2026 Water Quality REPORT

Highlands Ranch WATER

Protecting the water our community depends on.

HighlandsRanchWater.org | contactus@hrwater.org
Public Water System ID: CO0118015

What is this report?

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires public water supplies that serve the same people year-round (community water systems) to provide consumer confidence reports to their customers. These reports are also known as annual water quality reports. This report summarizes information regarding water sources used, any detected contaminants, compliance and education.

Highlands Ranch Water is committed to providing a reliable and secure supply of high-quality drinking water. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Please contact Nick Marusin at 303-791-2185 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system (included in this report) for additional information about your drinking water. A portion of Highlands Ranch Water's surface water supply is through purchases from other water providers, therefore their water quality reports are contained within this report.

Water Sources

Knowing where your water comes from means knowing more about your water quality and what impacts it. Most of the water in the Highlands Ranch Water system comes from snowmelt that runs downstream into the South Platte River, Plum Creek and Dad Clark Gulch. Water is then captured and stored in raw water storage reservoirs.

The district's water supply comes from a combination of surface water and groundwater from three deep bedrock aquifers beneath Highlands Ranch. Use of these two water sources is known as a conjunctive use system.

Surface water is renewable because it is part of the hydrologic cycle, while deep groundwater is mainly non-renewable because it is not connected to the surface streams. Therefore, the groundwater is used primarily as a back-up water source to the surface water. The district uses on average 85% surface water annually. Approximately one-half of the district's water is legally reusable. This means it can be recaptured after its first use and used multiple times until it is used to extinction.

Surface water sources
Plum Creek
Dad Clark Gulch
South Platte River

Raw water storage reservoirs
McLoud Reservoir
McLellan Reservoir
Chatfield Reservoir
Tingle Reservoir

Groundwater wells
- South Platte River alluvium
- Denver Basin aquifers
  - Denver
  - Arapahoe
  - Laramie Fox Hills

Other Sources
Englewood City Ditch
Purchased WISE Water

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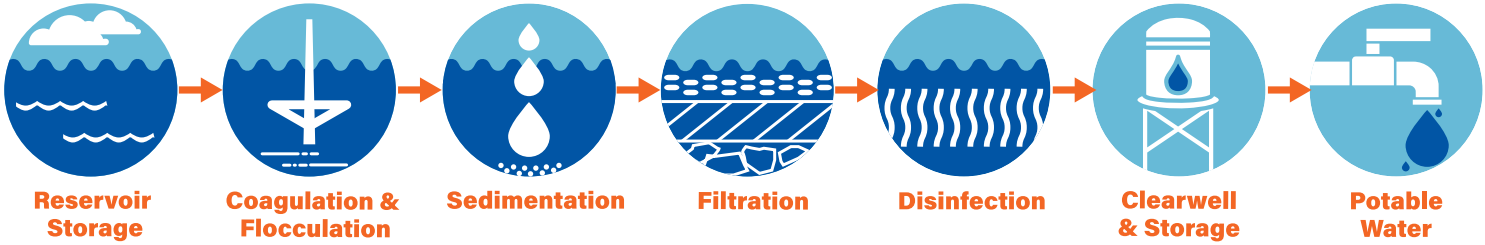
Highlands Ranch Water

WATER TREATMENT PROCESS



Reservoir storage: Highlands Ranch Water stores untreated water at four surface water reservoirs: McLellan, McLoud, Tingle and Chatfield Reservoir.

Coagulation and flocculation: The addition of compounds promotes the clumping of solids so they can be more easily removed. Think of a snowball that grows larger and larger as more snow is added to it. The large snowballs or clumps then settle by gravity and make it easy to remove from the water.

Sedimentation: Water first arrives at the Joseph B. Blake Water Treatment Plant at the forebay. This is where large suspended particles, like sand, silt and clay settle to the bottom of the basin before the water is introduced to the main treatment plant processes. Sedimentation also occurs as clumps settle in large basins which follow the coagulation and flocculation step.

Filtration: Water is filtered through layers of media that remove small particles. As water travels through the filter, particles are trapped and clean water is the result.

Disinfection: The last step is to add chemical disinfectants to kill any remaining bacteria, viruses or microbes.

Clearwell and storage: Once water has traveled through the treatment process, it is ready for storage and eventually distribution to customers.

Committed to Water Quality Excellence

At Highlands Ranch Water, we have a dedicated team that performs several water quality tests each day to help ensure the water reaching our customers' homes is safe, dependable, and of the highest quality.

Sampling takes place at our treatment facilities, across the distribution system, and directly from customer taps across the community to maintain consistent standards from source to faucet.

What's in your water?

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 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and septic systems.

In order to ensure 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.

Why choose phosphorous-free fertilizer?

When it comes time to fertilizing your lawn this year, choose a fertilizer that is safe for our water supply. Choose phosphorous-free fertilizer. Phosphorous is harmful to the water supply and should only be used when necessary.

When it rains or snows, the phosphorous runs off the lawn and pollutes nearby rivers, lakes and streams and can impact drinking water. Phosphorous is like junk food for algae and weeds. It feeds them until they grow out of control, turning ponds green and possibly killing fish.

