

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2023



Presented By
**Stonegate Village
Metropolitan District**

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2023. Included are details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Stonegate Village Metropolitan District customers are fortunate because we enjoy an abundant water supply from the following local groundwater wells: TDK 5, TK 13, LFH 3, KA19, KA15, KA20, CA NO 1R, CA NO 2R, KA17, KA18, LFH1, LFH2, and KA16. We purchase additional surface water from a consecutive connection with the WISE Project.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the third Wednesday of each month at 3:00 p.m. at Stonegate Village Metropolitan District, 10252 Stonegate Parkway, Parker.

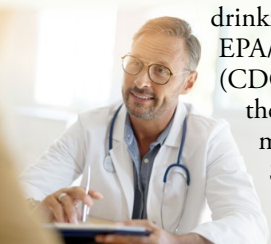


Important Health Information

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S.

EPA/Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).



Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Heidi Plummer at (303) 858-9909. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.



When the well is dry, we know the worth of water."

—Benjamin Franklin

QUESTIONS?

Please contact Heidi Plummer at (303) 858-9909 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system (either attached or included in this report) for additional information about your drinking water.

Substances That Could Be in Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) prescribes regulations which limit 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.

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, in some cases radioactive material, and 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;



Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Tip Top Tap

The most common signs that your faucet or sink is affecting the quality of your drinking water are discolored water, sink or faucet stains, a buildup of particles, unusual odors or tastes, and a reduced flow of water. The solutions to these problems may be in your hands.

Kitchen Sink and Drain

Handwashing, soap scum buildup, and the handling of raw meats and vegetables can contaminate your sink. Clogged drains can lead to unclean sinks and backed-up water in which bacteria (i.e., pink or black slime growth) can grow and contaminate the sink area and faucet, causing a rotten egg odor. Disinfect and clean the sink and drain area regularly and flush with hot water.

Faucets, Screens, and Aerators

Chemicals and bacteria can splash and accumulate on the faucet screen and aerator, which are located on the tip of faucets and can collect particles like sediment and minerals, resulting in a decreased flow from the faucet. Clean and disinfect the aerators or screens on a regular basis.

Check with your plumber if you find particles in the faucet screen, as they could be pieces of plastic from the hot water heater dip tube. Faucet gaskets can break down and cause black, oily slime. If you find this slime, replace the faucet gasket with a higher-quality product. White scaling or hard deposits on faucets and showerheads may be caused by water with high levels of calcium carbonate. Clean these fixtures with vinegar or use water softening to reduce the calcium carbonate levels for the hot water system.

Water Filtration/Treatment Devices

A smell of rotten eggs can be a sign of bacteria on the filters or in the treatment system. The system can also become clogged over time, so regular filter replacement is important. (Remember to replace your refrigerator filter!)



Test Results

Stonegate Village Metropolitan District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show all detections found from January 1 to December 31, 2023, unless otherwise noted. Violations and formal enforcement actions, if any, will appear in this report. Only contaminants detected within the last five years are reported. If a substance does not appear in the tables, it was not detected in the last round of monitoring.



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.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | MCL [MRDL] | MCLG [MRDLG] | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|---|
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 2021 | 15 | 0 | 1.8 | 1.8–1.8 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 2020 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 1–1 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2020 | 2 | 2 | 0.08 | 0.08–0.08 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 2020 | 100 | 100 | 3 | 3–3 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium (pCi/L) | 2021 | 5 | 0 | 1.9 | 1.9–1.9 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2020 | 4 | 4 | 1.2 | 1.2–1.2 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 2023 | 10 | 10 | 0.2 | 0.2–0.2 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) | 2020 | 50 | 50 | 1 | 1–1 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |

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) | 2023 | 0.36 | 0 to 1.5 | 8 | ppb | 60 | N/A | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2023 | 2.33 | 1.1 to 4.4 | 8 | ppb | 80 | N/A | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

