

2026 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Dear Sterling Ranch Resident,

The Sterling Ranch Community Authority Board has compiled its 2026 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This includes the Sterling Ranch Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), the CCR from Dominion Water & Sanitation District, and the CCRs from their water sources. This report details water quality data for the 2025 calendar year.

What is this report?

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires community water systems -- those that serve the same population year-round -- to provide annual Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs). These reports summarize important information about:

- The sources of our drinking water
- Detected contaminants, if any
- Regulatory compliance
- Educational materials related to water quality

This report is intended to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water and the services we provide daily. Our ongoing commitment is to deliver a safe and reliable water supply while continuously improving water treatment practices and protecting our natural resources. Hard copies of this report are available by request by calling 720-661-9694.

If you have questions about the report or water quality, please contact:

Andrea Cole, General Manager, Dominion Water & Sanitation District:

(720) 531-4210

Gary Debus, General Manager, Sterling Ranch CAB:

(720) 661-9496

Warm regards,

The Sterling Ranch Community Authority Board



STERLING RANCH
COMMUNITY AUTHORITY BOARD

STERLING RANCH CAB 2026 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data For Calendar Year 2025

Public Water System ID: CO0118724

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 GARY DEBUS at 720-830-5275 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](https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. 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 GARY DEBUS at 720-830-5275. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](https://www.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 GARY DEBUS at 720-830-5275.

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 GARY DEBUS at 720-830-5275. 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 CO0118021 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	There is no SWAP report, please contact GARY DEBUS at 720-830-5275 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.
- **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

STERLING RANCH CAB 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	10	No	4.0 ppm

Assessments for Microorganism Contaminants

Contaminant Name	TT Requirement	TT Violation
Total Coliform	We were required to conduct an assessment of our system due to the following: More than 1 positive sample per period (If sample size is less than 40)	No
<p>Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.</p> <p>During the past year we were required to conduct One (1) Level 1 assessment(s). One(1) Level 1 assessment(s) was completed. In addition, we were required to take One (1) corrective action, and we completed One (1) of these actions. A description of the triggering event and the action taken are described in the table below.</p>		

Description: The hydrant located at 8738 Animas River Street experienced a positive coliform result. The hydrant was flushed for several minutes, the chlorine residual was tested, and a 2nd (repeat) coliform sample was collected. The 2nd sample also tested positive for total coliform.

Action Taken: All of the water main valves in the area were checked to ensure that they were in the correct position. The hydrant was flushed, chlorine residual tested and another total coliform sample was collected on January 15th, 2025. The result was “absent” of coliform and e-coli. As the District continues to grow neat this area it should help move more water enough to prevent this issue. We will flush this area on a regular basis until it is fully built out in this area.

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	8.22	6.74 to 10.31	8	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	15.47	12.6 to 18.33	8	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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:
CROSS CONNECTION RULE	FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M610	12/17/2024 - 04/15/2025	This was resolved on April 22, 2025, when the CDPHE confirmed that our Backflow Program was reviewed and approved.

Backflow and Cross-Connection Required Language

Backflow and Cross-Connection Language
We had an inadequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of drinking water.
We were following the process outlined by Dominion Water and Sanitation District CO0118021 and now we have an approved plan under CO0118742.

DOMINION WSD 2026 Drinking Water Quality Report

Covering Data For Calendar Year 2025

Public Water System ID: CO0118021

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Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
PURCHASED FROM ROXBOROUGH PARK CO0118055 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED FROM CASTLE ROCK CO0118010 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	There is no SWAP report, please contact ANDREA COLE at 720-531-4210 with questions regarding potential sources of contamination.

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- **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.
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Detected Contaminants

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DOMINION WSD, PWS ID: CO0118021 2026 CCR Page 4 of 6

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.

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Time Period	Tap Sample Range Low - High	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	06/01/2022 to 06/08/2022		0.19	10	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)	2023	8.99	6.6 to 11.8	8	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	15.2	10.7 to 20.8	8	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

No Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Dominion Water and Sanitation District

Had the following Violations Identified During a Drinking Water Inspection

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. Although this situation is not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

A routine drinking water inspection conducted on 2/13/2026 by the state drinking water program identified the following violations that may pose a risk to public health.

Identified Violation	Required Language	Date Correction is Required	Steps We Are Taking
F325 - Monitoring and Reporting	N/A	July 11, 2026	<p>Dominion WSD Submitted documentation of periodic inspections conducted on March 27th, 2026 to the State.</p> <p>Dominion WSD developed a detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for tank inspections and submitted it to the State.</p> <p>Dominion WSD developed and implemented a three-step process to schedule, execute and document all future tank inspections to ensure they are conducted and documented.</p> <p>This documentation was all submitted to the state and resolved the violation on 4/24/2026.</p>
M613 - Monitoring and Reporting	N/A	July 11, 2026	<p>Dominion WSD submitted the Annual Backflow Report for 2025 and resolved the violation on 2/13/2026.</p>

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets

health standards. During the inspection it was identified that we did not complete all monitoring/testing, were not monitoring correctly, or were monitoring at an inappropriate location. Therefore we cannot be sure of the drinking water quality during that time.

