

ANNUAL **WATER** Quality Report 2025

Data From 2024



TOWN OF
WELLINGTON

Public Water System ID: CO0135838

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



Wellington Mayor Calar Chaussee cuts the ribbon while members of the Town's Board of Trustees, Town staff and partners look on during a ceremony March 13, 2025, at the Town's newly expanded Water Treatment Plant.



A Message From Public Works

Deputy Director Meagan Smith

We are pleased to present the 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report. The priority of our team remains clear: to deliver safe, high-quality drinking water that meets the needs of our community today while preparing for future regulations, population growth, and water demand.

This past year marked a significant milestone for the Town's water utility. In July 2024, we brought our newly expanded Water Treatment Facility online—on time and under budget.

This project, which began construction in April 2022, increased our treatment capacity from 2.0 to 4.2 million gallons per day (MGD). It also introduced advanced treatment technologies, including granular activated carbon filters and ozone treatment, which enhance the aesthetic quality of your water by improving taste, odor, and overall clarity.

We are proud of this achievement and the long-term benefits it brings to our community.

As we transitioned into this new phase of treatment operations, we experienced some administrative challenges related to regulatory monitoring and reporting. While these issues did not compromise water safety, they did result in several reporting violations in 2024.

Each violation was promptly resolved in coordination with the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE), and corrective actions have been implemented to prevent recurrence. Transparency and accountability remain core values of our utility, and we remain committed to continuous improvement in all aspects of our operations.

As required by law, we are making this annual water quality report available to all customers. Notifications are included in your utility bill — whether printed or electronic — and the full report is available online. We encourage you to review it and learn more about your drinking water.

If you have any questions or would like additional information, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Meagan Smith".

Meagan Smith - Public Works Deputy Director



WHERE YOUR DRINKING WATER COMES FROM

The Town of Wellington has two primary water sources including surface water and groundwater.

Surface Water

Wellington's largest water supply begins its journey as snow in the Rocky Mountains and flows to the main and north fork of the Poudre River where it is diverted and delivered through more than 23 miles of pipes and canals to reach Reservoir #3.



It takes 10 to 12 inches of Colorado snow to produce 1 acre foot of water.

Source Water List

- WELL NO. 1 (Groundwater-Well)
- WELL NO. 2 (Groundwater-Well)
- WELL NO. 3 (Groundwater-Well)
- NORTH Poudre IRRIGATION COMPANY CANAL 2 (Surface Water-Intake)
- NORTH Poudre RESERVOIR 3 (Surface Water-Intake)

Source Water Assessment

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has not provided a Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) for the Town of Wellington. Please contact the Town at (970) 568-3381, Opt. 2 or Utilities@WellingtonColorado.gov with questions about potential sources of contamination.

