



BrightonSM

COLORADO

2024 Drinking Water Quality Report
Reporting Year 2023



Public Water System ID: CO0101025

La versión en español está disponible en línea en:
brightonco.gov/informedegua





BrightonSM
UTILITIES

City of Brighton
500 South 4th Avenue
Brighton, CO 80601
303-655-2009

brightonco.gov/utilities



A MESSAGE FROM DIRECTOR SCOTT OLSEN

"I am honored to serve as the Director of Utilities for the City of Brighton. It is our mission to provide you, our valued customers, with reliable and high-quality drinking water. It is also of utmost importance to protect public health and maintain customer trust. Our excellent staff work hard every day to accomplish these goals, and to that end, perform over 800 water quality tests per month. Thank you for taking the time to learn more about our public water system by reading the 2024 water quality report. As the individual responsible for your public drinking water system, please feel free to contact me directly."

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Scott Olsen". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Scott Olsen, Director of Utilities
(303)655-2136
solsen@brightonco.gov

The Safe Drinking Water Act
www.epa.gov/sdwa

Your Water Quality Report
www.brightonco.gov/utilities

CDC - Consumer Confidence Reports
www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/understanding_ccr.html



ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The City of Brighton is a municipal water provider serving more than 12,500 service connections and a population of more than 55,000 customers (including the commuting population). Our raw water comes primarily from shallow groundwater wells and is supplemented by purchased water from the City of Thornton and Denver Water. The City has two raw water well fields. One is located near the South Platte River on the west side of the City and the other is located in the Beebe Draw aquifer on the east side of the City. The raw water is piped to our water treatment facility located along Bromley Lane. At this facility, water is treated using two treatment methods: reverse osmosis filtration and greensand filtration. Each treatment process removes specific imperfections found in the source water. The water is then chlorinated and fluoridated in accordance with regulatory guidelines and sent through the distribution system to our customers.

The City is pleased to present the 2024 water quality report, which is a great resource to learn about your drinking water. Within this report you will find information regarding Brighton's various water sources, any 2023 contaminants we've detected, 2024 unregulated contaminant monitoring information, regulatory compliance information, and educational information about our department in general.

QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS REPORT

Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Quality Report, inquire about public education opportunities, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you to be informed about the services we provide and the high-quality water we deliver to you every day.

Contact us by phone at 303-655-2117 or email waterquality@brightonco.gov.

For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit CDPHE's website. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports." Search the table using our system name or ID # 101025.

Customer Input

Join us at City Council meetings and study sessions, held 6 p.m. on Tuesdays.
500 S 4th Ave. Brighton

Walk-In Customer Service - Brighton City Hall

500 S 4th Ave, Brighton

Monday - Friday
9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Closed: Thursdays 1 - 3 p.m.

PROTECTING PUBLIC HEALTH

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, multiple regulations are at play. At the federal level, the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Act sets the highest levels of standards. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment's regulations set limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration sets limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide the same protection for public health.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting EPA's drinking water webpage:

www.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.

Guidelines from the EPA and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



Ken Mitchell Reservoir Complex
intake structure and pump station
on South Platte River



CITY OF BRIGHTON WATER SOURCES

CONSECUTIVE CONNECTION – SURFACE WATER

PURCHASED WATER FROM THORNTON
(ID # CO0101150) & DENVER (ID # CO0116001)

GROUNDWATER WELLS – UNDER THE DIRECT INFLUENCE OF SURFACE WATER

BEEBEE WELLS A, B & C

GROUNDWATER WELLS

7, 11, 12, 13, 17 & 18



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:

- *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.
- *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, and septic systems.
- *Pesticides and herbicides:* from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- *Radioactive contaminants:* naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has completed a source water assessment of potential contamination that could occur in Brighton's water sources; it does not mean that the contamination has or will occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a pillar for Brighton's own Source Water Protection Plan. Please reach out to us if you have further questions regarding the plan.

Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are: EPA hazardous waste generators, EPA chemical inventory storage sites, EPA toxic release inventory sites, aboveground/underground and leaking storage tank sites, existing or abandoned mine sites, other commercial/industrial/transportation facilities, high and low intensity residential, urban recreational grasses, agriculture, septic systems, oil and gas wells, and roads.

GET THE LEAD OUT!