What does this mean? What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

We anticipate resolving the problems by **4/24/2026** For more information, please contact **Evan Bahn** at evan.bahn@dominionwsd.com or **3035230380**, or **9250 E. Costilla Avenue, Suite 400**.

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.

This notice is being sent to you by: Dominion Water and Sanitation District - CO0118021
Date distributed: **May 2026**



Roxborough

Water & Sanitation District

2026

WATER QUALITY REPORT

DRINKING WATER
CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE
REPORT FOR
CALENDAR YEAR
2025



**PWSID
CO 0118055**

Supplying a safe and dependable water supply is our number one goal. We are pleased to present the 2026 Water Quality Report to assure you the District's water has again met and exceeded the State's water quality standards.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE) has completed a source water assessment of the potential for contaminants reaching any of Aurora Water's terminal supplies, the last stop for the water before it is treated by the District for your use. The potential sources of contamination that may exist are:

- 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 and roads

For more information on the report, contact the CDPHE by calling 303.692.2000 or visiting [Colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr](https://colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr). The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports."

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water or wastewater services, please call the District office at 303.979.7286.

The District's Board of Directors meetings are held on the third Wednesday of every month at 8:00 am. Community Room at West Metro Station 15 6222 N Roxborough Park Rd, Littleton CO 80125. The public is always welcome to attend. Link for virtual is on our website: www.roxwaterco.gov

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



Roxborough

Water & Sanitation District

6222 N. Roxborough Park Rd.
Littleton, CO 80125

Additional Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm (10,000 ppb) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue-baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

If arsenic is less than 10 ppb, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Roxborough Water and Sanitation District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.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. All water system records along with county assessor data and historical imagery were reviewed and used to classify this system as non-lead. Roxborough Park Metropolitan District Rules and Regulations (March 19, 1973) Section 3.5 states that Water Service Lines "shall be constructed of Type K soft copper tubing with flared joints, except those lines three inches (3**) or larger may be Class 3 ductile iron or Class 22 cast iron. Municipal type polyethylene pipe, 200 psi, may be used in place of copper pipe between the meter pit and the building for sizes up to and including one inch (1") pipe." The oldest home within the water system was built in 1973 according to County Assessor records. Therefore, all lines in this system are either copper, ductile iron, or PEX.

Roxborough...A Water Efficient Community

With the natural beauty of the area, we all agree this is a great place to live or work. Indeed, the Roxborough area is one of the most majestic communities in Colorado. That is why it is up to all of us who live and work in the community to conserve our limited water resources now and into the years ahead. To do that, we must all take the right steps to discover the beauty of being a water efficient community. Together, "WE" can become one of the Colorado's most Water-Efficient communities!

Roxborough Water & Sanitation District Violations for Reporting Year:

- No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions.

Contaminants that were tested for, but not detected, include:

- Fecal coliforms, E.Coli, and all regulated & unregulated volatile & synthetic organic chemicals including pesticides & herbicides.

The state grants waivers for some drinking water contaminants if the contaminants are not found in the public water system's source water. The District has been granted waivers for the following contaminants:

- Dioxin, glyphosate, cyanide, asbestos

The Table of Detected Contaminants

The following definitions will help you understand the terms and abbreviations used in this report:

- **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.
- **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.

Our Water Source

The District receives our source water from the City of Aurora. The water is diverted from the South Platte River at Strontia Springs Reservoir and then runs through the City of Aurora's tunnel to the Rampart Reservoir and transmission pipelines to the District's water treatment facility. Once it reaches the treatment facility, we utilize several treatment processes including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include lakes, rivers, 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**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic Contaminants**, such as 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**, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **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.
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the public in general. 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. 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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 other microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.



- **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.
- **Parts per trillion = Nanograms per liter (ppt = ng/L)** – One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- **Parts per quadrillion = Picograms per liter (ppq = pg/L)** – One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Does not apply or not available.

Water Quality Data

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. 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. Some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

These tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1 to December 31, 2025** unless otherwise noted.