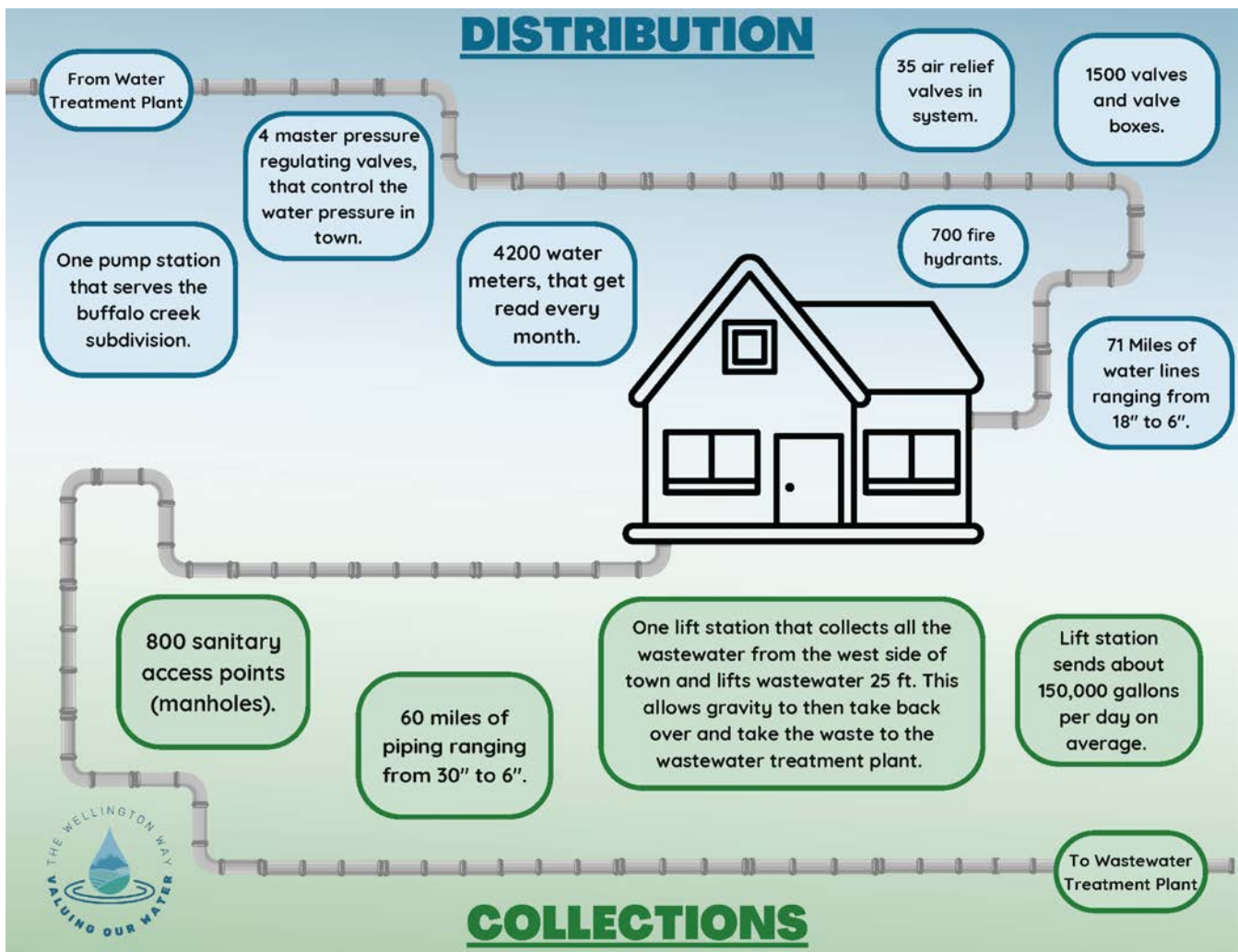
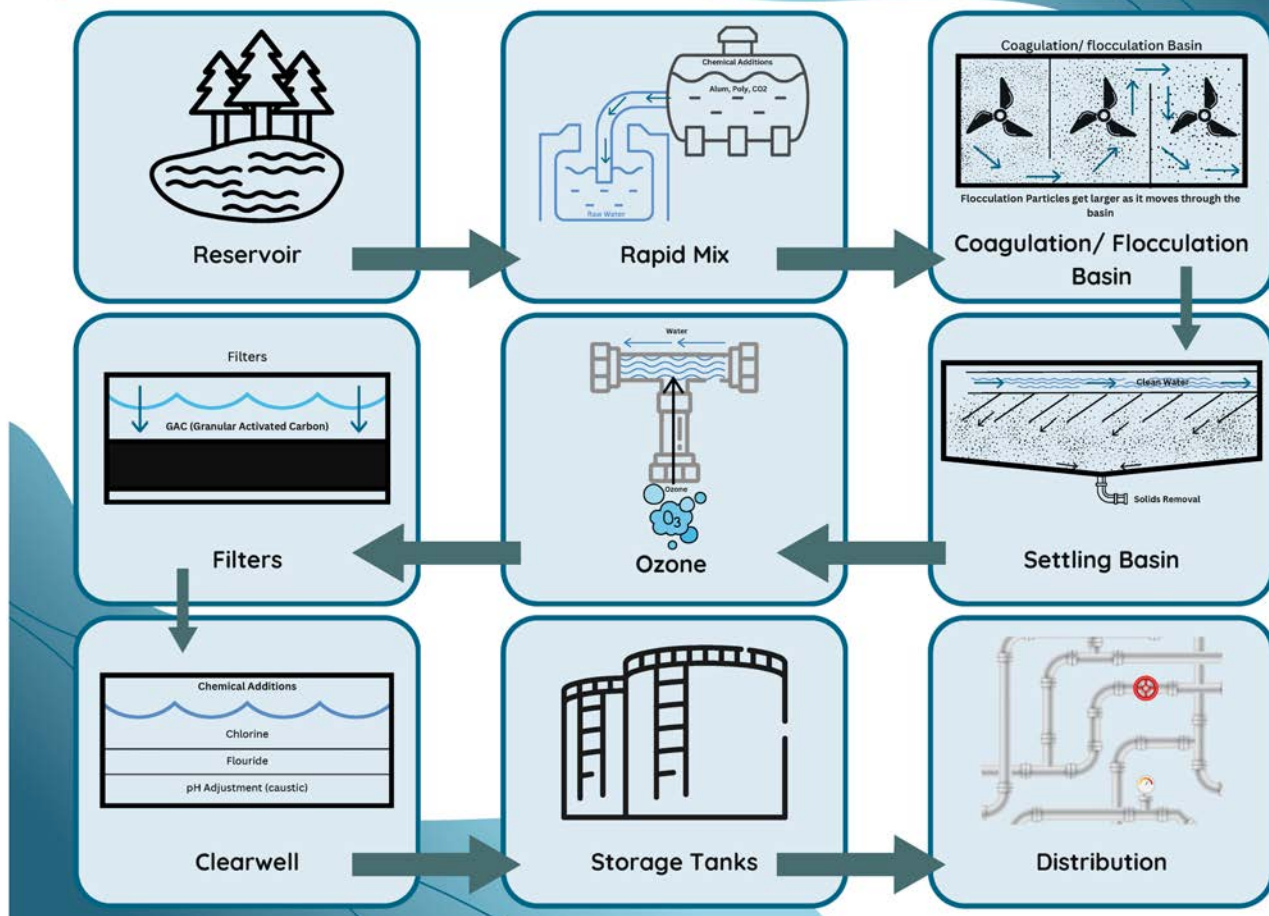
Groundwater