HOW WE CAN WORK TOGETHER TO BE SURE YOUR HOME IS LEAD-FREE



brightonco.gov/lead

WHAT IS LEAD?

Lead is a natural element that has been used in a wide variety of industries and poses a significant health concern. Lead was once used as a material in plumbing products but has long since been banned. Lead is not found in our drinking water after treatment at the Brighton Water Treatment Facility. Risk of lead exposure comes from old plumbing, where lead in pipes, solder, fittings or fixtures may get into drinking water under certain conditions.

WHY IS THE CITY OF BRIGHTON TAKING ACTION NOW?

First and foremost, we care about your health! It is the City's goal to ensure we are providing all available resources to protect you from lead getting into your drinking water. Second, several regulations aimed at reducing exposure to lead in drinking water have been passed by public health agencies. These regulations have strict timelines for compliance and the City of Brighton, along with our industry partners, have begun the process of implementation of these regulations.

WHAT IS THE CITY OF BRIGHTON DOING ABOUT IT?

- The City has been testing our tap water for the presence of lead for years, sampling a large number of our high-risk sites every year. We have not detected lead in the water from targeted sampling and we continue to monitor this.
- The City has done multiple studies on our treatment practices and our practices have been deemed optimized, meaning it is less likely water conditions will dissolve any lead if it exists in pipes and fixtures.
- We are developing an inventory of all water service lines to identify all materials and ensure everyone is aware of the potential risk level at their home. This inventory will include both City-owned and customer-owned portions of the water service line (see graphic below). Look for more information on this inventory in October 2024. Updated information will be provided to the public on the City's website.
- If lead materials are identified in any portion of the water system, we will work in partnership with our customers to replace these materials to get the lead out of Brighton!



Lead may be found in the plumbing materials which could be released into drinking water inside your home or business.



**If your water meter is located inside the home, the service line is privately-owned to the curb stop. The curb stop is typically located at the property line.*



CONTACT US:

We're committed to our role as water quality experts and aim to offer you reliable information about the health concerns associated with lead exposure and how to safeguard from potential exposure. Please contact us to find out about our program and how you can be a part of the solution!

For more information, visit www.brightonco.gov/lead or reach out at lead@brightonco.gov.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLES

Action Level (AL)

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

Average

Typical value.

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).

Formal Enforcement Action

Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.

Gross Alpha

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

Health-Based Violation

A violation of either a MCL or TT.
Level 1 Assessment – A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Non-detect (ND)

Not detected, or zero.

Non-Health-Based Violation

A violation that is not a MCL or TT.

Not Applicable (N/A)

Does not apply or not available.

Parts per billion (ppb)

Micrograms per liter (ug/L). One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm)

Milligrams per liter (mg/L). One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt)

Nanograms per liter (ng/L). One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in two million years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Range

Lowest value to the highest value.

Sample Size

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

Treatment Technique (TT)

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

Turbidity

Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water, measured in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU). Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.

Variance and Exemptions

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

Violation – Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

REGULATED WATER CONTAMINANTS

Brighton 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, 2023** 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.

To better understand your Water Quality Report go to EPA's "Understanding your Water Quality Report." www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2018-02/documents/epa-ogwdw-ccr-infographic-v5_508.pdf

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System*							
Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL	Typical Sources
Chlorine	Dec. 2023	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	60	No	4.0 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes

* **TT Requirement:** At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm **OR** if sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm

Microorganism Contaminants Sampled in the Distribution System				
Contaminant Name	Sample Size	MCL	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total coliform	720	Routine and a Repeat Sample are Total Coliform Positive, and One is also Fecal Positive/E. Coli Positive	No	Human and animal fecal waste

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	04/03/2023 to 06/22/2023	0.93	60	ppm	1.3	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	04/03/2023 to 06/22/2023	2	60	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	07/18/2023 to 08/31/2023	0.69	60	ppm	1.3	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	07/18/2023 to 08/31/2023	2	60	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System in 2023									
Name	Average	Range Low-High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources	
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	13.58	7.4 to 21.4	40	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	49.8	19.2 to 98.6	48	ppb	80	N/A	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	

Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System					
Contaminant Name	Sample Month:	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity	Sept.	Highest single measurement: 0.231 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity	Dec.	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

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System in 2023

Contaminant Name	Average	Range Low-High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Barium	.03	0.03 to 0.03	2	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	1	1 to 1	2	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	0.69	0.68 to 0.69	2	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	4.45	4.4 to 4.5	2	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	5	5 to 5	2	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Volatile Organic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System in 2023

