

COPPER MOUNTAIN CONSOLIDATED METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

2026 Drinking Water Quality Report For Calendar Year 2025

Public Water System ID: CO0159030

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 Ed Pankevicius at 970-968-2537 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. This report will not be mailed out individually to each customer. You can find a full copy of the report at www.coppermetro.org under the Water and Sanitation tab.

General Information

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminant Information

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

- Microbial contaminants:** viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants:** salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Organic chemical contaminants:** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and

petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.

Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Ed Pankevicius at 970-968-2537. 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 Ed Pankevicius at 970-968-2537.

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 www.colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 159030, COPPER MOUNTAIN CONSOLIDATED MD, or by contacting Ed Pankevicius at 970-968-2537. 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 Water Sources

<u>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</u>	<u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u>
WELL NO 1A (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 2 (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 4 (Groundwater-Well)	Underground Storage Tank Sites, Commercial/Industrial Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Deciduous and Evergreen Forest, Road Miles, Mining

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.
- **BDL** – Below detection limit of laboratory test.

Detected Contaminants

COPPER MOUNTAIN CONSOLIDATED METROPOLITAN DISTRICT routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of Contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System							
Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	TT Requirement	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Free Chlorine	2025	0.68 – 1.56 ppm	0.2 – 4.0 ppm	0	72	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Microorganisms Sampled in the Distribution System					
Name	Time Period	Results	Sample Size	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Coliform Bacteria	2025	0	72	No	Bacteriological Contamination from soil, surface water, human and animal wastes

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	4.05	4.05 to 4.05	1	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	22.48	22.48 to 22.48	1	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Gross Alpha	2021	1.7	1.7 to 1.7	1	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2021	1.4	1.4 to 1.4	1	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Combined Uranium	2021	2	2 to 2	1	ppb	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	6/1/2023-9/30/2023	0.2	24	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	6/1/2023-9/30/2023	4.6	24	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
There was an additional Lead and Copper sample collected in 2025 that was analyzed at the request of the property owners or managers. These results are not included in the numbers above because they were not designated as official Lead & Copper sites by CDPHE, or the samples were repeated from the same property. The latter samples with higher results were submitted as compliance samples.								

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
Nitrate	2025	0.3	0.2 to 0.4	2	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	2021	BDL	BDL	1	ppm	1	1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2023	BDL	BDL	1	ppm	4	MCLG = 4 Secondary MCL = 2	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive used by some treatment facilities

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
Molybdenum	2025	0.015	BDL to 0.15	83	ppm	Not Regulated	MCLG = not established EPA Health Advisory Level = 0.04	N/A	Mining wastes
Aluminum	2025	0.007	BDL - 0.014	26	ppm	Not Regulated	MCLG = not established Secondary MCL = 2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	2024	0.033	0.033–0.033	1	ppm	Not Regulated	MCLG = not established Secondary MCL = 0.3	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Chemical Group Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System (1 Samples in 2023 - 11 Analytes Each)						
Chemical Name	Average	Range Low – High	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Barium	0.125	0.082-0.167	ppm	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	1	1-1	ppb	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	1.5	1-2	ppb	N/A	N/A	Leaching from pipes and fittings; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	10.7	7.4-13.9	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; addition of water treatment chemicals; leaching from sewage; infiltration from road salt
The following results were Below Detection Limit: Antimony Arsenic Beryllium Cadmium Mercury Selenium Thallium						

Synthetic Organic Chemical Group Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System (1 Samples in 2023 - 31 Analytes Each)	
All of the results were Below Detection Limit: 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane 2,4,5-tr 2,4-d alachlor aldicarb aldicarb sulfone aldicarb sulfoxide atrazine benzo(a)pyrene bhc gamma carbofuran chlordane dalapon di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate dinoseb diquat endothall endrin ethylene dibromide heptachlor heptachlor epoxide hexachlorobenzene hexachlorocyclopentadiene methoxychlor oxamyl pentachlorophenol picloram simazine polychlorinated biphenyls (pcb) toxaphene	

Volatile Organic Chemical Group Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System (1 Samples in 2023 - 21 Analytes Each)						
All of the results were Below Detection Limit: 1,1,1-trichloroethane 1,1,2-trichloroethane 1,1-dichloroethylene 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene 1,2-dichloroethane 1,2-dichloropropane benzene carbon tetrachloride monochlorobenzene cis-1,2-dichloroethylene dichloromethane ethylbenzene o-dichlorobenzene Para-dichlorobenzene styrene tetrachloroethylene toluene trans-1,2-dichloroethylene trichloroethylene vinyl chloride xylenes (total)						

Secondary Contaminants** **Secondary standards are <u>non-enforceable</u> 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
pH	2025	7.3	6.8 to 7.6	33	---	6.5 to 8.5
Total Dissolved Solids	2025	232	141 to 312	88	ppm	500
Water Hardness in the Distribution System						
Analyte	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Classification
Total Calcium	2025	58.8	39.4 to 70.6	84	ppm	N/A
Total Magnesium	2025	6.5	4.07 to 10.1	84	ppm	N/A
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	2021	125.6	125.6 to 125.6	1	ppm	Hard

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 .						
Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System						
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
PFAS	2020	BDL	BDL	2	ppt	N/A
PFAS	2023	BDL	BDL	4	ppt	N/A
Lithium	2023	BDL	BDL	4	ppt	N/A

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, Backflow/Cross-Connection, and Formal Enforcement Actions

COPPER MOUNTAIN CONSOLIDATED METROPOLITAN DISTRICT did not have any violations or public notice requirements in 2025.