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 Nick Marusin at 303-791-2185. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

Lead and Copper Sampling Program

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) require water districts to collect samples from eligible homes to determine lead and copper levels in our water at the tap.

Highlands Ranch Water's sampling program is a partnership with homeowners in Highlands Ranch who live in a home built between 1983-1987. The number of homes we are required to sample is dependent upon the population of our service area. With a population of over 103,000 people, we are required to collect 100 samples every six months.

DO YOU WANT TO PARTICIPATE?

If you live in a single-family home in Highlands Ranch, built between 1983 and 1987, you qualify to participate in the sampling program. Homeowners who participate will be provided with a sample kit along with easy-to-follow instructions. The process is easy.

If you'd like to participate, scan the QR code, or email **contactus@hrwater.org**.

SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

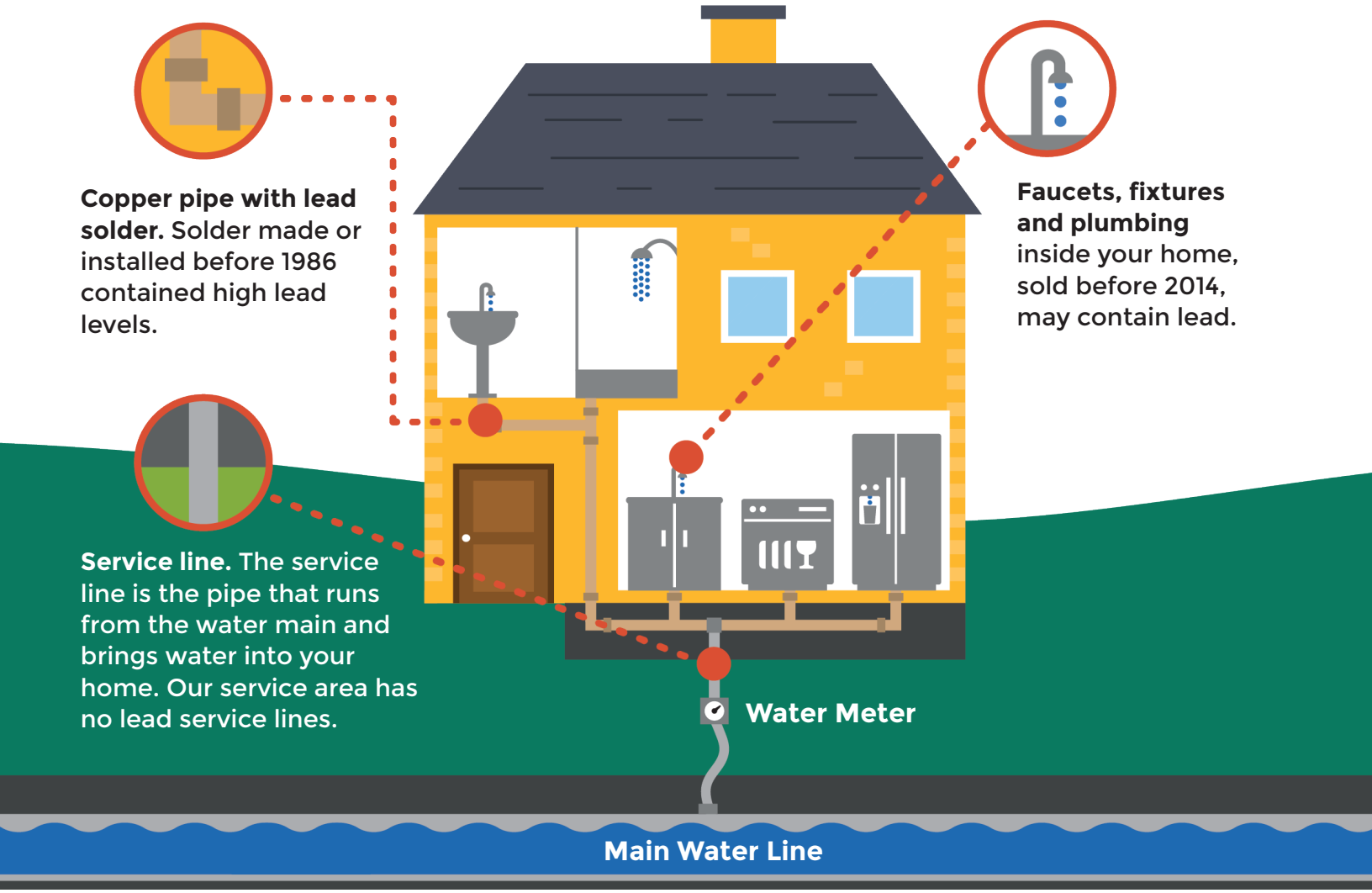
New state and federal laws require us to inventory all water service lines in our service area to classify the material. A service line is the underground pipe that carries water from the water main, likely in the street, into your home or building. If you would like to view a copy of our service line inventory or have questions about the material of your service line, contact Nick Marusin at 303-791-2185.

Highlands Ranch Water does not have any lead service lines in our service area. The oldest homes in our service area were built in 1980. The original system design criteria for Highlands Ranch states that lines 2" and less shall be Type K (soft) copper. All service lines that serve our customers are ¾" K (soft) copper.

