Perry Park
Water & Sanitation District

2025 Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

Covering Data for Calendar Year 2024

Public Water System ID: CO0118045

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

Our Commitment to Safe, Dependable Drinking Water

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 DIANA MILLER at 303-681-2050; with any quesions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality.

What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)?

This CCR is our annual water quality report that all community water systems are required to provide to their customers. It is based on the 1996 Amendments to the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Act and the right to know provisions of that Act. As a customer of the Perry Park Water and Sanitation District (PPWSD), it gives you the opportunity to review your water quality annually. It also is provided to help you make informed choices about the water you drink. The report lets you know what, if any, contaminants are in the drinking water, and how they may affect your health. Drinking water, including boiled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

What Does the Water Quality Report (CCR) Reveal?

The drinking water provided to the residents of Perry Park has met and/or exceeded the EPA's strict water quality drinking standards. Water quality is important to us, which is why Perry Park Water and Sanitation District employs some of the most qualified, highly credentialed water treatment operators in the State of Colorado. Testing and treating the drinking water is ongoing. At least twice a year we test for metals and perform ten bacteriological samples per month. We also test water quality at the faucets within a number of Perry Park homes on a scheduled basis.

From Your Board

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. If you haven't done so already, please provide us with your current e-mail address and phone number(s). It's easy, just visit our website at perryparkwsd.colorado.gov.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

Perry Park's water supply is a combination of ground water under the influence of surface water and non-renewable groundwater from the Denver Basin aquifers. The surface water is withdrawn from the alluvial aquifers along West Plum Creek by 4 existing wells located in East Perry Park. The District also has two non-tributary wells located in West Perry Park.

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 DIANA MILLER at 303-681-2050.

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.

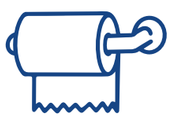
In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed below. Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any 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 Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	**Potential Source(s) of Contamination**
WP 2 WELL (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) **A2 WELL** (Groundwater-Well) **A3 WELL** (Groundwater-Well) **WP1 WELL** (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) **D4 WELL** (Groundwater-Well) **GLEN GROVE WELL** (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well) **DAKOTA NO 1 WELL** (Groundwater-Well) **ARAPAHOE NO 4 AKA SAGEPORT WELL** (Groundwater-Well) **ARAP NO 1 SCHOOL EMER FIRE USE** (Groundwater-Well) **GRANT DITCH WELL PA PASSED** (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well)	Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Row Crops, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Road Miles

Help Us Protect Water Supplies

Backflow Prevention

An irrigation permit is required for all new irrigation and landscape designs. Backflow prevention devices must be certified tested with results being sent to ppwsd@comcast.net when installed and annually thereafter. That's because we want to keep the water safe and flowing only one way.



Flush Only Toilet Paper

Even if hygiene products are flushable, they should ALWAYS be trashed. Wipes and other hygiene products do NOT break down in sewer systems and can cause nasty and expensive sewage backups in your home as well as the community's wastewater system. For your own safety and wallet, only flush personal waste and toilet paper.

Treatment, Testing and Delivery

Perry Park uses thorough treatment processes to treat, filter, disinfect, and deliver up to 1,000,000 gallons of drinking water each day. Ongoing water quality monitoring and testing are performed to ensure the water meets safe drinking water standards. We operate and maintain 73 miles of water main pipelines and 424 fire hydrants throughout the community.

By the Numbers

Operate
73 Miles
of water mains

Treat & Deliver up to
1 Million Gallons
per day

Maintain
400+
fire hydrants

How Your Drinking Water is Regulated

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 HIVAIDS 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 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) 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 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.

Detected Contaminants

PERRY PARK WSD routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one-year-old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

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

Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	No. Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL	Typical Sources
Chlorine	Dec 2024	**Lowest period** percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	4	No	4.0 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System

Name	Year	Average Result	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	1.61	0 to 6	8	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	8.35	1.4 to 17.1	8	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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.

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Monitoring Period	Tap Sample Range Low – High	90th Percentile Result	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile Action Level	Sample Sites Above AL	90th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	09/11/2024 to 09/12/2024	0.032 to 0.473	0.11	60	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	09/11/2024 to 09/12/2024	0 to 7	1	20	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Click to view online Lead and Copper Individual Sample Results

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breast-fed), 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 DIANA MILLER at 303-681-2050. 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 DIANA MILLER at 303-681-2050.

Reduce Your Exposure to Lead

Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.

Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator).

Consider using a water filter certified to remove lead and know when it's time to replace the filter.

Before drinking, flush your pipes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.

Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Sample Date/Month	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity	May	Highest single measurement: 0.3 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Dec	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for city technology: 100 %	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Gross Alpha	2021	6.64	6.64 to 6.64	1	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2024	5.89	3 to 12.9	9	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2021	9.7	9.7 to 9.7	1	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.

Update on Radium Levels in Water

Radium is a natural and commonly found radioactive metal found in rock formations of Colorado. Radium-containing rocks and soils can leach radium into groundwater. In Douglas County, almost all water utilities that rely on groundwater for drinking water, including Perry Park Water and Sanitation District, have some level of radium in water.

In August 2024, routine testing revealed elevated levels of radium in our drinking water, measuring at 12.9 picocuries per liter (pCi/L), exceeding the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) limit of 5 pCi/L. This prompted the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) to notify the District of an exceedance in the annual average radium level, which is calculated over four quarters.

To address this exceedance, Perry Park Water and Sanitation District took immediate actions including:

- **Cleaned filters at the water treatment plant**, which helped remove any accumulated radium at the plant.
- **Increased potassium permanganate feed rate,** a standard treatment chemical, to further reduce radium levels.
- **Resampled the water to monitor radium levels** after the adjustments.

A subsequent test result (received in October 2024) showed these efforts reduced the four-quarter average for radium to below 5.0 pCi/L, bringing the District back within compliance. Consequently, CDPHE rescinded the radium violation notice on October 23, 2024. Two additional radium test results (in December 2024 and March 2025) confirm that Perry Park complies with the CDPHE's water quality standard for radium.

Next Steps and What to Expect

Continued Monitoring: The District will continue testing and report radium levels to customers as required and confirmed by CDPHE.

Treatment Adjustments: Perry Park will continue adjusting treatment methods as needed and consider long-term solutions if radium levels remain elevated. Long-term solutions being analyzed include evaluating additional treatment methods, that may include an additional chemical (manganese sulfate), ion exchange (i.e. water softeners) or reverse osmosis.

Transparency and Updates: Any significant changes, testing results, or adjustments will be communicated promptly via the District's website to keep customers informed.

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	2024	0.16	0.16 to 0.16	1	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2024	2	2 to 2	1	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2024	1.63*	1.63 to 1.63	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2024	0.1	0 to 0.2	2	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2024	2	2 to 2	1	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

*Naturally found in source water -- not added during treatment.

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.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Meausre	Secondary Standard
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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	2024	21.1	21.1 to 21.1	1	ppm	N/A

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions

Significant Deficiencies

A situation, practice, or condition that may potentially result in drinking water quality that poses an unacceptable risk to public health and welfare and/or may potentially introduce contamination into the drinking water.

Date Identified	Deficiency Description	Deficiency Explanation and Steps Taken or Will Take to Correct	Estimated Completion Date
8/6/2024	T110 - CONTACT TIME (SW AND GWUDI); System does not have adequate disinfection contact time between the point of disinfection and the first customer. This is an alleged violation of the CPDWR 7.1.1, 7.2.2, and 7.3.2.;	The District installed a new meter at the Glen Grove Water Treatment Plant (GGWTP). The new meter takes readings every 60 seconds, we collect this information and in every 4-hour window, we use the highest reading to determine gallons per minute. At the chlorine entry point, the District has installed an upgraded CL17 (chlorine analyzer), that this is tied to a SC4500 controller. We are collecting the chlorine readings and using the lowest reading in the daily 4-hour window. The pH is tested by the IQ 150 meter, and the District was taking this daily. The District is now taking the pH on a weekly time frame but not over a 7-day period. We will use the lowest reading in a week, it will be the only reading.	Complete

You Have a Voice in Decisions

Perry Park Water and Sanitation District is a governmental entity and not a business for profit. Its purpose is to ensure safe and reliable drinking water is delivered and that sewer, (wastewater), is treated, released and used for renewable water augmentation 365 days a year, 24/7. We welcome your input. Monthly board meetings are open to the public or you can contact us with any questions.

District Office: 5676 West Red Rock Drive
Larkspur, CO 80118

Phone: (303) 681-2050

Email: dmiller_ppwsd@comcast.net

Website: perryparkwsd.colorado.gov

After Hour and Weekend Emergencies: (888) 299-2786

Choose Your Way to Pay

Perry Park Water and Sanitation District customers have multiple options for bill payment:

Pay by Mail

Pay in Person at the District Office

Pay via Drop Box anytime located at the District Office

Sign up for Auto Pay (electronic bill payment)*

Pay Online by Credit Card at perryparkwsd.colorado.gov.
(Note: $5.95 Convenience Fee if using this option.)

*Contact us at 303.681.2050 for an Electronic Bill Payment application or visit our website at perryparkwsd.colorado.gov.

Perry Park
Water & Sanitation District

Perry Park's 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report