MERIDIAN MD 2026 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data For Calendar Year 2025

Public Water System ID: CO0218015

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

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact RANDY GABRIEL at 303-790-0345 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. **Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system(s) (either attached or included in this report) for additional information about your drinking water.**

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.

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).

Contaminant Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **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 and herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants:** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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.

Lead in Drinking Water

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 and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. 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 requiring replacement service line, 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 RANDY GABRIEL at 303-790-0345. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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. If you would like to view a copy of our service line inventory or have questions about the material of your service line, contact RANDY GABRIEL at 303-790-0345.

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. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using our system name or ID, or by contacting RANDY GABRIEL at 303-790-0345. 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. 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 starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed below. 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, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day. Our groundwater drinking water sources, if any, are located in DOUGLAS county near our water system.

Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
PURCHASED FROM CO0118040 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) WELL A5 (Groundwater-Well) WELL DE3-R (Groundwater-Well) LDA-7 WELL (Groundwater-Well) WELL DE 13 (Groundwater-Well) WELL HS A 1 (Groundwater-Well) PURCHASED FROM WISE CO0103843 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) DE-12 WELL (Groundwater-Well) WELL DE1R (Groundwater-Well) WELL DE2 (Groundwater-Well) WELL DE4 (Groundwater-Well) WELL A4 (Groundwater-Well) WELL A2R (Groundwater-Well) WELL A3 (Groundwater-Well)	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, Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, High Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, Fallow, Small Grains, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells, Road Miles

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 (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 in excess of 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.

Detected Contaminants

MERIDIAN MD 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, 2025 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.

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.

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System

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
Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chloramine	December, 2025	**Lowest period** percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	25	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	11/24/2025 to 12/22/2025	0.002 to 0.758	0.32	61	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	05/19/2025 to 06/25/2025	0.002 to 0.352	0.26	61	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	0.14	0 to 0.58	8	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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	2023	2.13	0.8 to 3.4	3	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2025	2.4	2.4 to 2.4	1	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2021	1.85	0 to 3.7	2	pCi/L*	50	0	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

*The MCL for Gross Beta Particle Activity is 4 mrem/year. Since there is no simple conversion between mrem/year and pCi/L EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Gross Beta Particle Activity.

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
Arsenic	2023	1	0 to 2	3	ppb	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
									from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2023	0.13	0.09 to 0.15	3	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2023	2	2 to 2	3	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2023	1.26	1.18 to 1.35	3	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium	2023	0.33	0 to 1	3	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries;

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
									erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

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 Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2023	43.7	34.2 to 53.9	3	ppm	N/A

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. More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure

Violations

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. 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.

Name	Description	Time Period	Describe the steps taken to resolve and the anticipated resolution date:
CHLORINE/CHLORAMINE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	06/01/2025 - 06/30/2025	For the monitoring period of 06/01/2025 – 06/30/2025, there was a failure to monitor and/or report chlorine/chloramine for this period. The error resulted from the lab submitting the results as free chlorine and not total chlorine. Upon realizing the reporting mistake, the results were properly recorded as total chlorine to the State portal.
CHLORAMINE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	04/01/2025 - 06/30/2025	For the monitoring period of 04/01/2025 – 06/30/2025, there was a failure to monitor and/or report chloramine for this period. The error resulted from the lab submitting the results as free chlorine and not total chlorine. Upon realizing the reporting mistake, the results were properly recorded as total chlorine to the State portal.

Parker Water & SANITATION DISTRICT

Parker Water & Sanitation District
2026 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data for Calendar Year 2025

Public Water System ID: CO0118040

303-841-4627 • info@pwsd.org • 13939 Ancestry Drive • Parker, CO 80134

Parker Water & Sanitation District

2026 Drinking Water Quality Report

Covering Data For Calendar Year 2025

Public Water System ID: CO0118040

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We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact JAMES ROCHE at 303-841-2058 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. **Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system(s) (either attached or included in this report) for additional information about your drinking water.**

General Information

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Contaminant Information

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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. If you would like to view a copy of our service line inventory or have questions about the material of your service line, contact JAMES ROCHE at 303-841-2058.