There are a few historical buildings that still stand in the community built prior to the development of Highlands Ranch in 1980. This includes the Highlands Ranch Mansion and surrounding ranch properties. For these three unknown service lines, Highlands Ranch Water staff identified two of the lines were copper using a visual and scratch test, and the other line as PVC pipe. Highlands Ranch Water staff took pictures of the lines and documented them in the required lead service line inventory.

CONCERNED ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER?

There are no lead service lines, goose necks or galvanized pipes in the Highlands Ranch Water service area. In order to prevent lead from dissolving into water from home plumbing, Highlands Ranch Water staff adjust the water's chemistry at the treatment plant, called corrosion control. Staff sample water at homes considered to be high risk to ensure our corrosion control remains effective.



Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has 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 name or ID 118015, or by contacting Nick Marusin at 303-791-2185. The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that could occur. It does not mean 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 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.

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 Dougas County near our water system.

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

- EPA abandoned contaminated sites
- EPA hazardous waste generators
- EPA chemical inventory/storage 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
- Row crops, fallow, pasture/hay
- Evergreen forest
- Septic systems
- Road miles

WATER SOURCES (water type - source type)

PURCHASED FROM CO0116001 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)
WELL D9 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL TD4 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL TD5 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL TD6 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL TD12 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL A6R (Groundwater-Well)
WELL A12R (Groundwater-Well)
WELL D1 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL D12R (Groundwater-Well)
WELL LFH2 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL LFH7 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL LFH8R (Groundwater-Well)
WELL LFH9 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL LFH10R (Groundwater-Well)
WELL LFH11 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL LFH13 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL LFH14R (Groundwater-Well)
WELL LFH15 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL A-8R (Groundwater-Well)
WELL SP-9 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well)
WELL SP-10 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well)
WELL SP-11 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well)
WELL SP-12 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well)
MCLOUD RESERVIOIR (Surface Water-Reservoir)
ENGLEWOOD CITY DITCH (Surface Water-Intake)
PURCHASED WATER WISE CO0103843 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)
WELL A-2R (Groundwater-Well)
WELL D10A (Groundwater-Well)
MCLELLAN RESERVOIR (Surface Water-Intake)
WELL LFH4R (Groundwater-Well)
WELL D7 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL A5R (Groundwater-Well)
WELL A7R (Groundwater-Well)
WELL A11R (Groundwater-Well)
PA-7S REDRILL (Groundwater-Well)
WELL D5 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL D11 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL D13 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL D15 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL D19 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL A9R (Groundwater-Well)
WELL A10R (Groundwater-Well)
WELL A13R (Groundwater-Well)
WELL D14 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL D16 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL D17 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL D18 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL D20 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL TD7 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL TD8 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL TD9 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL A1 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL TD10 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL LFH3 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL A3 (Groundwater-Well)
WELL A4 (Groundwater-Well)

Terms and Abbreviations

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Average (x-bar): Typical value.

BRL: Below reporting limit.

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).

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.

Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation): Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222 and uranium.

Health-Based: A violation of either a MCL or TT.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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.

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.

Non-Health-Based: A violation that is not a MCL or TT.

Not Applicable (N/A): Does not apply or not available.

Parts per billion = Microorgams 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.

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measure of radioactivity in water.

Range (R): Lowest value to the highest value.

Sample Size (n): Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variance and Exemptions (V/E): Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.

Violation (No Abbreviation): Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

Detected Contaminants

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

Note: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last five 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	102	No	4.0 ppm

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

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low-High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	TT Minimum Ratio	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2025	2.27	1.76-3.54	10	Ratio	1	No	Natural organic material that is present in the environment

*If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Time Period	Tap Sample Range	Results at the 90th Percentile	Sample Size	MCLG	90th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper (ppm)	1/7/2025 to 3/19/2025	0.03 to 0.48	0.33	103	1.3	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	1/7/2025 to 3/19/2025	0 to 10.0	2	103	0	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/8/2025 to 10/29/2025	0.035 to 0.527	0.27	101	1.3	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	7/8/2025 to 10/29/2025	0 to 9.0	2	101	0	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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	March 2025	Highest single measurement: 0.28 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity	Dec. 2025	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100%	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	No	Soil runoff

*Highlands Ranch Water samples the treated water every four hours for turbidity. In 2025, the highest turbidity reading was 0.28 NTU and 100% of all samples taken in 2025 were below the standard of 0.3 NTU.

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	0.43	0-0.7	3	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (Combined 226/228)	2025	1	0.4-1.6	3	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2025	2.07	0-3.24	3	ppb	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2025	4.37	3.3-5.6	3	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.

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	56.6	37.8-75.4	3	ppm	N/A
Total Dissolved Solids	2025	347	68-673	84	ppm	500 (SMCL)

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	0.8	0-1.7	3	ppb	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2025	0.07	0.06-0.07	3	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.99	0.81-1.26	3	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2025	0.15	0-0.31	3	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2025	0.4	0-1.2	3	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Regulated Microbiological							
Name	Year	Highest Level	Range Low-High	Sample Size	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Coliform (% of positive samples/month)	2025	2%	0-2%	1230	5	0	No	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System								
Name	Year	Average	Range Low-High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	10.43	0-14.78	32	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	25.78	2.44-42.62	32	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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.