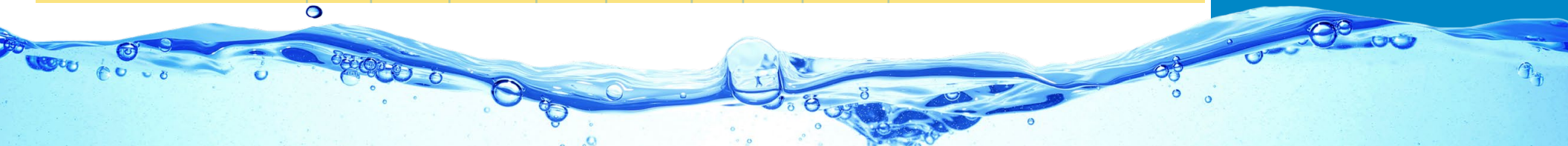
ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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



| UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AMOUNT DETECTED | REPORTING LIMIT | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| 11-Chloroicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Sulfonic Acid [11Cl-PF3OUdS] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.050 | 0.050 | NA |
| 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic Acid [8:2FTS] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.050 | 0.050 | NA |
| 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid [4:2FTS] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.050 | 0.050 | NA |
| 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [6:2FTS] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.050 | 0.050 | NA |
| 4,8-Dioxa-3H-Perfluorononanoic Acid [ADONA] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.030 | 0.030 | NA |
| 9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanonane-1-Sulfonic Acid [9Cl-PF3ONS] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.020 | 0.020 | NA |
| Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid [HFPO-DA; GenX] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.050 | 0.050 | NA |
| Lithium (ppb) | 2023 | 17.1 | 9.00 | NA |
| Nonafluoro-3,6-Dioxaheptanoic Acid [NFDHA] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.020 | 0.020 | NA |
| Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) Sulfonic Acid [PFEEA] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.030 | 0.030 | NA |
| Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid [PFMPA] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.040 | 0.040 | NA |
| Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid [PFMBA] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.030 | 0.030 | NA |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.030 | 0.030 | NA |
| Perfluorobutanoic Acid [PFBA] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.050 | 0.050 | NA |
| Perfluorodecanoic Acid [PFDA] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.030 | 0.030 | NA |
| Perfluorododecanoic Acid [PFDoA] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.030 | 0.030 | NA |
| Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid [PFHpS] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.030 | 0.030 | NA |
| Perfluoroheptanoic Acid [PFHpA] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.030 | 0.030 | NA |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid [PFHxS] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.030 | 0.030 | NA |
| Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.030 | 0.030 | NA |
| Perfluorononanoic Acid [PFNA] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.040 | 0.040 | NA |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.040 | 0.040 | NA |
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.040 | 0.040 | NA |
| Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid [PFPeS] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.040 | 0.040 | NA |
| Perfluoropentanoic Acid [PFPeA] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.030 | 0.030 | NA |
| Perfluoroundecanoic Acid [PFUnA] (ppb) | 2023 | <0.020 | 0.020 | NA |
| Sodium (ppm) | 2020 | 86.3 | 86.3–86.3 | NA |

| Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| CONTAMINANT NAME | TIME PERIOD | 90TH PERCENTILE | SAMPLE SIZE | UNIT OF MEASURE | 90TH PERCENTILE AL | SAMPLE SITES ABOVE AL | 90TH PERCENTILE AL EXCEEDANCE | TYPICAL SOURCES |
| Copper | 07/17/2023 to 08/22/2023 | 0.14 | 60 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead | 01/18/2023 to 02/20/2023 | 2 | 60 | ppb | 15 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | 01/18/2023 to 02/20/2023 | 0.16 | 60 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead | 07/17/2023 to 08/22/2023 | 2 | 60 | ppb | 15 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| 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 <u>OR</u> 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, 2023 | Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100% | | 0 | 15 | No | 4.0 ppm | |

Source Water Assessment

CDPHE 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 system name or ID (CO0118076), or contact Heidi Plummer at (303) 858-9909.

The source water assessment report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that could occur. It does not mean that the contamination has occurred 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 home. 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 are: Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, Fallow, Small Grains, Pasture/Hay, Road Miles.

Please contact us to learn more about our system, what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, this Drinking Water Quality Report, or how 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.