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customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day. Our groundwater drinking water sources, if any, are located in DOUGLAS county near our water system.

Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
RUETER-HESS RESERVOIR (Surface Water-Intake) PARKER RIDGE ARAPAHOE (Groundwater-Well) PARKER RIDGE DAWSON (Groundwater-Well) RUETER HESS DENVER (Groundwater-Well) RUETER HESS DAWSON (Groundwater-Well) CC 15 ALLUVIAL (Groundwater-Well) CC 17 ALLUVIAL (Groundwater-Well) HESS I (Groundwater-Well) HESS II (Groundwater-Well) PURCHASED FROM WISE CO0103843 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) NEU TOWNE ARAPAHOE (Groundwater-Well) REATA NORTH ARAPAHOE (Groundwater-Well) CANYONS ARAPAHOE WELL (Groundwater-Well) CANYONS DENVER WELL (Groundwater-Well) CANYONS LOWER DAWSON WELL (Groundwater-Well) NEU TOWNE DAWSON (Groundwater-Well) REGENCY ARAPAHOE (Groundwater-Well) REGIONAL ARAPAHOE (Groundwater-Well) REGIONAL DENVER (Groundwater-Well) REGIONAL DAWSON (Groundwater-Well) REGIONAL LARAMIE FOX HILLS (Groundwater-Well) SALISBURY ARAPAHOE (Groundwater-Well) SALISBURY DAWSON (Groundwater-Well) CC7 (Groundwater-Well) CC9 (Groundwater-Well) CC13 (Groundwater-Well) REUTER HESS ARAPAHOE (Groundwater-Well) NEWLIN GULCH ARAPAHOE (Groundwater-Well) RIDGEGATE ARAPAHOE WELL (Groundwater-Well) RIDGEGATE DENVER WELL (Groundwater-Well) RIDGEGATE LOWER DAWSON WELL (Groundwater-Well) CLARKE FARMS ARAPAHOE (Groundwater-Well) HIDDEN RIVER ARAPAHOE (Groundwater-Well) CLARK FARMS A2 (Groundwater-Well) KOA2 CC (Groundwater-Well)	Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, High Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, Fallow, Small Grains, Pasture / Hay, Evergreen Forest, Septic Systems, Road Miles

BRADBURY ARAPAHOE (Groundwater-Well) BRADBURY DAWSON (Groundwater-Well) BRADBURY LFH (Groundwater-Well) BRADBURY DENVER (Groundwater-Well) PARKER NORTH DAWSON (Groundwater-Well) PARKER NORTH DENVER (Groundwater-Well) PARKER NORTH ARAPAHOE (Groundwater-Well) PARKER NORTH LFH (Groundwater-Well) KOA 1 CC (Groundwater-Well) STROH RANCH ALLUVIAL (Groundwater-Well) STROH RANCH DAWSON (Groundwater-Well) STROH RANCH DENVER (Groundwater-Well) ROBINSON RANCH ARAPAHOE (Groundwater-Well) STROH RANCH ARAPAHOE (Groundwater-Well) ROWLEY DOWNS ARAPAHOE (Groundwater-Well) RUSTIC DAWSON (Groundwater-Well)	

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If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm
Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chloramine	November, 2025	**Lowest period** percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 98.78%	1	82	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	10/04/2025 to 10/15/2025	0.0258 to 0.301	0.24	72	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	04/11/2025 to 04/23/2025	0 to 6.7	1.8	66	ppb	15	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	04/11/2025 to	0.0192 to 0.966	0.39	66	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;