Highlands Ranch Water 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 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.

Unregulated Contaminants - UCMR5 Detections at the Entry Points to the Distribution System

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

Highlands Ranch Water Violations, Significant Deficiencies and Formal Enforcement Actions

No violations or formal enforcement actions.

PFAS INFORMATION

On April 10, 2024, the EPA finalized a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation establishing maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for six PFAS in drinking water. PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA as contaminants with individual MCLs, and PFAS mixtures containing at least two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS using a Hazard Index MCL to account for the combined and co-occurring levels of these PFAS in drinking water. The final rule requires public water systems to monitor for PFAS and gives them until 2027 to complete initial monitoring. Public water systems have until 2029 to implement solutions to reduce PFAS levels to be in compliance with the new MCLs.

Highlands Ranch Water staff collected non-compliance samples in 2024 for EPA method 537.1 and 533. The results for the six regulated compounds are included in the table. District staff has taken steps to ensure the levels of PFAS compounds are reduced to below the proposed MCLs using our existing water treatment processes.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Monitoring

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low-High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	EPA Proposed MCL
PFOA	2025	0.61	BRL to 2.7	12	ppt	4
PFOS	2025	BRL	BRL	12	ppt	4
PFHXS	2025	BRL	BRL	12	ppt	Hazard Index*
PFNA	2025	BRL	BRL	12	ppt	Hazard Index*
PFBS	2025	3.72	BRL to 6.4	12	ppt	Hazard Index*
HFPODA	2025	BRL	BRL	12	ppt	Hazard Index*

*Hazard Index is defined by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

CITY OF AURORA

Public Water System ID: CO0103005

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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. Aurora Water's 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

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.

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 719-251-4267. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment may have provided the City of Aurora with a Source Water Assessment Report for its 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 the ECCV 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. City of Aurora can use this information to evaluate the need to improve its current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help City of Aurora ensure 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 City of Aurora 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.

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

- EPA abandoned vontaminated 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, small grains, pasture/hay
- Deciduous forest, evergreen forest, mixed forest
- Septic systems
- Oil/gas wells, road miles

WATER SOURCES (water type - source type)

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 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)

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 five years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Copper and Lead	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile	Range	Sample Date	Typical Sources
Copper (ppm)	No	1.3	N/A	0.08	0.00225-0.339	June-Sept. 2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	No	15	N/A	2.5	0-7.27	June-Sept. 2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Disinfection	Violation	TT Requirement	MRDLG	Average Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Typical Sources
Chlorine Residual (Chloramines) (ppm)	No	At least 95% of samples per month must be at least 0.2 ppm	4	1.87, 100% of samples were >0.2 ppm	0.52-2.24	Daily	Water additive to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	No	N/A	800	38	0-230	Daily	Water additive to control microbes

Disinfection By-products Precursors	Violation	Units	TT Requirement	MRDLG	Average Removal Ratio	Range of Removal Ratios	Sample Date	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	No	Ratio	Removal ratio >1	N/A	1.89	1.14-4.7	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection By-products	Violation	Units	MCL	MRDLG	Average Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Typical Sources of Contamination
Chlorite	No	ppm	1.0	0.8	0.51	0.36-0.57	Quarterly	By-product of drinking water disfinection
Haloacetic Acids	No	ppb	60	N/A	13.56	4.35-23.82	Quarterly	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes	No	ppb	80	N/A	22.58	14.1-32.8	Quarterly	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Turbidity	Violation	Units	TT Requirement	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contamination
Turbidity	No	NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	N/A	Highest single measurement for 2025 was 0.068 NTU		June 2025	Soil runoff, river sediment provides a medium for microbiological growth
	No	%	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU**	N/A	100% of samples were less than 0.3 NTU	N/A		
*Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of water and has no health effects. Nevertheless, turbidity may interfere with disinfection and provides a medium for microbial growth. **Turbidity must be less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples. The higher the percentage the better.								

Radionuclides	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Average Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Typical Sources
Combined Radium (pCi/L) (-226 & -228)	No	5	0	1.15	1.0-1.3	2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Uranium (ppb)	No	30	0	2.27	<0.5-5.65	2025	Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminant	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Average Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Typical Sources
Arsenic (ppb)	No	10	0	0.05	<0.5-0.54	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	No	2000	2000	47.5	38.0-63.4	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	No	4	4	0.66	0.55-0.79	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	No	10	10	0.23	<0.05-0.49	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use and erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	No	50	50	0.60	<0.5-2.03	2025	Erosion of natural deposits

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.

Highlands Ranch Water 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 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.

