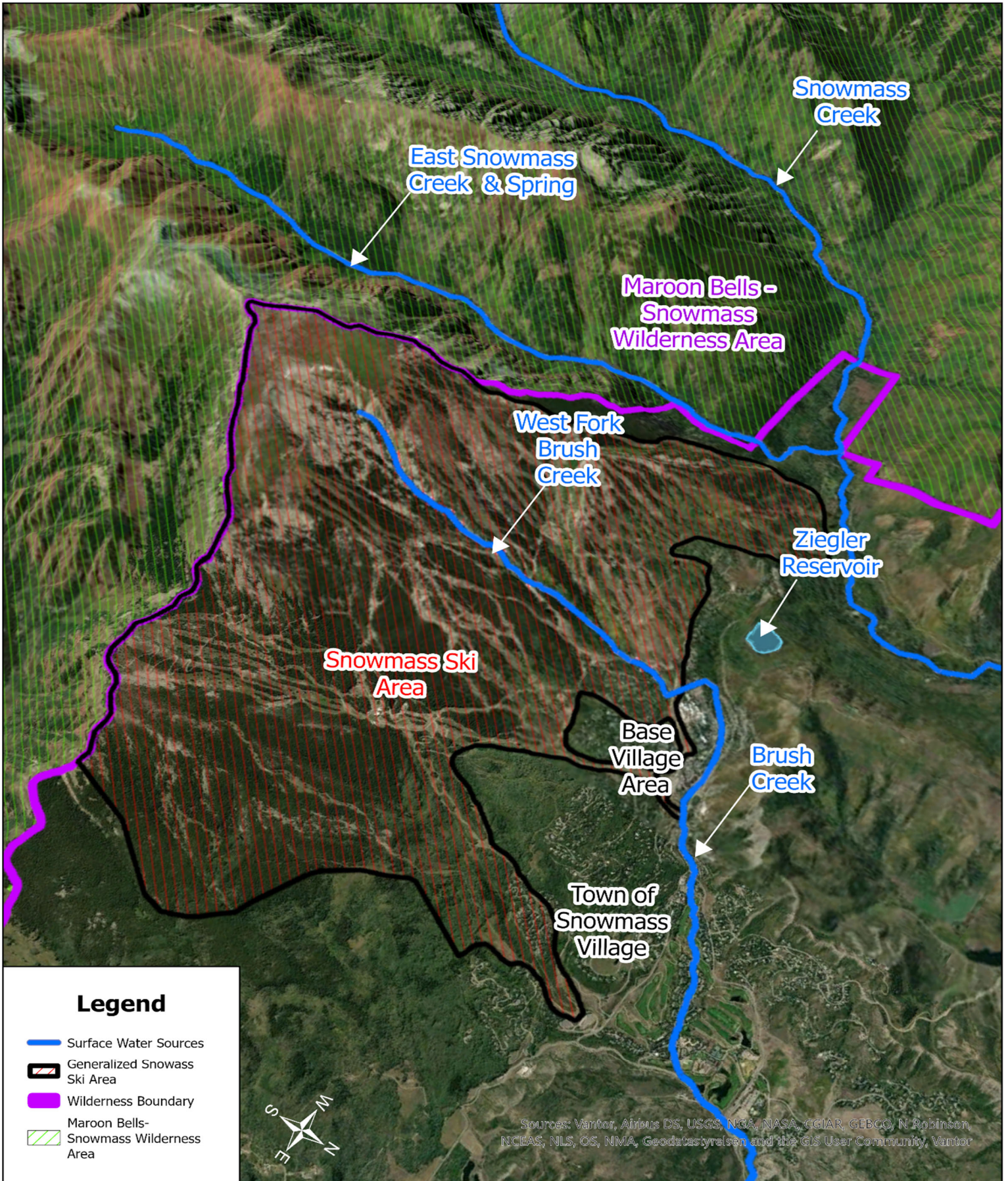


Summary of Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
ZIEGLER RESERVOIR (Surface Water-Intake)	Human and animal activities, minerals, sediment, turbidity and organic matter
WEST FORK BRUSH CREEK (Surface Water-Intake)	
EAST SNOWMASS CREEK (Surface Water-Intake)	
EAST SNOWMASS CREEK SPRINGS (Surface Water-Intake)	
SNOWMASS CREEK (Surface Water-Intake)	



Summary of Our Water Sources



Testing for Contaminants

Snowmass Water & Sanitation District monitors contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables included (pages 7-10) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024, unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires the District to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration 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 the reported data, though representative, may be more than one-year-old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in later sections of this report.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people. Infants (both formula and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when 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. The most effective way to reduce lead exposure is to use a filter that has been certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier. 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.