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
	04/23/2025								Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	10/04/2025 to 10/15/2025	0 to 36.1	2	72	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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	4.69	0 to 22.26	48	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	16.29	0 to 58.16	48	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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	Date/Month: Jun	**Highest single** measurement: 0.329 NTU	Maximum 0.5 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Jun	**Lowest monthly** percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 99 %	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.1 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	2023	4.62	0 to 8.6	5	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2024	1.6	0.8 to 2.8	3	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
Arsenic	2025	0.33	0 to 1	3	ppb	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2025	0.14	0.12 to 0.16	3	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2025	1.33	0 to 4	3	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.82	0.42 to 1.15	3	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2025	0.04	0 to 0.38	10	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use;

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
									leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2025	1	0 to 2	3	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

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 Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2025	47.47	27.2 to 70.3	3	ppm	N/A

Additional Water Quality Parameters

Parameter	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure
Hardness	2025	108	34 to 206	298	ppm

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. More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure
Lithium	2025	20.3	14.0 to 24.2	14	ppb
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2025	0.4	0 to 1.9	14	ppt
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2025	1.2	0 to 4.8	14	ppt
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX chemicals)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2025	0.5	0 to 2.2	14	ppt

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2025	1.5	0 to 4.6	14	ppt
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2025	3.0	0 to 7.9	14	ppt
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2025	3.9	0 to 12.0	14	ppt
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt
Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2025	0.8	0 to 2.8	14	ppt
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2025	4.8	0 to 14.0	14	ppt
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt
n-Ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt
n-Methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	2025	0	0 to 0	14	ppt

Violations

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. 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.

Name	Description	Time Period	Describe the steps taken to resolve and the anticipated resolution date:
LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	NOTIFICATION, KNOWN OR POTENTIAL LSL	07/02/2025 - 11/26/2025	On an annual basis, PWSD is required to distribute notification to consumers with service lines of unknown material. This notification has specific information which is required. PWSD did not meet these requirements for letters distributed in 2024 by failing to include the mandatory list of steps the consumer can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water. This error resulted in a "Notification, Known or Potential LSL" violation. As a result of this error, PWSD distributed an updated notification which included all mandatory information on October 6, 2025. This notification returned PWSD to compliance with the CDPHE.

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.

Parker Water & Sanitation District

Aurora Water
2026 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data for Calendar Year 2025
Public Water System ID: CO0103005

303-841-4627 • info@pwsd.org • 13939 Ancestry Drive • Parker, CO 80134

AURORA CITY OF

2026 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data For Calendar Year 2025
Public Water System ID: CO0103005

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

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact EARL WILKINSON at 303-739-7544 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. **Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system(s) (either attached or included in this report) for additional information about your drinking water.**

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.

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).

Contaminant Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **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 and herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants:** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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.

Lead in Drinking Water

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 and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. 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 requiring replacement service line, 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 EARL WILKINSON at 303-739-7544. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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. If you would like to view a copy of our service line inventory or have questions about the material of your service line, contact EARL WILKINSON at 303-739-7544.

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. The report is located under “Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports”. Search the table using our system name or ID, or by contacting EARL WILKINSON at 303-739-7544. 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. 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 starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed below. 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, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality

water we deliver to you every day. Our groundwater drinking water sources, if any, are located in ARAPAHOE county near our water system.

Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
NC VW10A (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW10 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW11 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW12 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW13 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW14 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW15 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW 16 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW18 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW19 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW20 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW21 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW22 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW23 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW24 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW25 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW 26 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) CC 1R (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) CC 2R (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) CC 4R (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) CC 5R (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) CC SA6R (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) LFH1 (Groundwater-Well) NC VW 19A (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) PURCHASED FROM CO0116001 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) NC VW 10B (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW 11A (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW 28 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW 29 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW 30 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW 31 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW 32 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW 27 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW 12A (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) CC 3R (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) NC VW 18A (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) RAMPART SOUTH PLATTE RESERVIOR (Surface	EPA Abandoned Contaminated Sites, EPA Hazardous Waste Generators, EPA Chemical Inventory/Storage Sites, EPA Toxic Release Sites, Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Solid Waste Sites, Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, High Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Quarries / Strip Mines / Gravel Pits, Row Crops, Fallow, Small Grains, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells, Road Miles