Treatment

Turbidity

	TT Requirement	Level Found	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity ¹	Maximum 1.000 NTU for any single measurement	Highest single measurement: 0.28	No	Date: 08/11/2025	Soil Runoff
	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT standard for our technology: 100%	No	Month: N/A	

Total Organic Carbon

Contaminant	Compliance Factor (measurements should not be lower than this factor ^{**})	Range of Individual Ratio Samples (Lowest-Highest)	Running Annual Average Range for the Year (compliance factor)	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon Ratio (TOC)	1.0	1.17 – 1.44	1.32	No	*RAA	Naturally present in the environment

Footnotes:¹ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

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

*RAA- Running Annual Average

Entry Point to Distribution System

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Sample Size	Units	Level Detected/Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	6	6	1	ppb	<1	No	01/27/2025	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	10	0	1	ppb	<1	No	01/27/2025	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2,000	2,000	1	ppb	41	No	01/27/2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	4	4	1	ppb	<1	No	01/27/2025	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	5	5	1	ppb	<1	No	01/27/2025	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	100	100	1	ppb	1	No	01/27/2025	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4,000	4,000	1	ppb	470	No	01/27/2025	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic)	2	2	1	ppb	<0.1	No	01/27/2025	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel	100	100	1	ppb	3	No	01/27/2025	Natural Deposits and Industrial Processes
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10,000	10,000	1	ppb	<100	No	01/27/2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	1,000	1,000	1	ppb	<100	No	01/13/2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	1	ppb	3	No	01/27/2025	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	2	0.5	1	ppb	<1	No	01/27/2025	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Radionuclides

Contaminant Name	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation?	Typical Sources
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	2020	0.6	0.2 – 1.0	1	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & U	2020	0.9	0.9 - 0.9	1	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radon	2011	7	7 - 7	1	pCi/L			No	Naturally present in the environment.

Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant	Secondary Standard	MCLG	Units	Level Detected/Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Size	Sample Date	Likely Source
Sodium	10,000	N/A	ppm	39.3	N/A	1	01/27/2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	500	N/A	ppm	146 – 290	N/A	12	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.

Water Quality Data cont.

Distribution System

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	TT Requirement	Violation (Yes or No)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria for Systems that collects <40 samples per month	We were required to conduct one Level 1 Assessment of our system due to more than 1 positive sample per period. In the assessment, we found that our sample fixture was installed upside down, resulting in contamination of the sample. The fixture was disassembled, disinfected, and reassembled correctly.	No	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfectant Residuals

Disinfectant Name	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Range & Average	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Size	Sample Date	Source
Chlorine/ Chloramine	4	4	ppm	0.44-3.10 2.45	No	10	01/13/2025	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	MRDL	MCLG	Units	Average	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Size	Sample Date	Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	ppb	8.79	6.1 – 11.15	No	16	*RAA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	ppb	16.48	12.6 – 19.98	No	16	*RAA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	AL	ALG	Units	Range	90 th Percentile	Number of Sites over AL	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Size	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	1,300	1,300	ppb	9 – 285	100	0	No	31	06/02/2025-06/10/2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	15	0	ppb	0 – 12	5	0	No	31	06/02/2025-06/10/2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

UCMR4 - Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule

Source	Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	Likely Source
Raw Water	Bromide	2020	30.5	30.5	1	ppb	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2020	2590	2590	1	ppb	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Entry Point	Manganese	2020	27.2	27.2	1	ppb	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Distribution System	Bromochloroacetic Acid	2020	2.29	2.25 -2.33	4	ppb	NA	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
	Bromodichloroacetic Acid	2020	1.24	1.15 - 1.35	4	ppb	NA	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
	Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	2020	0.493	0.465 - 0.517	4	ppb	NA	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
	Dibromoacetic Acid	2020	0.534	0.528 - 0.540	4	ppb	NA	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
	Dichloroacetic Acid	2020	4.91	4.36 - 5.33	4	ppb	NA	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
	Trichloroacetic Acid	2020	2.13	2.07 - 2.28	4	ppb	NA	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection

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 above.

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement

Health-Based Violations

Maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations: None

Treatment technique (TT) violations: None

Name	Description	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
None	No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions				

Additional Violation Information



2026 Water Quality Report



Copies of this Consumer Confidence Report can be found at CRgov.com/waterquality

Esta es información importante sobre su agua. Si necesita que alguien lo traduzca, póngase en contacto con Castle Rock Water.

Town of Castle Rock
Public Water System ID: C00118010



The Purpose of this Report

Castle Rock Water's goal is to provide our customers with a safe and reliable supply of drinking water. The Water Quality Report or "Consumer Confidence Report" is produced annually to describe the overall quality of water from its raw collection and storage to the treated purity at your tap. This report is required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to summarize information regarding the water sources used, any detected contaminants, compliance and educational information.

Please contact Castle Rock Water at 720-733-6000 or email waterquality@CRgov.com with any questions about the quality or treatment of our water.