Contaminant Name	Average	Range Low-High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Xylenes	.56	0 to 0.8	5	ppb	10,000	10,000	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Secondary Contaminants in 2023**

Contaminant Name	Average	Range Low-High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	52.1	51.7 to 52.5	2	ppm	N/A

**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.

WATER QUALITY VIOLATIONS

Total Trihalomethanes

In 2023, Brighton received one maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation for an exceedance related to Total Trihalomethanes, also known as TTHM. The MCL is set at 80 ug/L and is based on an average value over the previous four quarters. The City became aware of the violation on April 26, 2023, when the calculated average of the previous four quarters was 94 ug/L. This is the same violation that we notified our customers of in a letter dated May 20, 2023.

What should I do?

You do not need to take any action at this time. This violation was promptly addressed and the City received test results demonstrating a return to compliance on August 3, 2023.

What happened?

Water may stand in the pipes at the far extents of the drinking water system due to lack of water use demand in these areas. Standing water in the pipes may increase the levels of TTHM in the

drinking water system and test results received indicated this had occurred.

How does this impact water quality?

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. For further information on the effects of TTHM in drinking water, please visit the CDPHE's website, cdphe.colorado.gov/dbps

Has this been resolved? What has been done to correct this situation?

Yes, this violation was resolved and the City remains in compliance with all drinking water regulations. The City has made changes to the system flushing program to ensure that water is circulated in areas that may see times of low demand. The City has also been looking into completing system "loops" to eliminate areas of low demand in the system.

WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT PFAS

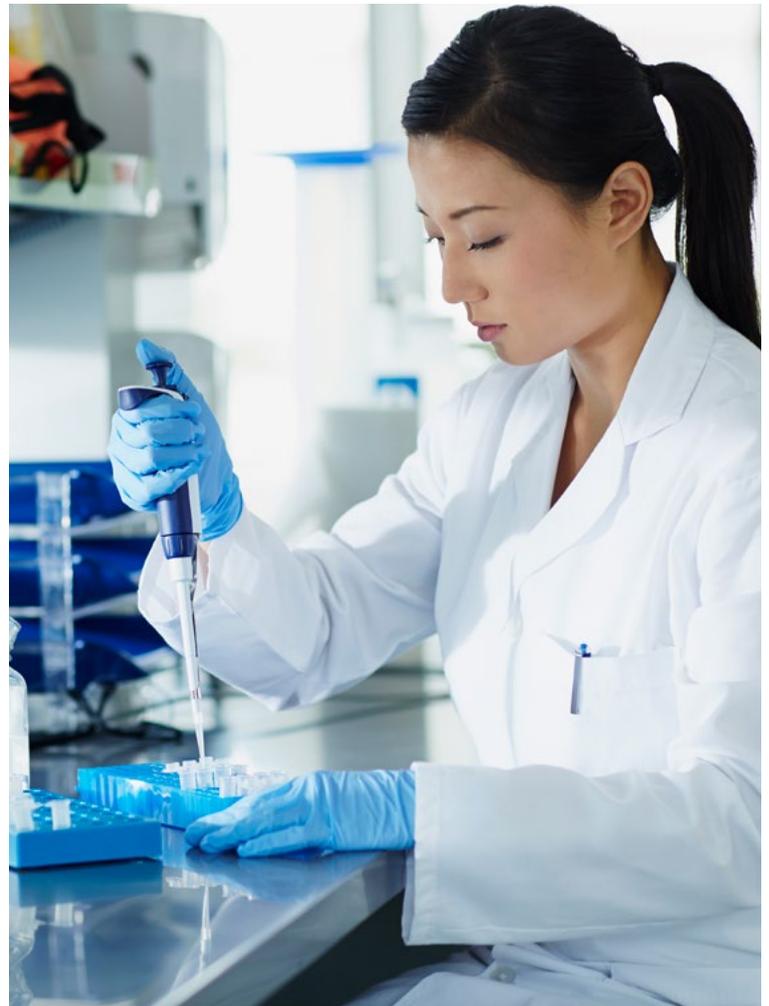
PFAS, or per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances, are a class of man-made chemicals not found naturally in the environment, and exposure to these chemicals have been linked in scientific studies to adverse health impacts. PFAS refers to a group of chemical compounds that are used in a wide variety of products, such as some carpets, cookware, food packaging, and clothing because they are resistant to heat, water and oil. They are also found in foams used to fight certain kinds of fires. Once these chemicals make their way into the environment, many do not break down and they are very difficult to remove, including from public water supplies. You can learn more about PFAS on the EPA's website,