Unregulated Contaminants - UCMR5 Detections at the Entry Points to the Distribution System

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

PFAS Monitoring

Aurora Water's current test results from samples collected in 2025 are below the maximum contaminant levels and hazard index. For more information about Aurora Water's efforts related to PFAS, visit **AuroraGov.org/PFAS.**

Contaminant Name	MCL (ppt)	Average Level Detected (ppt)	Range (ppt) Low to High	Typical Source of Contamination
Hazard Index (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, PFNA)	1 (unit-less)	0	0	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.
GenX (HEFPO-DA)	10	<2	<2	
PFBS	N/A	1.74	<2-4.4	
PFHxS	10	<2	<2	
PFNA	10	<2	<2	
PFOA	4.0	0.37	<2-2.4	
PFOS	4.0	0.50	<2-2.9	
PFBA	N/A	2.46	<2-7.9	
PFHxA	N/A	1.08	<2-5.5	
PFPeA	N/A	1.39	<2-6.2	

We also sampled for the following, which were not detected in the water:

- 11Cl-PF3OUdS
- 4:2 FTS
- 6:2 FTS
- 8:2 FTS
- 9Cl-PF3ONS
- ADONA
- NFDHA
- PFDA
- PFDoA
- PFEESA
- PFHpA
- PFHpS
- PFMBA
- PFMPA
- PFPeS
- PFUnA

City of Aurora
Violations, Significant Deficiencies and Formal Enforcement Actions

No violations or formal enforcement actions.

DENVER WATER

Public Water System ID: CO0116001

DENVER WATER

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. Denver Water's 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 Denver Water with a Source Water Assessment Report for its 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 the Denver Water 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. Denver Water can use this information to evaluate the need to improve its current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help Denver Water ensure 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 Denver Water 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.

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

- EPA areas of concern
- Permitted wastewater
- Discharge sites
- Above-ground, underground and leaking storage tank sites
- Solid waste sites
- Existing or abandoned mine sites
- Other facilities
- Commercial, industrial and transportation activities
- Residential, urban recreational grasses
- Quarries, strip mines and gravel pits
- Agriculture
- Forests
- Septic systems
- Oil and gas wells
- Roads

WATER SOURCES (water type - source type)

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)

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 five years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Foothills Treatment Plant

Inorganic contaminants detected at the entry point to the distribution system: Foothills Treatment Plant

Chemical Parameters	Year	Sampling Frequency	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Barium	2025	Monthly	40.0	34.0-45.1	ppb	2,000	2,000	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling wastes.
Fluoride*	2025	Monthly	612	550-700	ppb	4,000 (2,000 is SMCL)*	4,000	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N	2025	Monthly	104	BRL-182	ppb	10,000	10,000	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching
Nickel	2025	Monthly	1.0	BRL-1.6	ppb	N/A	N/A	Yes	Discharge from industrial uses, such as transportation, chemical industry, electrical equipment and construction
Sodium	2025	Monthly	23,742	17,900-29,600	ppb	N/A	N/A	Yes	Naturally occurring.
Chromium	2025	Monthly	0.5	BRL-1.8	ppb	100	100	Yes	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury	2025	Monthly	BRL	BRL-0.115	ppb	2	2	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from refineries, runoff from landfills and cropland.

*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.

Summary of trubidity sampled at the entry point to the distribution system: Foothills Treatment Plant

Chemical Parameters	Year	Sampling Frequency	Level Found	Unit of Measure	Treatment Technique Requirement	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Turbidity	2025	Daily	Highest single measurement: 0.108 NTU (April)	NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any one single measurement	Yes	Soil runoff
Turbidity	2025	Daily	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100%	NTU	In anymonth, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	Yes	Soil runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Total organic carbon (disinfection byproducts precursor) removal ratio of raw and finished water: Foothills Treatment Plant

Chemical Parameters	Year	Frequency	Treatment Technique Requirement	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2025	Once per month	Denver Water uses enhanced treatment to remove the required amount of natural organic material and/or demonstrates compliance with alternative criteria.	Yes	Natural organic matter present in the environment

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts including trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5s). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Marston Treatment Plant

Total organic carbon (disinfection byproducts precursor) removal ratio of raw and finished water: Foothills Treatment Plant

Chemical Parameters	Year	Frequency	Treatment Technique Requirement	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2025	Once per month	Denver Water uses enhanced treatment to remove the required amount of natural organic material and/or demonstrates compliance with alternative criteria.	Yes	Natural organic matter present in the environment

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts including trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5s). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Marston Treatment Plant cont.

Inorganic contaminants detected at the entry point to the distribution system: Foothills Treatment Plant									
Chemical Parameters	Year	Sampling Frequency	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Barium	2025	Monthly	40.1	35.5-44.5	ppb	2,000	2,000	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling wastes.
Fluoride*	2025	Monthly	619	530-750	ppb	4,000 (2,000 is SMCL)*	4,000	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N	2025	Monthly	84	BRL-187	ppb	10,000	10,000	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching
Nickel	2025	Monthly	0.35	BRL-1.2	ppb	N/A	N/A	Yes	Discharge from industrial uses, such as transportation, chemical industry, electrical equipment and construction
Sodium	2025	Monthly	23,820	19,100-27,200	ppb	N/A	N/A	Yes	Naturally occurring.
Chromium	2025	Monthly	0.2	BRL-1.8	ppb	100	100	Yes	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits.

*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.