General Information About Drinking 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 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 at 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. Immuno-compromised 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.

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 amounts 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.

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 Castle Rock Water system name or ID, or by contacting Castle Rock Water at 720-733-6000 or waterquality@CRgov.com. 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. Castle Rock Water can use this information to evaluate the need to improve current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help ensure that quality finished water is delivered to customer homes and businesses. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in the Town’s source water area are listed below. Please contact Castle Rock Water to learn more about what residents can do to help protect the community’s drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Quality Report, to learn more about the water system, or to find schedules for public meetings. Castle Rock Water wants our valued customers to be informed about the services Castle Rock Water provides and the quality water that is delivered to each customer every day. Castle Rock Water groundwater drinking water sources, if any, are located in Douglas County near the Town’s water system. Potential sources of contamination include:

- Aboveground, underground and leaking storage tank sites
- Commercial and industrial transportation
- High intensity residential
- Low intensity residential
- Urban recreational grasses
- Small grains, pasture and hay
- Deciduous forest, evergreen forest
- Septic systems
- Road miles



Our Water Sources and Water Treatment Plants

In 2025, approximately 70 percent of the Town’s water was pumped from the Town’s 63 deep groundwater wells. Castle Rock overlies the Denver Basin, a geologic formation with four principal aquifers into which our deep wells are drilled: the Dawson, Denver, Arapahoe, and the deepest of the four, the Laramie-Fox Hills. The remaining 30 percent came from renewable water resources which included 14 shallow alluvial wells, two surface water diversions, one along East Plum Creek and the other along Plum Creek in Sedalia, and imported Water Infrastructure and Supply Efficiency (WISE) water. See the table below for Castle Rock’s sources.

Castle Rock utilizes five treatment plants to purify and distribute potable water. Having five facilities provides redundancy to ensure reliable service. During the winter with low demand, several plants may not be in use.

Water sources and types of water are important to help Castle Rock Water determine the appropriate level of treatment, and to design the correct type of treatment plant. The five Castle Rock Water treatment plants are listed here.

The plant that treats surface water uses flocculation, coagulation, sedimentation, biological activated carbon, membrane filtration, advanced oxidation, granular activated carbon filtration, and disinfection processes:

1. Plum Creek Water Purification Facility (PCWPF)

The plants that treat groundwater use greensand filtration, or anthracite and silica sand filtration, and disinfection processes:

2. Founders Water Treatment Plant (FWTP)
3. Meadows Water Treatment Plant (MWTP)
4. P.S. Miller Water Treatment Plant (PSMWTP)
5. Ray Waterman Regional Water Treatment Facility (RWRWTF)

All of the Town of Castle Rock’s water sources are listed below including the type of supply, and the water plant that treats and distributes the supply.

SOURCE	WATER TYPE		WATER PLANT
Well CR20 Mikelson A1	Well	GW	FWTP
Well CR21 Mikelson Den1	Well	GW	FWTP
Well 22 Mikelson DA1	Well	GW	FWTP
Well 31R	Well	GW	FWTP
Well 33R Enderud	Well	GW	FWTP
Well 39 Weaver 1	Well	GW	FWTP
Well 41 Weaver 1	Well	GW	FWTP
Well 43 Weaver A2	Well	GW	FWTP
Well 44 Weaver LDA2	Well	GW	FWTP
Well 45 Weaver D2	Well	GW	FWTP
Well CR-226	Well	GW	FWTP
Well CR-227	Well	GW	FWTP
Well CR27R	Well	GW	MWTP
Well 28R Meadows A-2R	Well	GW	MWTP
Well CR47 Meadows D1	Well	GW	MWTP
Well 49 Meadows A8	Well	GW	MWTP
Well 50R	Well	GW	MWTP
Well CR51A Meadows D-7A	Well	GW	MWTP
Well CR67 Meadows A7 Arapahoe	Well	GW	MWTP
Well 82 A4	Well	GW	MWTP
Well CR 83	Well	GW	MWTP
Well CR 84 Meadows A7 Denver	Well	GW	MWTP
Well CR 86	Well	GW	MWTP
Well 148 Den4	Well	GW	MWTP
Well 149 Meadows D3	Well	GW	MWTP
Well 150 Meadows D2	Well	GW	MWTP
Well CR152 Meadows A7 Dawson	Well	GW	MWTP
Well 168 LDA4	Well	GW	MWTP
Well 170 Meadows DA6	Well	GW	MWTP
Well 174 Meadows D6	Well	GW	MWTP
Well 176 <i>Not used in treatment</i>	Well	GW	MWTP
Well 219 A13	Well	GW	MWTP
Well CR 220	Well	GW	MWTP
Well CR 221	Well	GW	MWTP
Well CR 222	Well	GW	MWTP
Well CR 223	Well	GW	MWTP