Water-Intake) QUINCY RESERVIOR (Surface Water-Intake) AURORA RESERVIOR (Surface Water-Intake) DA1 WELL (Groundwater-Well) DA2 WELL (Groundwater-Well) DA3 WELL (Groundwater-Well) NC VW 16A (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well)	

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 (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 in excess of 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 90^{th} 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.

Detected Contaminants

AURORA CITY OF 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, 2025 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.

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.

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System

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
Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chloramine	December, 2025	**Lowest period** percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	210	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	06/03/2024 to 09/14/2024	0.00225 to 0.339	0.08	76	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	06/03/2024 to 09/14/2024	0 to 7.3	2.5	76	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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	13.56	4.35 to 23.82	48	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	22.58	14.1 to 32.8	48	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite	2025	0.51	0.36 to 0.57	24	ppm	1.0	.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water

Contaminant Name If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	TT Minimum Ratio	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	**2025**	**1.89**	**1.14 to 4.7**	**20**	**Ratio**	**1.00**	**No**	**Naturally present in the environment**

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	Date/Month: Jun	**Highest single** measurement: 0.068 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: 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

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 Radium	2025	1.15	1 to 1.3	2	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2025	2.27	0 to 5.65	10	ppb	30	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
Arsenic	2025	0.05	0 to 0.54	10	ppb	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
									from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2025	0.05	0.04 to 0.06	10	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.66	0.55 to 0.79	27	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2025	0.23	0 to 0.49	25	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2025	0.6	0 to 2.03	10	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries;

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
									erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

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 Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2025	36.63	20 to 69.8	3	ppm	N/A

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. More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure

No Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

Parker Water & SANITATION DISTRICT

Denver Water Board
2026 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data for Calendar Year 2025

Public Water System ID: CO0116001

303-841-4627 • info@pwsd.org • 13939 Ancestry Drive • Parker, CO 80134

DENVER WATER BOARD

2026 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data For Calendar Year 2025
Public Water System ID: CO0116001

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

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact RUSSELL K PLAKKE at 303-994-6605 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality.

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.

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).

Contaminant Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **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 and herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants:** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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.

Lead in Drinking Water

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 and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. 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 requiring replacement service line, 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 RUSSELL K PLAKKE at 303-994-6605. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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. If you would like to view a copy of our service line inventory or have questions about the material of your service line, contact RUSSELL K PLAKKE at 303-994-6605.

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. The report is located under “Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports”. Search the table using our system name or ID, or by contacting RUSSELL K PLAKKE at 303-994-6605. 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. 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 starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed below. 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, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day. Our groundwater drinking water sources, if any, are located in DENVER county near our water system.

Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
MARSTON FOREBAY (Surface Water-Intake) STRONTIA SPRINGS RES INTAKE (Surface Water-Intake) RALSTON RESERVOIR INTAKE (Surface Water-Intake) S PLATTE DIVERSION CONDUIT 20 (Surface Water-Intake)	EPA Abandoned Contaminated 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, High Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Quarries / Strip Mines / Gravel Pits, Row Crops, Fallow, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells, Road Miles

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 (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 in excess of 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.

Detected Contaminants

DENVER WATER BOARD 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, 2025 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.

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.