www.epa.gov/pfas/pfas-explained

On April 10, 2024, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) passed a final drinking water rule, or standard, for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Specifically, the maximum contaminant level, or MCL, for two specific PFAS compounds, PFOA and PFOS, was set at 4.0 parts per trillion (ppt). The MCL for PFNA, PFHxS and "GenX Chemicals" is set at 10 ppt. This new standard for PFAS impacts thousands of water utilities and private wells across the United States, including Brighton. Brighton has been proactive in PFAS monitoring and, as such, is in a limited group of Colorado utilities that has both tested and confirmed PFAS levels above the standard.

WHAT IS THE CITY DOING ABOUT PFAS?

With the passing of the new drinking water standard related to PFAS, we are working to address this problem in coordination with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and US EPA. The City of Brighton is significantly ahead of the timeline stipulated in the rule having completed initial monitoring and testing several years ago. The City's new water treatment plant will feature granular activated carbon filters that will reduce PFAS and other targeted chemical concentrations below the MCL. The plant construction broke ground on July 26, 2022, and is currently on schedule for the contracted completion date of February 1, 2027. This completion date places the City in compliance with the standard far



in advance of the 2029 compliance date for chemical concentration reduction. The City continues to monitor PFAS under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) as described on Page 13.

It is important to note that the City of Brighton also purchases drinking water from other public water utilities to supplement our own sources. The entities that the City purchases water from will have the same compliance requirements as Brighton. The City will continue to work with our drinking water partners to ensure compliance as soon as possible.

Free Water Filter Pitchers

The City is offering Brighton utility customers free water filter pitchers that reduce the risk of lead and PFAS until all source risk is reduced. Please note, filter availability may be limited based on supply and demand. To receive a filter, please call 303-655-2117, or email us at waterquality@brightonco.gov.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE

The EPA has implemented the 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),

www.epa.gov/sdwa/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod.

For more information, visit DrinkTap.org.

Note: The contaminants listed below were detected in 2024. All PFAS substances not listed below were non-detect.

LITHIUM

(ppb)

Year Samples Collected	2024
Lowest Amount Detected	14.4
Highest Amount Detected	28.7

PERFLUOROBUTANOIC ACID (PFBA)

(ppt)

Year Samples Collected	2024
Lowest Amount Detected	ND
Highest Amount Detected	5.11

PERFLUOROHXANOIC ACID (PFH_xA)

(ppt)

Year Samples Collected	2024
Lowest Amount Detected	3.67
Highest Amount Detected	5.98

PERFLUOROHXANE SULFONIC ACID

(PFH_xS) (ppt)

Year Samples Collected	2024
Lowest Amount Detected	ND
Highest Amount Detected	5.92

PERFLUOROPENTANOIC ACID (PFPeA)

(ppt)

Year Samples Collected	2024
Lowest Amount Detected	3.32
Highest Amount Detected	6.21

PERFLUOROBUTANE SULFONIC ACID

(PFBS) (ppt)

Year Samples Collected	2024
Lowest Amount Detected	ND
Highest Amount Detected	5.55

PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID

(PFOS) (ppt)

Year Samples Collected	2024
Lowest Amount Detected	ND
Highest Amount Detected	6.82

DID YOU KNOW: STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION GUIDELINES

For more information about Brighton's stormwater systems, please call us at 303-655-2120.



Did you know that the City of Brighton has a Stormwater Program?

The primary goal of the City of Brighton Stormwater Program is to reduce the amount of pollutants entering our local streams, lakes and rivers. Pollutants, such as gasoline, oil, process water, trash, and spilled chemicals may be transported by stormwater runoff from commercial land uses into the storm sewer system discharging directly into our local waterways, causing water pollution. Unlike the wastewater in our sewer system, stormwater is not treated before entering our streams, rivers, and lakes.

So how does this pollution from stormwater runoff occur?