Summary of trubidity sampled at the entry point to the distribution system: Foothills Treatment Plant							
Chemical Parameters	Year	Sampling Frequency	Level Found	Unit of Measure	Treatment Technique Requirement	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Turbidity	2025	Daily	Highest single measurement: 0.081 NTU (February)	NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any one single measurement	Yes	Soil runoff
Turbidity	2025	Daily	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100%	NTU	In anymonth, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	Yes	Soil runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Northwater Treatment Plant

Inorganic contaminants detected at the entry point to the distribution system: Foothills Treatment Plant									
Chemical Parameters	Year	Sampling Frequency	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Barium	2025	Monthly	20.2	17.3-23.7	ppb	2,000	2,000	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling wastes.
Chromium	2025	Monthly	0.1	BRL-1.3	ppb	100	100	Yes	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride*	2025	Monthly	573	BRL-690	ppb	4,000 (2,000 is SMCL)	4,000	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N	2025	Monthly	66	BRL-106	ppb	10,000	10,000	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2025	Monthly	12,300	10,500-14,500	ppb	N/A	N/A	Yes	Naturally occurring

*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.

Total organic carbon (disinfection byproducts precursor) removal ratio of raw and finished water: Foothills Treatment Plant					
Chemical Parameters	Year	Frequency	Treatment Technique Requirement	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2025	Once per month	Denver Water uses enhanced treatment to remove the required amount of natural organic material and/or demonstrates compliance with alternative criteria.	Yes	Natural organic matter present in the environment

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts including trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5s). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Summary of trubidity sampled at the entry point to the distribution system: Foothills Treatment Plant							
Chemical Parameters	Year	Sampling Frequency	Level Found	Unit of Measure	Treatment Technique Requirement	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Turbidity	2025	Daily	Highest single measurement: 0.170 NTU (March)	NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any one single measurement	Yes	Soil runoff
Turbidity	2025	Daily	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100%	NTU	In anymonth, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	Yes	Soil runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

The following data tables provide information on regulated contaminants in Denver Water's distribution system

Microbial contaminants regulated in the distribution system									
Name	Year	Sampling Frequency	MCL	MCLG	Unit of measure	Highest Monthly Percentage	Number of Positives	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Total Coliform (T.coli)	2025	Daily	No more than 5% positive per month	0	Present/ absent	0.5% (present T.coli), July 2025	3 out of 4,770 total samples (0.06%); 0 E. coli positive samples	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfectants sampled in the distribution system*							
Name	Year	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Frequency	MRDL	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Disinfectant as Total C12	2025	Lowest period perentage of samples above 0.2 ppm: 100%	0	Daily	4.0 ppm	Yes	Drinking water disinfectant used to control microbial growth

*Treatment technique requirement: At least 95% of samples per period (month to quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm.

Lead and copper sampled in the distribution system								
Contaminant Name	Period	Tap sample range: low-high	90% percentile	Sample size	90th percentile action level	Sample sites above action limit	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Copper (ppb)	1/1/2025-6/30/2025	BRL-263.4	60	337	1,300	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	1/1/2025-6/30/2025	BRL-126.1	4	337	15	1	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	7/1/2025-12/31/2025	BRL-288.3	40	245	1,300	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	7/1/2025-12/31/2025	BRL-98.8	3.1	245	15	3	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection byproducts sampled in the distribution system								
Name	Year	Sampling Frequency	Highest Locational RAA	Range	MCL	MCLG	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2025	Quarterly	35.5	8.8-41.1	80	N/A	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb)	2025	Quarterly	19.5	7.2-26.7	60	N/A	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

The data tables below provide information on unregulated parameters that were detected in Denver Water's distribution system.

Water quality parameters with secondary maximum contaminant levels sampled in the distribution system									
Name	Year	Sampling Frequency	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Standard Met	Typical Sources
Aluminum	2025	Quarterly	31.4	21-86.1	ppb	N/A	50-200	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	2025	Quarterly	24,000	6,800-35,000	ppb	N/A	250,000	Yes	Naturally occurring; road salt
Copper	2025	Quarterly	5.4	BRL-45.6	ppb	N/A	1,000	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	2025	Quarterly	1.9	BRL-25.7	ppb	N/A	50	Yes	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	2025	Quarterly	58,300	23,000-83,000	ppb	N/A	250,000	yes	Naturally occurring
Zinc	2025	Quarterly	2.8	BRL-14.3	ppb	N/A	5,000	Yes	Naturally occurring

*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.

Additional water quality parameters sampled in the distribution system						
Name	Year	Sampling Frequency	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	Typical Sources
Alkalinity	2025	Monthly	65,037	41,000-82,000	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness	2025	Quarterly	105,009	55,000-124,000	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Conductivity	2025	Quarterly	338	150-420	µs/cm	Naturally occurring
Potassium	2025	Quarterly	1,985	690-2,860	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	2025	Quarterly	29,750	18,200-36,000	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	2025	Quarterly	7,460	2,190-10,140	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits

These parameters do not have an EPA MCL or SMCL, but they can clarify the buffering capacity and mineral content of the water. Some applicatinos of these parameters include understanding scale buildup on water fixtures, caring for a home aquarium or brewing beer.

Denver Water Water Quality Violation

In 2025, Denver Water's water system violated a drinking water monitoring requirement. Although this situation did not pose a safety risk and does not require you to take action, you have a right to know what happened and what Denver Water did to correct this situation.

Denver Water is required to regularly monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants. Results of regular monitoring indicate whether drinking water meets health standards. During the three-year monitoring period from Jan. 1, 2023, to Dec. 31, 2025, Denver Water missed one monitoring and testing requirement for synthetic organic componds at the Moffat Treatment Plant.