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System

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
Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chloramine	December, 2025	**Lowest period** percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	444	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	01/01/2025 to 06/30/2025	0.0017 to 0.288	0.06	337	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	09/02/2025 to 12/05/2025	0 to 98.8	3.1	245	ppb	15	3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	09/02/2025 to	0 to 0.263	0.04	245	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;

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
	12/05/2025								Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	01/01/2025 to 06/30/2025	0 to 126.1	3.9	337	ppb	15	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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	16.2	7.22 to 26.73	64	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	29.79	8.76 to 41.14	64	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water

Contaminant Name If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	TT Minimum Ratio	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	**2025**	**1.21**	**1 to 1.65**	**33**	**Ratio**	**1.00**	**No**	**Naturally present in the environment**

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	Date/Month: Mar	**Highest single** measurement: 0.17 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: 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

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Barium	2025	0.03	0.02 to 0.05	33	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2025	0.26	0 to 1.8	33	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.55	0 to 0.75	33	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury	2025	0	0 to 0.12	33	ppb	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate	2025	0.09	0 to 0.19	33	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use;

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
									leaching from septic tanks, sewage; 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 Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2025	19.95	10.5 to 29.6	33	ppm	N/A

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. More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure

Violations

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. 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.

Name	Description	Time Period	Describe the steps taken to resolve and the anticipated resolution date:
SYNTHETIC ORGANICS	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	01/01/2023 - 12/31/2025	

Parker Water & Sanitation District

East Cherry Creek Valley WSD
2026 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data for Calendar Year 2025

Public Water System ID: CO0103035

303-841-4627 • info@pwsd.org • 13939 Ancestry Drive • Parker, CO 80134

EAST CHERRY CREEK VALLEY WSD 2026 Drinking Water Quality Report

Covering Data For Calendar Year 2025

Public Water System ID: CO0103035

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

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact SARA BREWER at 303-693-3800 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. **Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system(s) (either attached or included in this report) for additional information about your drinking water.**

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.

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Contaminant Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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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.

Lead in Drinking Water

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 and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. 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 requiring replacement service line, 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 SARA BREWER at 303-693-3800. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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. If you would like to view a copy of our service line inventory or have questions about the material of your service line, contact SARA BREWER at 303-693-3800.

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. The report is located under “Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports”. Search the table using our system name or ID, or by contacting SARA BREWER at 303-693-3800. 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. 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 starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed below. 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, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued

customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day. Our groundwater drinking water sources, if any, are located in ARAPAHOE county near our water system.

Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
WPA 6R WELL (Groundwater-Well) P2 WELL (Groundwater-Well) P3 WELL (Groundwater-Well) P4 WELL (Groundwater-Well) P5 WELL (Groundwater-Well) P15 WELL (Groundwater-Well) P18 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SA1R (Groundwater-Well) A4R (Groundwater-Well) WPA8R (Groundwater-Well) A10 WELL (Groundwater-Well) L9 WELL (Groundwater-Well) A13 WELL (Groundwater-Well) L12 WELL (Groundwater-Well) A16 WELL (Groundwater-Well) L15 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SL1 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SA10 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SL10 WELL (Groundwater-Well) DA5 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SAU9 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SAL9 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SL9 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SSA5 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SSL5 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SSA6 WELL (Groundwater-Well) WA4 WELL (Groundwater-Well) WA5A WELL (Groundwater-Well) WA6A WELL (Groundwater-Well) WFH3 WELL (Groundwater-Well) WPA2S WELL (Groundwater-Well) WCA1R WELL (Groundwater-Well) P6 WELL (Groundwater-Well) E7A WELL (Groundwater-Well) P8 WELL (Groundwater-Well) P11 WELL (Groundwater-Well) P12 WELL (Groundwater-Well) WFH4 WELL (Groundwater-Well)	EPA Hazardous Waste Generators, EPA Chemical Inventory/Storage Sites, Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, High Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Fallow, Small Grains, Pasture / Hay, Evergreen Forest, Septic Systems, Road Miles