A portion of the well system currently used as the source of roughly a quarter of our drinking water is the original well system used to supply water to the Town of Wellington in its founding. These wells also provide non potable irrigation water for Town parks and local schools.

Wellington is unique with roughly 50% of our community able to access non-potable water (water not treated for consumption) for irrigation. Even with a robust non-potable system, summer months bring more than a 50% increase in potable water demand (treated drinking water) for irrigation.



WATER TREATMENT PROCESS



TREATMENT FACILITIES



Photo of the newly expanded Water Treatment Plant.

The expansion projects had combined budgets of more than 80 million dollars and both finished on time and under budget. The expansions double the Town’s capacity to provide water to residents and businesses.



Photo of the Water Reclamation Facility just prior to substantial completion.

WATER TREATMENT FACILITIES	2024 Annual Production (Million Gallons)	FILTRATION TYPE	YEAR BUILT
Primary	273	Conventional	2024
Nanofiltration	73	Nanofiltratration	2005

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 or visit Epa.gov/Safewater and cdc.gov/Parasites/Crypto.

How the EPA sets limits

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) studies pollutants and their impacts to the environment and people to determine the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Every water utility, including Wellington, is required by law to not exceed the MCL.

The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is the level at which there are no known effects on a person's health with an additional margin for safety. The MCL is set as close as possible to the goal. Sometimes the MCL is higher than the MCLG. 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 outweighs the potential benefit of a lowered standard.

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 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 water sources for tap and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals including potentially radioactive material, and it 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 a result of petroleum production and mining activities.

Organic chemical contaminants: 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, or 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**.

Understanding Dilution Measurements



Parts Per Million (ppm)

1 drop in a hot tub
is equal to 1 ppm



Parts Per Billion (ppb)

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



Parts Per Trillion (ppt)

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



Look out for our most vulnerable neighbors

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people — 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.

2024 WATER SAMPLE TEST RESULTS

Wellington's drinking water is monitored for over one hundred different substances on a strict sampling schedule, with more than 1,300 compliance related water samples taken annually across the treatment and distribution system and another 8,600 water samples for internal benchmarking.