At commercial business such as automotive mechanic shops, vehicle fluids often leak or get spilled onto the ground. Also, trash and process wastewater from auto detailing can be carried with runoff if not contained properly. During a rain or snowmelt event these surface contaminants are washed into the storm sewer system located in the business parking lot or nearby roadway. This type of pollution can cause adverse impacts to wildlife, stream vegetation, water quality, and recreational amenities.

What can I do to help prevent stormwater pollution in Brighton?

Easy, mindful business practices can go a long way to reducing the pollution that reaches our waterways. Check out the handy pollution prevention chart below:

WHAT IS THE POLLUTION SOURCE?	DON'T	DO
Fertilizer: Improper application of fertilizer leads to runoff into the storm drainage system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply fertilizer to your lawn when grass is not actively growing, or when the ground is frozen. • Apply fertilizer to paved surfaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read the fertilizer bag labels and apply according to label directions. • Sweep up any excess or spilled fertilizer and dispose of properly.
Pet Waste: During rain events, pet waste washes off into the storm drainage system, ending up in local waterways.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let your pet poop or pee in or near waterways. • Dispose of pet waste in the storm drain or the street. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always pick up after your pet, even in your yard. • Spread the word, help you neighbor! • Carry extra bags to share on your walks or request/create pet waste bag holders in your local parks.
Leaf Litter: Gathering of leaves, grass clippings, and other yard debris in roadways.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blow, rake, or sweep yard debris into the roadways. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bag your yard debris and dispose of properly. • Compost your yard waste for gardens and flower beds.

IRRIGATION AND OUTDOOR WATER USE RESTRICTIONS **MAY 1 - SEPT. 30**

Irrigation will be limited to three days per week under the following schedule:

EVEN STREET ADDRESSES

Sunday,
Tuesday,
and Friday

ODD STREET ADDRESSES

Monday,
Wednesday,
and Saturday

UNASSIGNED ADDRESSES

Monday, Wednesday,
and Saturday

To help protect the City's water supply, restrictions for irrigation and outdoor water use were approved by Brighton City Council in a unanimous vote during the March 7, 2023 City Council meeting. The restrictions will be in effect from May 1 until Sept. 30 each year.

The following restrictions also apply from May 1 until Sept 30:

- Irrigation is prohibited for all customer classes between the hours of 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
- Sod installation or replacement of sod is prohibited for areas exceeding 200 square feet
- Waste of water is prohibited, including allowing water to pool in a gutter, street, or on property

For customers found in violation of the restrictions, a four-strike system will apply. A written notice will follow a first or second violation. A third offense will be subject to a \$125 fine for water taps up to 1 inch, a \$500 fine for taps between 1.5 to 4 inches, or a \$1,500 fine for taps greater than 4 inches. Fines can be disputed as provided in the ordinance. A fourth violation will result in a municipal summons and mandatory court appearance.

The water restrictions are meant to help the City achieve its water conservation goal of a 20-percent reduction in water demand over the irrigation season. The restrictions have many other benefits, including allowing for scheduled usage, reserving water supply for emergency situations, creating less strain on the system, and reduced risk of system pressure loss due to high demand.

If you have questions, please contact the Utilities Department at 303-655-2243.

WATER TREATMENT PLANT UPDATE

Project Overview

The City is building a new 20 million gallon per day water treatment and softening plant. The plant will replace the existing, aging facility and ensure compliance with environmental regulations, drinking water regulations and provide additional treatment capacity.

Progress

Foundations for the water treatment plant and support buildings are currently being poured. The next major project milestone will be installation of the precast walls and roof for the structures.

PERCENT OF CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED



ELAPSED DAYS

BEGAN:
Aug. 2022

TOTAL TIME TO CONSTRUCT

COMPLETE:
Feb. 2027





Utilities Customer Service
City of Brighton
500 South 4th Avenue
Brighton, CO 80601

PRESORT STD
US POSTAGE
PAID
BRIGHTON, CO
PERMIT NO. 31

BRIGHTON BBQ

Thursday, July 18
5:30 - 8 p.m.
Carmichael Park
650 Southern Street

Thursday, July 18
5:30 - 8 p.m.
Carmichael Park
650 Southern Street

Come learn about the city while enjoying a meal, kids' activities and live music!

FREE TO THE PUBLIC
FOOD IS FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED



While here, enjoy a concert from our **FLIX & KICKS** summer series at 6 p.m.



Brighton

brightonco.gov