WA5R WELL (Groundwater-Well) WA1A WELL (Groundwater-Well) WA1B WELL (Groundwater-Well) P13 WELL (Groundwater-Well) PURCHASED FROM AURORA 3 ZONE 1 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED FROM AURORA 5 ZONE 2 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED FROM DENVER NORTH (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED FROM DENVER WEST (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED FROM AURORA 2 ZONE 1 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED FROM AURORA 4 ZONE 2 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) WPA 1R WELL (Groundwater-Well) WELL E1 (Groundwater-Well) WELL P14 (Groundwater-Well) WELL P19 (Groundwater-Well) WELL P20 (Groundwater-Well) WELL P21 (Groundwater-Well) PURCHASED FROM AURORA 1 ZONE 2 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) WPA3 WELL (Groundwater-Well) DA12 WELL (Groundwater-Well) A7R WELL (Groundwater-Well) A8 WELL (Groundwater-Well) A11 WELL (Groundwater-Well) A12 WELL (Groundwater-Well) A14 WELL (Groundwater-Well) A15 WELL (Groundwater-Well) A17 WELL (Groundwater-Well) A18 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SA7 WELL (Groundwater-Well) DA13 WELL (Groundwater-Well) L6 WELL (Groundwater-Well) L7 WELL (Groundwater-Well) L8 WELL (Groundwater-Well) L10 WELL (Groundwater-Well) L13 WELL (Groundwater-Well) L18 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SL6 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SL7 WELL (Groundwater-Well)	

SA4 WELL (Groundwater-Well) A1 WELL (Groundwater-Well) L4 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SA2 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SL2 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SA3 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SL3 WELL (Groundwater-Well) A2R WELL (Groundwater-Well) L11 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SA5 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SL5 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SA8 WELL (Groundwater-Well) SL8 WELL (Groundwater-Well) A9 WELL (Groundwater-Well) A19 WELL (Groundwater-Well) A3 WELL (Groundwater-Well) L19 WELL (Groundwater-Well) A5R WELL (Groundwater-Well) A6 WELL (Groundwater-Well) PURCHASED FROM WISE CO0103843 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	

Terms and Abbreviations

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- **Violation (No Abbreviation)** − Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
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Detected Contaminants

EAST CHERRY CREEK VALLEY WSD 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, 2025 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.

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Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System

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
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, 2025	**Lowest period** percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	78	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	01/13/2025 to 05/22/2025	0.003 to 0.098	0.06	60	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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	6.73	0 to 20.83	32	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	17.61	0 to 42.82	32	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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	2025	1.25	0 to 3.5	12	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2025	0.86	0 to 2.5	11	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2025	0.63	0 to 2.1	12	ppb	30	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	2025	0.01	0.01 to 0.01	4	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Chromium	2025	3	3 to 3	4	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.21	0.19 to 0.24	4	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2025	0.24	0 to 0.9	13	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2025	2	2 to 2	4	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

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 Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2025	57.95	55.5 to 64.1	4	ppm	N/A

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. More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure

No Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

Parker Water & SANITATION DISTRICT

WISE Project
2026 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data for Calendar Year 2025
Public Water System ID: CO0103843

303-841-4627 • info@pwsd.org • 13939 Ancestry Drive • Parker, CO 80134

WISE PROJECT

2026 Drinking Water Quality Report

Covering Data For Calendar Year 2025

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

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact at with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. **Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system(s) (either attached or included in this report) for additional information about your drinking water.**

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.

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).

Contaminant Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

- **Organic chemical contaminants:** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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.

Lead in Drinking Water

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 and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. 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 requiring replacement service line, 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 at . Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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. If you would like to view a copy of our service line inventory or have questions about the material of your service line, contact at .

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. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using our system name or ID, or by contacting at . 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. 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 starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed below. 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, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day. Our groundwater drinking water sources, if any, are located in ARAPAHOE county near our water system.

Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
PURCHASED FROM CO0103035 ECCV (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED FROM CO0103005 AURORA (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED FROM CO0116001 DENVER (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	There is no SWAP report, please contact at with questions regarding potential sources of contamination.

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.
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