If you leave your home for an extended period of time without using water, this can increase the chances of lead and copper from your pipes and fittings leaching into your drinking water. In this case, you may want to flush your pipes for several minutes before drinking, cooking, or making baby formulas. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the **Snowmass Water & Sanitation Office at 970-923-2056**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead Service Line Inventory

New state and federal laws require the District to inventory all water service lines in our service area to classify the material including potential 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 you would like to view a copy of our service line inventory or have questions about the material of your service line, contact **Snowmass Water & Sanitation Office at 970-923-2056**. As required by the CDPHE, the district conducted Lead Service line survey in Fall 2024. We found that there are **NO lead service lines within the Snowmass Water distribution system that supply drinking water to homes**.

Terms and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.
- **Health-Based** – A violation of either 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 (No Abbreviation)** – Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
- **Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation)** – 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 (No Abbreviation)** – 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 more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
- **Compliance Value (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).
- **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.

2025 Water Quality Testing Results

Snowmass Water & Sanitation District is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards. If you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791** or by visiting **water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants**.

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	July 2025	Highest single measurement: 0.21	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	December 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

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	11.75	10 to 13.5	2	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	6.5	6.4 to 6.6	2	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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	2022	0.15	0.15 to 0.15	1	ppm	2	2	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	0.53	0.53 to 0.53	1	ppm	4	4	no	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive to promote strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	2025	0.23	0.19 to 0.27	2	ppm	10	10	no	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic Organic 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
Hexachlorobenzene	2023	0	0 to 0.01	3	ppb	1	0	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories

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
Combined Uranium	2025	0.35	0.35 to 0.35	1	ppb	30	0	No	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 High to Low	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Iron	2022	0.22	0.22 to 0.22	2	ppb	300
Sodium	2022	2.5	2.5 to 2.5	1	ppm	N/A

Unregulated and Additional Secondary Contaminants:

Contaminant Name	Unit	Level Detected
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	1.00 @ Horse Ranch
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	ppb	ND
Chloroform	ppb	5.6 @ Horse Ranch
¹ PFAS (see table below)	ppt & ppb	¹ ND (in ppt 2024) & <0.002-<0.004 (in ppb in 2025)
pH of finished water		7.7 – 8.4
Hardness	ppm	74 – 104

Additional Information Regarding PFAS:

¹ In 2024 *and* 2025, Snowmass Water & Sanitation collected and analyzed samples for PFAS (Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances) also known as "forever chemicals." In 2024, we collected samples from all raw water sources that supply water to the Water Treatment Plant. All sources resulted in *ND (non-detectable) levels for all PFAS parameters. This was a voluntary program with the State of Colorado's Un-regulated Contaminants Monitoring Program. In 2025, we collected quarterly samples at the Entry Point of the Distribution system. This was part of an EPA monitoring program titled UCMR5 which requires Public Water System to collect samples for contaminants that are not regulated by state or federal agencies. Preliminary results have shown extremely low concentrations present in raw water source serving Snowmass Water. However, the district will continue to monitor PFAS and other unregulated contaminants.

Consumers can find more information regarding these substances here: <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/pfas>. Preliminary results from 2024 found that these substances were ND (not detected) in source water and finished drinking water provided by Snowmass Water and Sanitation. In 2025, the District participated in the EPA UCMR5 program and sampled quarterly for PFAS which will be reported to the EPA's UCMR program and the Colorado Division of Public Health and Environment for compliance under the Unregulated Contaminants Rule.

Health-Based Violations

There were no Health-Based Violations to report on the 2026 Water Quality Report.
Based on the Calendar Year (January 1st, 2025 through December 31st, 2025).

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
¹ Public Notice	Failure to Notify the public/consumers	4/10/2023 - OPEN
² Lead & Copper Rule	Failure to Monitor and/or report	10/01/2024 - OPEN
³ Lead & Copper Rule	Failure to Monitor and/or report	10/01/2024 - OPEN
⁴ Consumer Confidence Rule	Failure to deliver an annual consumer confidence (Water Quality) Report to the Public/Consumers	07/10/2025 – 2/09/26

Additional Non-Health Based Violation Information

¹ The District received a violation for failure to Notify Customers of a violation received for failure to comply with Lead & Copper sample requirements in 2023. The district only collected 19 of 20 samples required during the determined collect period. The 20th sample was collected and sent to lab after the collection period requirement ended for the year.

² The District received a violation due to the contracted laboratory failed to submit Lead and Copper sampling results to the State by the required compliance deadline. The District collected and submitted all 20 required lead and copper samples within the collection period for 2025. In 2026, we selected a new contractor to help ensure compliance requirements are met. Because the results were submitted late, the District also missed the requirement to mail results to participating customers within 30 days of receiving them.

³ The District received an additional violation for failure to Notify Customers of the violation received for Lead & Copper results sent after the required reporting period by laboratory. The District choose to notify our customers in this annual Water Quality Report instead of a separate notice.

⁴ The District received a violation for failure complete the 2025 Consumer Confidence Report (last year's Water Quality Report) by the required date of 7-1-25. We reformatted and updated our report to include newly required information and sent the 2025 Water Quality Report to our customers in January 2026.



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