SOURCE	WATER TYPE		WATER PLANT
Well CR 224	Well	GW	MWTP
Well CR 225	Well	GW	MWTP
Well CR 231	Well	GW	MWTP
Well CR14R PC Miller East	Well	GW	PSMWTP
Well 15R	Well	GW	PSMWTP
Well 16R	Well	GW	PSMWTP
Well AL-1	Well	GWUDI Surface	PCWPF
Well AL-2	Well	GWUDI Surface	PCWPF
Well AL-8	Well	GWUDI Surface	PCWPF
Well AL-9	Well	GWUDI Surface	PCWPF
Well AL-16	Well	GWUDI Surface	PCWPF
Well AL-18	Well	GWUDI Surface	PCWPF
Well AL-20	Well	GWUDI Surface	PCWPF
Well 11R	Well	GWUDI Surface	PCWPF
Well 12R	Well	GWUDI Surface	PCWPF
Well 13R	Well	GWUDI Surface	PCWPF
Well 78 PC Alluvium	Well	GWUDI Surface	PCWPF
Well 79 PC Alluvium	Well	GWUDI Surface	PCWPF
Well 80 PC Alluvium	Well	GWUDI Surface	PCWPF
Well 81 PC Alluvium	Well	GWUDI Surface	PCWPF
Well CR 204	Well	GW	PCWPF
Well CR 228	Well	GW	PCWPF
Well CR 229	Well	GW	PCWPF
Well CR 230	Well	GW	PCWPF
Well CR 234	Well	GW	PCWPF/MWTP
Well CR 235	Well	GW	PCWPF/MWTP
Well CR 236	Well	GW	PCWPF/MWTP
Plum Creek Diversion No. 1	Intake	Surface	PCWPF
Plum Creek Diversion at Sedalia	Intake	Surface	PCWPF
Well 72R Castle Oaks 6 Denver	Well	GW	RWRWTF
Well 73R Castle Oaks 6 Arapahoe	Well	GW	RWRWTF
Well CR 101	Well	GW	RWRWTF
Well CR 105	Well	GW	RWRWTF
Well CR 110	Well	GW	RWRWTF
Well CR 111	Well	GW	RWRWTF
Well CR 117	Well	GW	RWRWTF
Well CR 118	Well	GW	RWRWTF

SOURCE	WATER TYPE		WATER PLANT
Well CR 123	Well	GW	RWRWTF
Well CR 124	Well	GW	RWRWTF
Well CR 217	Well	GW	RWRWTF
Well CR 218	Well	GW	RWRWTF
Well CR 232	Well	GW	RWRWTF
Well CR 233	Well	GW	RWRWTF
WISE Purchase from Parker WSD	CC	Surface	RWRWTF
Purchase Castle Pines Metro / CO0118005	CC	GW	DIST
Purchase The Pinery WSD / CO0118025	CC	GW	DIST
Sell to Dominion WSD/CO0118021	CC	GW/Surface	DIST
Sell to McDonald Farms Enterprises/CO0207500	BW	GW/Surface	DIST

Abbreviation definitions

- GW — Groundwater
- GWUDI — Groundwater Under Direct Influence of Surface Water
- CC — Consecutive Connection
- DIST — Distribution System

Castle Rock Reservoirs #1 and #2

Castle Rock Water is expanding one small reservoir and adding another which provides short-term storage for renewable water supplies. The multi-year project began in 2025 and includes two phases to allow one reservoir to be in use for water storage during construction of the project. Castle Rock Reservoir #1 and #2 provide a combined 1,340-acre foot storage capacity.

The second phase of CRR2 construction reached substantial completion from a dam safety perspective allowing for the reservoir to be filled to two feet below the spillway elevation (41-feet) in Q4 of 2025. Phase 2 construction of the dam included dam embankment, installation of the polyethylene liner to its final height of 43-feet, and phase 2 related reservoir control systems. The State Engineer’s Office Division of Dam Safety issued approval for the Town to begin filling up to the final reservoir water level in November 2025. CRR1 excavation, subgrade preparation, liner installation, and piping/reservoir controls were also completed in the first quarter of 2026, and approval to begin filling the reservoir was issued by the State in February.

The CRW Operations Team has been working throughout the 2025/2026 low demand season to fill both reservoirs from the Plum Creek Diversion. CRR2 is currently at its maximum allowable elevation and CRR1 is at approximately 66% capacity at the end of Q1 2026. This stored water will be crucial for the Town’s water supply leading into the high demand season after such a dry winter and helps to contribute to the Town’s goal of utilizing 75% renewable water sources for supply.



CRR2 at full fill level.