The included tables show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024, 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.

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

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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 related to an MCL or TT.

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.

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).

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.

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.

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.

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.

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.

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.

Sample Size (n)

Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).

Gross Alpha

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

Formal Enforcement Action

Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public help, 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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)

Measure of the radioactivity in water.

Average (x-bar)

Typical value

Range (R)

Lowest to the highest value.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

PPB

Average	Range Low - High 1.7 to 38.9
18.18	Sample Size 16
	MCL 60
✓ No Violation	Year 2024

Typical Sources: Product of drinking water disinfection

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

PPB

Average	Range Low - High 8.3 to 45.2
31.12	Sample Size 16
	MCL 80
✓ No Violation	Year 2024

Typical Sources: Product of drinking water disinfection

Copper

PPM

90th Percentile	90th Percentile AL 1.3
0.21	Sample Sites Above AL 0
	Time Period 03/22/24 to 06/06/24
✓ No Violation	Sample Size 60

Typical Sources: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Tap Sample Range (low-high): 0.001 - 0.624

Copper

PPM

90th Percentile	90th Percentile AL 1.3
0.14	Sample Sites Above AL 0
	Time Period 08/30/24 to 10/11/24
✓ No Violation	Sample Size 60

Typical Sources: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Tap Sample Range (low-high): 0.004 - 0.719

Lead

PPB

90th Percentile	90th Percentile AL 15
1	Sample Sites Above AL 0
	Time Period 03/22/24 to 06/06/24
✓ No Violation	Sample Size 60

Typical Sources: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Tap Sample Range (low-high): 0.0 - 8.0

Lead

PPB

90th Percentile	90th Percentile AL 15
1	Sample Sites Above AL 0
	Time Period 08/30/24 to 10/11/24
✓ No Violation	Sample Size 60

Typical Sources: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Tap Sample Range (low-high): 0.0 - 7.0

Chlorine

PPM

Samples below minimum	Only 1 sample can be below 0.2 ppm
0	Sample Size 10
	MRDL 4.0 ppm
✓ No Violation	Time Period December 2024

Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes

Chlorite

PPM

Average	Range Low - High 0 to 0.4
0.13	Sample Size 12
	MCL 1.0 // MCLG 0.8
✓ No Violation	Year 2024

Typical Sources: Product of drinking water disinfection

Sodium

PPM

Average

15

Range Low - High | 15-15

Sample Size | 1

Year | 2022

✓ No Violation

Typical Sources: Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate

PPM

Average

4.23

Range Low - High | 0 to 6.5

Sample Size | 3

MCL | 10 // MCLG | 10

Year | 2024

✓ No Violation

Typical Sources: Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion

Fluoride

PPM

Average

0.27

Range Low - High | 0.19 to 0.35

Sample Size | 2

MCL | 4 // MCLG | 4

Year | 2022

✓ No Violation

Typical Sources: Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; discharge from fertilizer, aluminum factories

Selenium

PPB

Average

1

Range Low - High | 1 to 1

Sample Size | 1

MCL | 50 // MCLG | 50

Year | 2022

✓ No Violation

Typical Sources: Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Barium

PPM

Average

0.07

Range Low - High | 0.07 to 0.07

Sample Size | 1

MCL | 2 // MCLG | 2

Year | 2022

✓ No Violation

Typical Sources: Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Chromium

PPB

Average

2

Range Low - High | 2 to 2

Sample Size | 1

MCL | 100 // MCLG | 100

Year | 2022

✓ No Violation

Typical Sources: Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

Combined Uranium

PPB

Average

1.33

Range Low - High | 0 to 4

Sample Size | 3

MCL | 30 // MCLG | 0

Year | 2020

✓ No Violation

Typical Sources: Erosion of natural deposits

Combined Radium

pCi/L

Average

0.7

Range Low - High | 0.7 to 0.7

Sample Size | 1

MCL | 5 // MCLG | 0

Year | 2024

✓ No Violation

Typical Sources: Erosion of natural deposits

Gross Alpha

pCi/L

Average

0.37

Range Low - High | 0 to 0.92

Sample Size | 3

MCL | 15 // MCLG | 0



No Violation

Year | 2020

Typical Sources: Erosion of natural deposits

Total Organic Carbon

Ratio

Average

1.28

Range Low - High | 0.87 - 2.02

Sample Size | 6

Ratio | 1.00



No Violation

Year | 2024

Typical Sources: Naturally present in the environment

Turbidity

(Lowest monthly percent of sample meeting limit)