What happened?
The Colorado Department of Health and Environment requires Denver Water to sample for synthetic organic compounds at Moffat Treatment Plant in two quarters over a three-year monitoring period. Moffat Treatment Plant is used for backup operations, typically during dry years, and was offline for much of the reporting period. Because of those limited operations, Denver Water only collected one set of samples during the monitoring period instead of the required two.

How did this impact water quality?
Synthetic organic compounds have not been detected at Moffat Treatment Plant in the past. In the 2024 sample taken at Moffat Treatment Plant, no synthetic organic compounds were detected. Additionally, no synthetic organic compounds were detected in samples taken from Northwater Treatment Plant, which uses the same source water as Moffat, giving Denver Water confidence that no water quality impacts resulted from the messed sample set. For these reasons, there is no need to use alternative water supplies.

What was done?
Because of the seasonal operation of Denver Water's treatment plants and the complexity of planned outages, Denver Water has implemented proactive,plant-specific complliance sampling schedules to ensure continued regulatory adherence. Compliance collections for synthetic organic compounds and other nonroutine sampling requirements are now scheduled for the earliest available monitoring period.

Testing for Unregulated Contaminants

Since 1996, the Environmental Protection Agency, through the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, every five years requires water utilities across the country to test for a list of substances that are suspected of being in drinking water but are not currently regulated under the Safe DrinkingWater Act. Utilities report their test results to the EPA, which uses the information to learn more about the presence of these substances and decide whether they should be regulated in the future to protect public health.

Denver Water's 2025 test results were reported to the EPA as required. The data tales below include substances that were detected during Denver Water's tests and the levels at which they were found.

The American Water Works Association has more information about the rule and the process on its website drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR. Information about the rule also can be found on the EPA's website at www.epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or you can contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or water-epa.gov/drink/contact.cfm.

UCMR5: PFAS Contaminants Sampled at Entry Point to the Distribution System - All Treatment Plants					
Chemical Parameters	Year	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	Minimum Reporting Level
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.005
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.005
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.005
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.002
4, 8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO DA)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.005
Nonafluoro-3.6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.02
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.005
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.004
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.004
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.004
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.004
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.003
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.004
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.002
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.005
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.006
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeDA)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.008
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	2023/2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	0.007

In 2023, three treatment plant entry points (Foothills, Marston and Moffat) were tested for Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) under UCMR5 and were below the minimum reporting levels. In Q3 and Q4 of 2024 and Q1 and Q2 of 2025, Northwater Treatment Plant entry point was tested for Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) under UCMR5 and was below the minimum reporting levels.

UCMR5: Lithium contaminant sampled at entry point to the distribution system: Foothills Treatment Plant					
Chemical Parameters	Year	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	Minimum Reporting Level
Lithium	2023	5.30	BRL-10.8	ppb	9

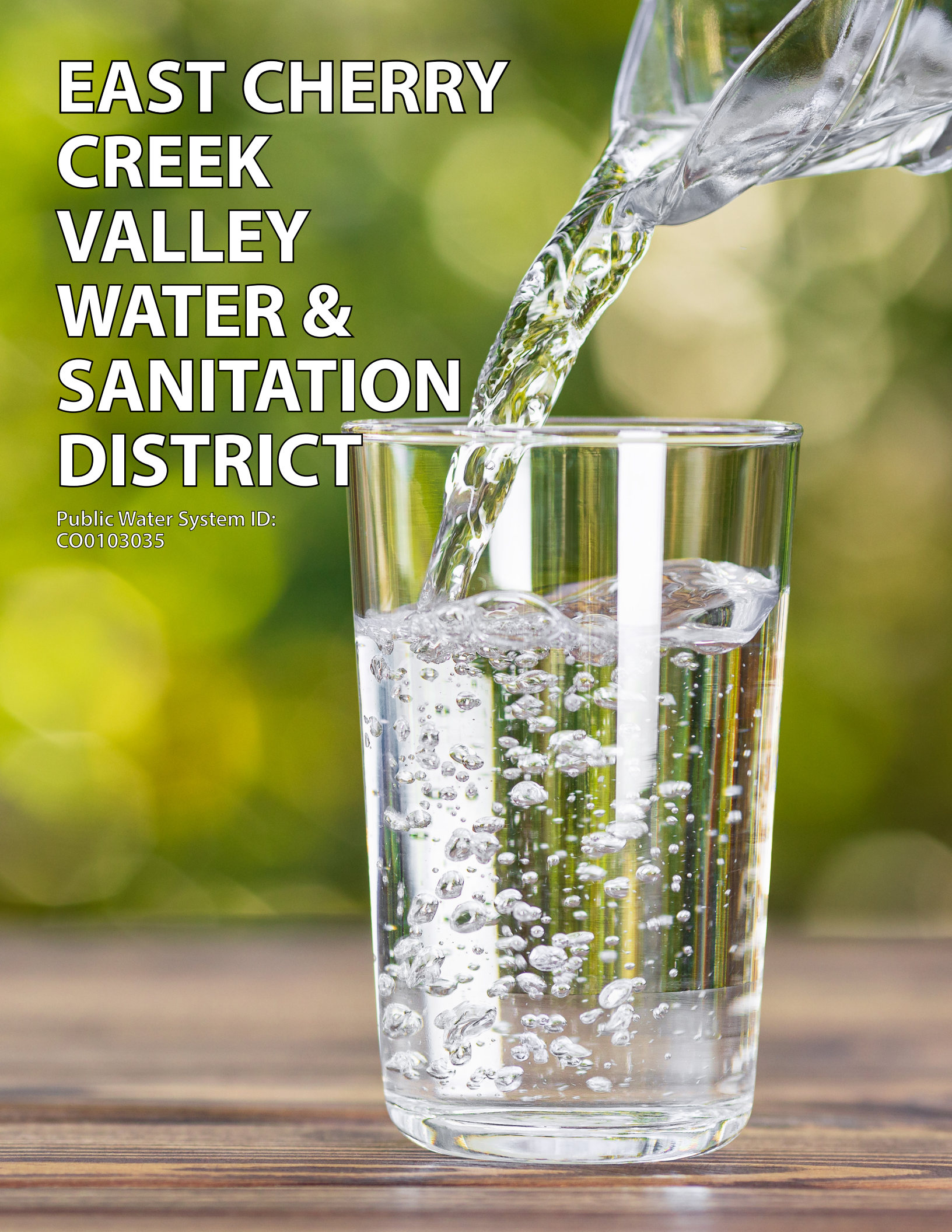
UCMR5: Lithium contaminant sampled at entry point to the distribution system: Marston Treatment Plant					
Chemical Parameters	Year	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	Minimum Reporting Level
Lithium	2023	9.23	9-9.4	ppb	9