Devoted to Water Quality

Water quality is the core of our service. Last year, we collected more than 5,000 samples and conducted tests daily, monthly, quarterly, and annually within our treatment plants, at points throughout the system and at service locations. These tests are collected, not only for compliance with local, state and federal regulations, but reveal our commitment to ensuring our systems, processes and upgrades continue to provide water to our community that is as clean and safe as possible. Castle Rock Water takes pride in being recognized throughout the water industry for water quality, technological improvements and sustainability. To further our message of exceptional water quality, the state-of-the-art Plum Creek Water Purification Facility is open to the public for tours. Tour registration can be found at CRgov.com/WaterTours. (**NOTE:** Tours have been suspended through the beginning of 2028 while PCWPF is under construction to expand the facility from 6 million gallons per day to 12 million gallons per day of capacity.)

Detected Contaminants

Castle Rock Water routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to state and federal laws. The following tables 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 also reported here.

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						
Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of samples below level	Sample size	TT violation	MRDL
Chloramine	December 2025	Lowest period of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	100	No	4.0 ppm
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						

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low to High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	2.09	0 to 5.56	32	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	6.18	1.5 to 13.3	32	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low to High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Bromate	2025	2.46	0 to 5.6	8	ppb	10	0	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	May 2025	Highest single measurement: 0.038 NTU	Maximum 0.5 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	December 2025	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100%	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.1 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

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	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	2025	99	89 to 124	35	ppm	N/A
Chloride	2025	37	16 to 115	35	ppm	250
Hardness (CaCO ₃)	2025	100	61 to 182	37	ppm	N/A
pH	2025	8.10	6.9 to 8.8	73	SU	6.5 to 8.5
Sodium	2025	33.75	11.4 to 69	11	ppm	N/A
Sulfate	2025	27	13 to 54	38	ppm	250
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2025	229	166 to 500	73	ppm	500
Total Iron	2025	0.003	0 to 0.05	73	ppm	0.3
Total Manganese	2025	0.011	0.006 to 0.02	38	ppm	0.05

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant	Year	Average	Range Low to High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Arsenic	2025	0.64	0 to 3	11	ppb	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium	2025	0.12	0.08 to 0.2	11	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2025	2.09	1 to 4	11	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.74	0.62 to 0.95	10	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits (all natural in Castle Rock); water additive (not added in Castle Rock) which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2025	0.33	0 to 1.5	11	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	2025	0.43	0.2 to 0.8	3	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2025	2.36	0 to 4	11	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System									
Contaminant	Time Period	Tap Sample Range Low-High	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	03/31/25 to 06/17/25	0.012 to 0.28	0.15	102	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	03/31/2025 to 06/17/2025	0 to 11	2	102	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	10/20/2025 to 12/17/2025	0 to 0.484	0.16	100	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	10/20/2025 to 12/17/2025	0 to 17	2	100	ppb	15	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant	Year	Average	Range Low-High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Gross Alpha	2025	2.6	0.89 to 6.6	8	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2025	2.52	0.5 to 4.1	11	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2025	0.23	0 to 0.55	8	ppb	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2025	7.09	3.7 to 11	8	pCi/L*	50	0	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

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

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.

Unregulated Contaminants					
Contaminant*	Year	Average	Range Low-High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure

**Castle Rock Water was not required to collect samples for unregulated contaminants in 2025*

EPA visits Castle Rock Water

When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sought examples of outstanding water providers, Region 8 organized a tour of Castle Rock Water. Peggy Browne, Acting Assistant Administrator for EPA-Water, visited with staff to see key facilities, including Plum Creek Water Purification Facility’s advanced reuse treatment, aquifer storage and recovery wells, and Sedalia reservoirs. A staff member noted it was among the cleanest, nicest plants they had ever seen.



Violations, Significant Deficiencies and Formal Enforcement Actions

TWO VIOLATIONS: FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT

Non-Health-Based Violations

These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there had been, Castle Rock Water would have notified customers immediately. Castle Rock Water missed collecting a sample (water quality is unknown), and reported the sample result after the due date, or a completed report/notice was not received 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). This can be done by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Violation #1