Amount Found

97%

Year Collected | January 2024

Lowest Level Allowed | 95% of samples <0.1

Lowest Amount Detected | 97%



No Violation

Typical Sources: Soil runoff

Turbidity

NTU

Amount Found

0.929

Year Collected | June 2024

Highest Single Measurement | 0.929

TT Maximum Ratio | 1.00



No Violation

Typical Sources: Soil runoff

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 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:

Lithium (conventional plant)

ppb

Average

13.09

Range Low - High | 9.96 - 16.7

Sample Size | 4

Year | 2024



No Violation

Typical Sources: Naturally present in the environment

Lithium (nanofiltration plant)

ppb

Average

54.9

Range Low - High | 48.6 - 61.2

Sample Size | 2

Year | 2024



No Violation

Typical Sources: Naturally present in the environment

Non-Health-Based Violations

In 2024, our water system experienced several monitoring and reporting violations. These violations were administrative in nature and did not affect the quality or safety of your drinking water.

The increased number of reporting issues was due in part to the transition from our former water treatment facility to a new, modernized treatment plant. While this change improves long-term water quality and system reliability, it temporarily impacted the accuracy of regulatory reporting.

Each violation was promptly addressed and resolved with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) during the next applicable reporting cycle. We have implemented corrective actions, including staff retraining, improved quality control measures, and updated monitoring schedules, to prevent recurrence and ensure continued regulatory compliance. Details are summarized below:

- **Turbidity & Chlorine/Chloramine Monitoring** (May 1 – May 31, 2024):

Violations occurred due to a clerical error in the Monthly Operating Report (MOR), which listed “April” as the reporting month instead of “May.” All monitoring was completed on time and in compliance.

Violations closed with CDPHE in June 2024.

- **Chlorite & Chlorine Dioxide Monitoring** (April 1, 2024 – April 30, 2024; May 1, 2024 – May 31, 2024; June 1, 2024 – June 30, 2024):

The pretreatment system for the decommissioned water treatment facility, which generates chlorite and chlorine dioxide byproducts, was not operational during these months. However, the system’s “Plant Offline” (PO) status was not documented correctly in the MORs, resulting in violations for failure to monitor and report.

Violations closed with CDPHE in July 2024.

- **Nitrate Monitoring** (July 1, 2024 – September 30, 2024):

A new monitoring requirement for nitrate took effect July 1, 2024. This requirement was not incorporated into our internal schedule due to timing overlaps during the transition to the new facility. The sampling was missed for the third quarter but resumed in the fourth quarter.

Violation closed with CDPHE in October 2024.

- **Total Organic Carbon Monitoring** (July 1, 2024 – July 31, 2024):

The required sample was collected; however, the chain-of-custody form listed an outdated location ID. This occurred during the first sampling cycle following the change to new sample location naming conventions for the upgraded water treatment facility.

Violation closed with CDPHE in August 2024.

- **Disinfectant Monitoring Equipment Verification** (2025 Sanitary Survey):

Operators were performing daily grab samples for microbial inactivation monitoring locations, however, corresponding readings from the online analyzers were not recorded, preventing verification of analyzer accuracy. To resolve, the Town developed written verification procedures with weekly verification logs.

Violation closed with CDPHE in April 2025.

What should I do?

Public health was not impacted by these violations, so customers do not need to take further actions. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours. You may contact the Town Utilities Water Treatment staff at 8225 Third Street, Wellington CO or (970) 568-3381 for additional information regarding this public notice. 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 public places or by distributing copies.

Regulatory Notification Message

These violations do not usually mean 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.



SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

New state and federal laws require us to inventory all water service lines in our service area to classify the material. A service line is the underground pipe that carries water from the water main, likely in the street, into your home or building. Out of more than 4,200 service connections examined during the inventory, Town staff identified just 41 that were unidentifiable and require additional action. Staff identified zero lines as definitively being made of lead. To view the report, contact the Town at (970) 568-3381, Opt. 2 or Utilities@WellingtonColorado.gov.

SANITARY SURVEY FINDINGS

A Sanitary Survey is a comprehensive inspection conducted by CDPHE to assess the condition and operation of public water systems. The survey reviews components such as source water, treatment processes, storage, distribution, and system management to ensure compliance with state and federal regulations. Sanitary Surveys are typically conducted every three years for community water systems. The Town's most recent Sanitary Survey was conducted in January 2025. The survey identified several corrective measures. As of the publication of this report, two significant deficiencies remain unresolved, with a required resolution deadline of June 28, 2025. The Town is actively working to resolve these items within the required timeframe.

- **Monthly Operating Reports (MORs):** The Town must submit updated MORs for the period of July through November 2024 to address reporting inconsistencies identified by CDPHE.
- **Backflow Prevention:** Backflow prevention assemblies must be installed on the non-potable irrigation system serving Library Park and Eyestone Elementary School to eliminate potential cross-connection risk with the Town's Nanofiltration Treatment Unit.

Save Water, Save Money, and Get a Yard Remodel!

The Town offers a number of programs to help residents reduce their outdoor water usage. The Town's partner, Resource Central, sells discounted water wise garden kits and provides FREE irrigation system consultations.



Garden In A Box

Garden In A Box kits are professionally designed for Colorado yards, and can help you save thousands of gallons of water each year compared to a traditional grass lawn. These kits are beautiful, affordable, and easy to plant.



Slow the Flow Irrigation Consultation

Take the guesswork out of watering your lawn with a sprinkler consultation from Resource Central. Participants save an average of \$175 off total summertime water bills. Register now to schedule your appointment.



Waterwise Webinars

Please join us for over 20 free webinars led by Colorado low-water landscape experts. Some of our favorite upcoming seminars are focused on helping beginners get started, such as "New to Colorado Landscaping," and "Planting for Pollinators."



Visit www.ResourceCentral.org to learn more about these programs to get your yard ready to reduce water usage.

ABOUT LEAD

If present, lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with 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 components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing.

You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Town of Wellington. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

HUG Hardship Utility Grant



The Town offers one time assistance to residents who have experienced a hardship. Learn more and complete the application online.

Other organizations offer utility payment assistance, with links to these organizations provided on our website.

**[WellingtonColorado.Gov/155/
Water-Sewer](http://WellingtonColorado.Gov/155/Water-Sewer)**

Please call (970) 568-3381 if you have any questions.

THIS IS YOUR WATER SYSTEM: GET INVOLVED!

Board of Trustee Meetings

Residents are invited to provide comments about drinking water quality, budgets, and plans during Board of Trustee meetings. Meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month at 6:30 p.m. in the Leeper Center 3800 Wilson Ave. Or you can watch meetings live on Zoom or replays through the Town Youtube.

Please refer to the Town's website at WellingtonColorado.gov/129/Agendas-Minutes for additional information.

Social Media



www.Facebook.com/WellingtonCo1905



[TownOfWellington--Wellington--Co/](#)



<https://Twitter.com/WellingtonColo>



www.Instagram.com/WellingtonGov/



www.WellingtonColorado.Gov



**SCAN
ME!**



The Town of Wellington Utilities maintains the Town'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 **(970)690-0634** 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

Please Help Us Keep Our Water Clean

The Town has separate wastewater and stormwater systems. Separate systems have two separate pipes. One pipe carries stormwater (rain) from storm drains to local streams, rivers and lakes, such as Coal Creek and Boxelder Creek with little or no treatment. A different pipe carries wastewater to the water reclamation facility. Therefore, it's critical to not dispose of anything into the storm sewer.



**Pick up
pet
poop**



Fix oil leaks
(don't pour
used oil
down drains!)



**Use
fertilizers
sparingly**



**Compost
leaves**



**Use
commercial
car washes**



TOWN OF
WELLINGTON

www.WellingtonColorado.Gov