UCMR5: Lithium contaminant sampled at entry point to the distribution system: Moffat Treatment Plant					
Chemical Parameters	Year	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	Minimum Reporting Level
Lithium	2023	BRL	BRL	ppb	9

UCMR5: Lithium contaminant sampled at entry point to the distribution system: Northwater Treatment Plant					
Chemical Parameters	Year	Average	Range	Unit of Measure	Minimum Reporting Level
Lithium	2024/2025	BRL	BRL	ppb	9

EAST CHERRY CREEK VALLEY WATER & SANITATION DISTRICT

Public Water System ID:
CO0103035



EAST CHERRY CREEK VALLEY WATER & SANITATION DISTRICT

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**.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 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 East Cherry Creek Valley (ECCV) with a Source Water Assessment Report for its 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 the ECCV 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. ECCV can use this information to evaluate the need to improve its current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help ECCV ensure 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 ECCV 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.

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

- EPA hazardous waste generators
- EPA chemical inventory/storage sites
- Aboveground, underground and leaking storge tank sites
- Other facilities, commercial/ industrial/transportation
- High intensity residential
- Low intensity residential
- Urban recreational grasses, fallow, small grains, pasture/hay
- Evergreen forrest
- Septic systems
- Road miles

WATER SOURCES (water type - source type)

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)
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)

Why is East Cherry Creek Valley's water quality data included in the Highlands Ranch Water report?

A portion of Highlands Ranch Water's water supply is obtained through purchases from other water providers, therefore their water quality reports are contained within this report. This includes East Cherry Creek Valley, Denver Water, and the City of Aurora.

Detected Contaminants

East Cherry Creek Valley Water & Sanitation District 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 five 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
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	Results at the 90th Percentile	Sample Size	90th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper (ppm)	1/13/2025-5/22/2025	0.005-0.452	0.06	60	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	1/13/2025-5/22/2025	1.0-30.0	<1	60	15	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	7/2/2025-10/13/2025	2.0-4.0	2	60	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/2/2025-10/13/2025	0.003-0.098	0.049	60	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System

Name	Year	Average	Range Low-High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	6.73	0-20.83	32	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	17.61	0-42.82	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	0-3.5	12	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2025	0.86	0-2.5	11	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2025	0.63	0-2.1	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	0.01-0.01	4	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2025	3	3-3	4	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.21	0.19-0.24	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	0-0.9	13	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2025	2	2-2	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	55.5-64.1	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.

ECCV 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 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.

Unregulated Contaminants - UCMR5 Detections at the Entry Points to the Distribution System					
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low-High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure

East Cherry Creek Valley Water & Sanitation District Violations, Significant Deficiencies and Formal Enforcement Actions

No violations or formal enforcement actions.

Highlands Ranch Water

CONTACT INFORMATION

62 Plaza Drive
Highlands Ranch, CO 80129

303-791-0430
contactus@hrwater.org
HighlandsRanchWater.org

Customer Service

Water billing and payments: 303-791-0361
Service department, meter inquiries:
303-791-2185 x 3545

Office Hours

Monday - Friday, 8 am - 5 pm

After Hours Emergency Number

303-791-2185

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline:
800-426-4791

Report an emergency irrigation leak at a park or along parkways contact Highlands Ranch Metro District:
303-415-3003, 24 hours a day

Douglas County Health Department:
720-643-2400, douglas.co.us/health-department

Conservation Rebates

Save water, save money. Highlands Ranch Water wants to pay you to conserve. What are you waiting for?

Highlands Ranch WATER

2025 Water Quality Report