Name	Description	Time Period
CHLORINE/ CHLORAMINE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	05/01/2025 - 05/31/2025
<p style="text-align: center;">Describe the steps taken to resolve and the anticipated resolution date:</p> <p>Our water system missed a drinking water monitoring requirement. Although this situation was not an emergency, as you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did to correct this situation.</p> <p>We are required to continuously monitor our drinking water at the entry point of the distribution system for residual disinfectant concentration at the Plum Creek Water Purification Facility. While Castle Rock Water has multiple ways to monitor the disinfectant concentration, an entry point monitoring instrument officially designated by the State records results on four-hour intervals to ensure that this concentration is never less than the regulatory requirement. The results of this regular monitoring are used to make sure our drinking water meets regulatory standards. However, for roughly a 13-hour period, beginning on the evening of May 23, 2025, and continuing through the morning of May 24, 2025, our instrument did not monitor. Although there was no loss of power to the instrument, it ceased to function but continued to hold and report the most recent concentration that it recorded, which was an acceptable value, causing no alarm. The entry point monitoring instrument officially designated by the State did not record real-time disinfection results for two consecutive intervals. This failure to monitor at this one location is a violation of our regulatory monitoring requirements. Upon the discovery of the non-functioning instrument, operations staff immediately restarted the instrument into service and checked the results of an upstream instrument, which also monitors residual disinfectant concentration. Staff verified by this instrument that at no time during the 13-hour period was the residual disinfectant concentration below regulatory limits at that sampling location. Additionally, two bench laboratory samples were analyzed from the entry point to the distribution system. These results were not below the regulatory limit.</p> <p>Finally, Castle Rock Water experienced the failure of this instrument twice within the span of one week, of which this failure was the first. Although the instrument was successfully restarted on May 24, the faulty instrument was not replaced until June 1. Castle Rock Water added a redundant monitoring instrument on 6/6/2025, to prevent this situation from ever reoccurring.</p>		

What should you do?

There is nothing customers need to do at this time.

What is being done?

The malfunctioning entry point monitoring instrument was replaced on June 1, and a redundant monitoring instrument that is recognized by the State was added on 6/6/2025. Controls were added to the entry point instrument to monitor residual concentration values, and alarm when values do not vary by less than 1/100 part per million. Additionally, the Operations staff performs system checks and walk throughs twice per shift. These actions will prevent this kind of monitoring error from happening in the future.

*The problem was resolved on June 1, 2025

Violation #2

Name	Description	Time Period
CHLORINE/ CHLORAMINE	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	06/01/2025 - 06/30/2025

Describe the steps taken to resolve and the anticipated resolution date:

Our water system missed a drinking water monitoring requirement. Although this situation was not an emergency, as you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to continuously monitor our drinking water at the entry point of the distribution system for residual disinfectant concentration at the Plum Creek Water Purification Facility. While Castle Rock Water has multiple ways to monitor the disinfectant concentration, an entry point monitoring instrument officially designated by the State records results on four-hour intervals to ensure that this concentration is never less than the regulatory requirement. The results of this regular monitoring are used to make sure our drinking water meets regulatory standards. However, for roughly an 18-hour period, beginning on the afternoon of May 31, 2025, through the morning of June 1, 2025, our instrument was not monitoring. Although there was no loss of power to the instrument it ceased to function but continued to hold and report the most recent concentration that it recorded, which was an acceptable value, causing no alarm. The entry point monitoring instrument officially designated by the State did not record real-time disinfection results for three consecutive intervals. This failure to monitor at this one location was a violation of our regulatory monitoring requirements. Upon the discovery of the non-functioning instrument, operations staff immediately restarted the instrument into service and checked the results of an upstream instrument, which also monitors residual disinfectant concentration. Staff verified by this instrument that at no time during the 18-hour period was the residual disinfectant concentration below regulatory limits at that sampling location. Additionally, two grab samples were taken and analyzed from points in the distribution system. These results were not below the regulatory limit.

Finally, Castle Rock Water experienced the failure of this instrument twice within the span of one week, of which this failure was the second. Although the instrument was successfully restarted on May 24, the

faulty instrument was not replaced until June 1. Castle Rock Water added a redundant monitoring instrument on 6/6/2025, to prevent this situation from ever reoccurring.

What should you do?

There is nothing customers need to do at this time.

What is being done?

The malfunctioning entry point monitoring instrument was immediately replaced, and a redundant monitoring instrument that is recognized by the State was added on 6/6/2025. Controls were added to the entry point instrument to monitor residual concentration values, and alarm when values do not vary by less than 1/100 part per million. Additionally, the Operations staff performs system checks and walk throughs twice per shift. These actions will prevent this kind of monitoring error from happening in the future.

*The problem was resolved on June 1, 2025

South Metro Water Hosts First-Ever Regional Water Festival

South Metro Water Supply Authority and its 14 members, including Castle Rock Water, recently launched a regional water festival to raise awareness about the water industry in a fun, interactive way. The inaugural event was held June 18, 2025, at Philip S. Miller Park & Amphitheater in Castle Rock, with plans to rotate the festival to different member communities in future years.



Lead Testing in Castle Rock

Castle Rock Water is required by state and federal regulations to conduct periodic lead and copper testing. Samples are collected from indoor taps in designated single-family homes built between 1982 through 1987. These homes have been identified because they were built during the timeframe when lead-based solder was more widely used. Lead can enter the water through contact with plumbing pipes and fixtures containing lead within the home. It does this by leaching lead and copper from your private plumbing through the corrosion of pipes, solder, faucets and fittings. As part of our treatment process, Castle Rock Water treats the water to minimize, reduce, and eliminate, to the extent possible the potential for this corrosion to occur.

If residents have any concerns or would like their home to be considered for lead testing, contact Water Quality staff at 720-733-6000 or visit CRgov.com/WaterQuality. This test is performed at no cost to the homeowner.

Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing system. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Service Line Inventory

State and federal laws required Castle Rock Water to inventory all water service lines in our service area in 2024 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 our Water Quality staff at 720-733-6000 or visit CRgov.com/WaterQualityReport.

Image of Castle Rock Water staff with Vac Truck accessing and inspecting a service line for material classification.



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 and tested).

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 a 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 a water system on multiple occasions.

Common Questions About Water

Is my water safe to drink?

Yes. Our water meets or surpasses all the regulatory standards set by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and the U.S. Environment Protection Agency. We are required to conduct frequent and routine water quality testing to ensure your water stays safe.

Why is my water discolored?

If you see black or brown water coming from your hot water tap, the culprit may be your water heater. Most manufacturers suggest flushing your water heater at least once a year. This discoloration is due to sediment settling at the bottom of the tank which, over time, will build up. The sediment includes naturally occurring minerals in the water, such as manganese and iron which can cause discoloration of the tap water, or dark stains on laundry.

White or cloudy water may be due to air bubbles in the pipes that are released when water leaves the tap. It is not a health risk. Other causes of this type of discoloration may be due to the time of the year – during colder months water in outdoor pipes is colder and holds more oxygen than household pipes. When the cold water enters your home or building and begins to warm, the oxygen bubbles escape which can cause the water to look milky. Another cause may be maintenance or construction on the distribution system lines. This may allow air to enter the water pipes and cause the water to have a cloudy appearance.

Brown or yellow water from the first draw, may be the internal plumbing of your home or building. This may be the issue if you only see the discoloration for the first minute or two after your tap is turned on. If you see this discoloration constantly, it may be due to sediments in the water mains. Sediment can get stirred up if there is flushing or maintenance in the area and may cause a brown or yellow color. One



way to figure out whether the discoloration is due to your indoor plumbing or from the water mains is to consult with your neighbors and see if they are having similar issues with their water quality.

Please contact us at 720-733-6000 or waterquality@CRgov.com with any questions.

Is the water in Castle Rock hard?

Castle Rock has moderately hard water. Hardness is caused by naturally occurring calcium and magnesium ions in the water. White spots on glassware or other fixtures are caused by the calcium. This is not harmful. In fact, calcium and magnesium are found in many food products. For more information about hardness, visit CRgov.com/waterquality.

Why does my water taste/smell funny?

Your water may taste funny to you if you recently moved from an area containing very few naturally occurring minerals, or if you are accustomed to a certain type of source water. Occasionally, we receive reports from customers that their water smells like rotten eggs or sewage/septic. Often, these odors are caused by gases that are formed in the household drains and may not be directly related to your water supply. Bacteria that live on hair, food, soap and other organic matter can form gases and can produce unpleasant odors. Another cause of these odors may be your water heater. If your water heater has been turned off and not in use for a while, it can produce a septic or sulfuric smell.

Is there fluoride in my water?

Yes, there is naturally occurring fluoride in Castle Rock's water. Fluoride comes from the erosion of natural deposits. The fluoride level in Castle Rock has an average of 0.8 ppm with the Maximum Contaminant Level set at 4 ppm. Castle Rock does not add fluoride to the water supply.

Is there lead in my drinking water? If so, what is the Town of Castle Rock doing about it?

Lead can enter drinking water when plumbing materials that contain lead corrode. Castle Rock Water's distribution piping does not contain lead. However, corrosion can occur within the building or home when drinking water comes into contact with internal plumbing, solder, fixtures and faucets (brass) and fittings that contain lead. We are required to regularly conduct lead and copper testing to ensure proper treatment that prevents corrosion of plumbing materials in homes and buildings. Since testing began in 1992, Castle Rock Water has only found one case in which private plumbing corroded to the point where the fixture needed to be replaced.

If you would like to have your home tested for lead, please contact us at waterquality@CRgov.com or 720-733-6000.

Where can I get my water tested?

Castle Rock Water can run certain simple tests in the field or our lab, specifically relating to odor, taste and plumbing questions related to water quality. For more extensive testing, please contact CDPHE at <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/laboratory-services/water-testing>