RALSTON VALLEY WSD 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data For Calendar Year 2024

Public Water System ID: CO0130667

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 PHIL WATHIER at 303-424-9526 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.** Paper Copies of the report are avaolable upon request by contacting Ralston Valley at 303.424.9526. No copies of the report will be mailed.

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 PHIL WATHIER at 303-424-9526. 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. Ralston Valley having met the criteria established by the State of Colorado is not required to publish the water service inventory at this time. A review of all available records for taps including date of tap sales

and installation, iinspection reports and meter pit goose necks (copper in ,copper out) indicate there is no evidence showing the presence of lead service lines installed after 1959. If you have questions about the material of your service line, contact PHIL WATHIER at 303-424-9526.

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 PHIL WATHIER at 303-424-9526. 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

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
PURCHASED FROM ARVADA CO0130001 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	There is no SWAP report, please contact PHIL WATHIER at 303-424-9526 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

RALSTON VALLEY 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 monitorin

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System **TT Requirement: At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm *OR*** **If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm** **Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes**						
Disinfectant Name	**Time Period**	**Results**	**Number of Samples Below Level**	**Sample Size**	**TT Violation**	**MRDL**
Chlorine	December, 2024	**Lowest period** percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	2	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System **Lead and Copper Individual Sample Results**									
Contaminant Name	**Time Period**	**Tap Sample Range Low - High**	**90th Percentile**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of Measure**	**90th Percentile AL**	**Sample Sites Above AL**	**90th Percentile AL Exceedance**	**Typical Sources**
Copper	08/01/2024 to 08/07/2024	0.017 to 0.233	0.12	15	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System Lead and Copper Individual Sample Results									
Contaminant Name	**Time Period**	**Tap Sample Range Low - High**	**90th Percentile**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of Measure**	**90th Percentile AL**	**Sample Sites Above AL**	**90th Percentile AL Exceedance**	**Typical Sources**
Lead	08/01/2024 to 08/07/2024	0 to 6	1.5	15	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Name	**Year**	**Average**	**Range Low - High**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of Measure**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**MCL Violation**	**Typical Sources**
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	35.35	23.5 to 44.2	4	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	49.65	31.3 to 68.6	4	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions

CITY OF ARVADA

2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2024

CO0130001

Dear Water Customers,

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

We are pleased to present you with this year's water quality report. This report covers the 2024 calendar year and provides important information about the quality of your drinking water, and also acts as notification for monitoring violations we received last year. Our primary goal is to consistently provide our residents and other water users with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want to ensure your confidence in us by providing information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to strict state and federal drinking water standards. Please take the time to read it, and contact us with any questions you may have.

If you own or operate a facility that provides water to customers, employees, or tenants who do not receive a water bill directly, please post the Report link or provide copies of this report where it will be accessible to all. We want to make sure that everyone who relies on Arvada's water can view the report. Paper copies of the report are available upon request by contacting Water Quality at **720-898-7800.**

Thank you for allowing us to serve you!

Sincerely,

Evelyn Rhodes
Water Quality Administrator

For additional information, visit the Water Quality page **arvadaco.gov/water-quality.**

The City of Arvada is committed to providing accessible digital services.
Please visit **arvadaco.gov/accessibility** for more information or to request assistance in accessing or translating this document.

Public Participation

City of Arvada encourages public involvement and participation! City Council business meetings are generally held on the first and third **TUESDAYS** of each month at 6 p.m. All Council meetings are held at City Hall, 8101 Ralston Road, in the Council Chambers. Go to **arvadaco.gov** for more info.

Contact Information

For questions or additional information, contact:

Water Quality: **720-898-7800**

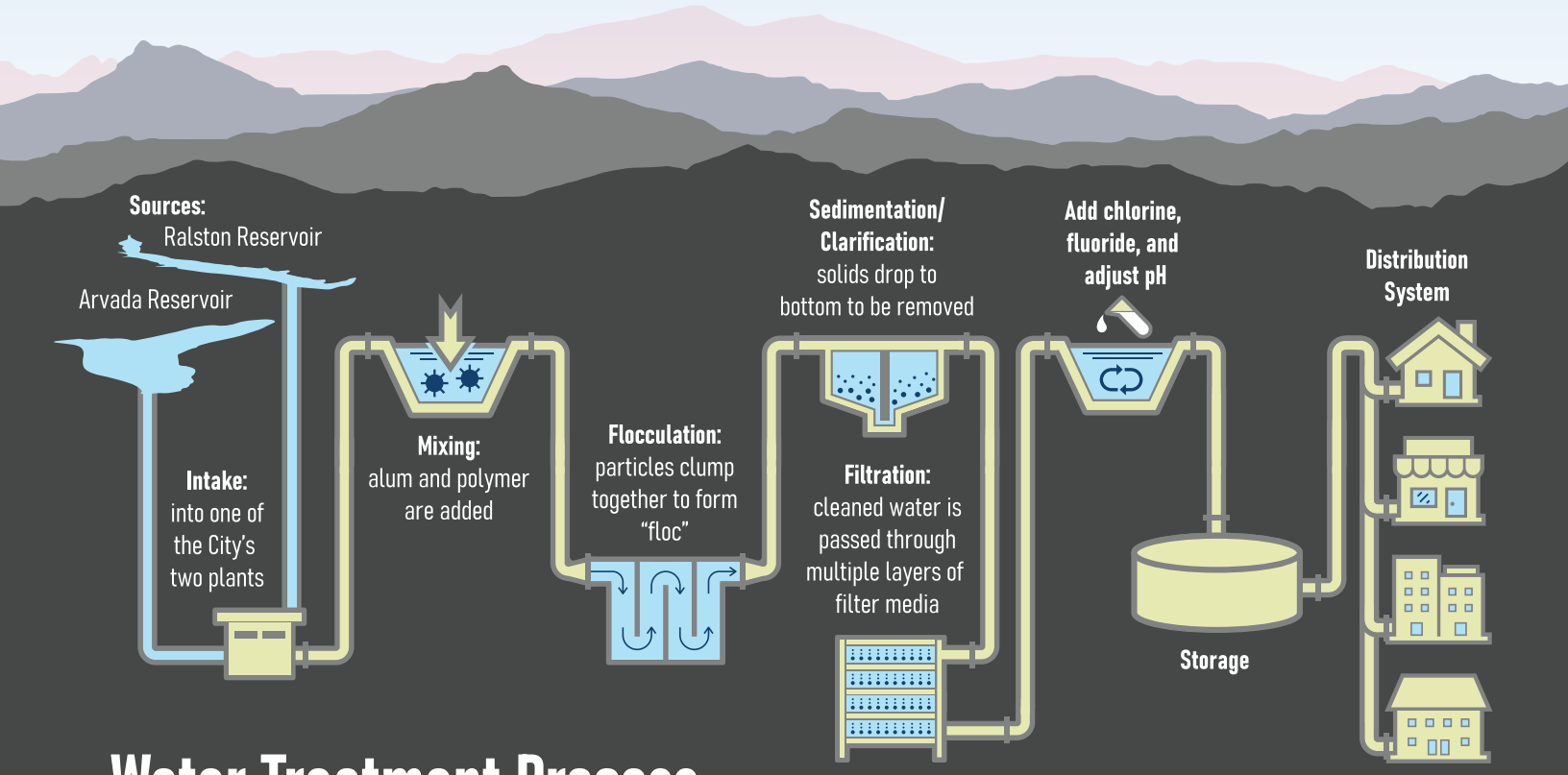
Water Quality – After Hours: **720-898-7820**

City of Arvada Main Line: **720-898-7000**

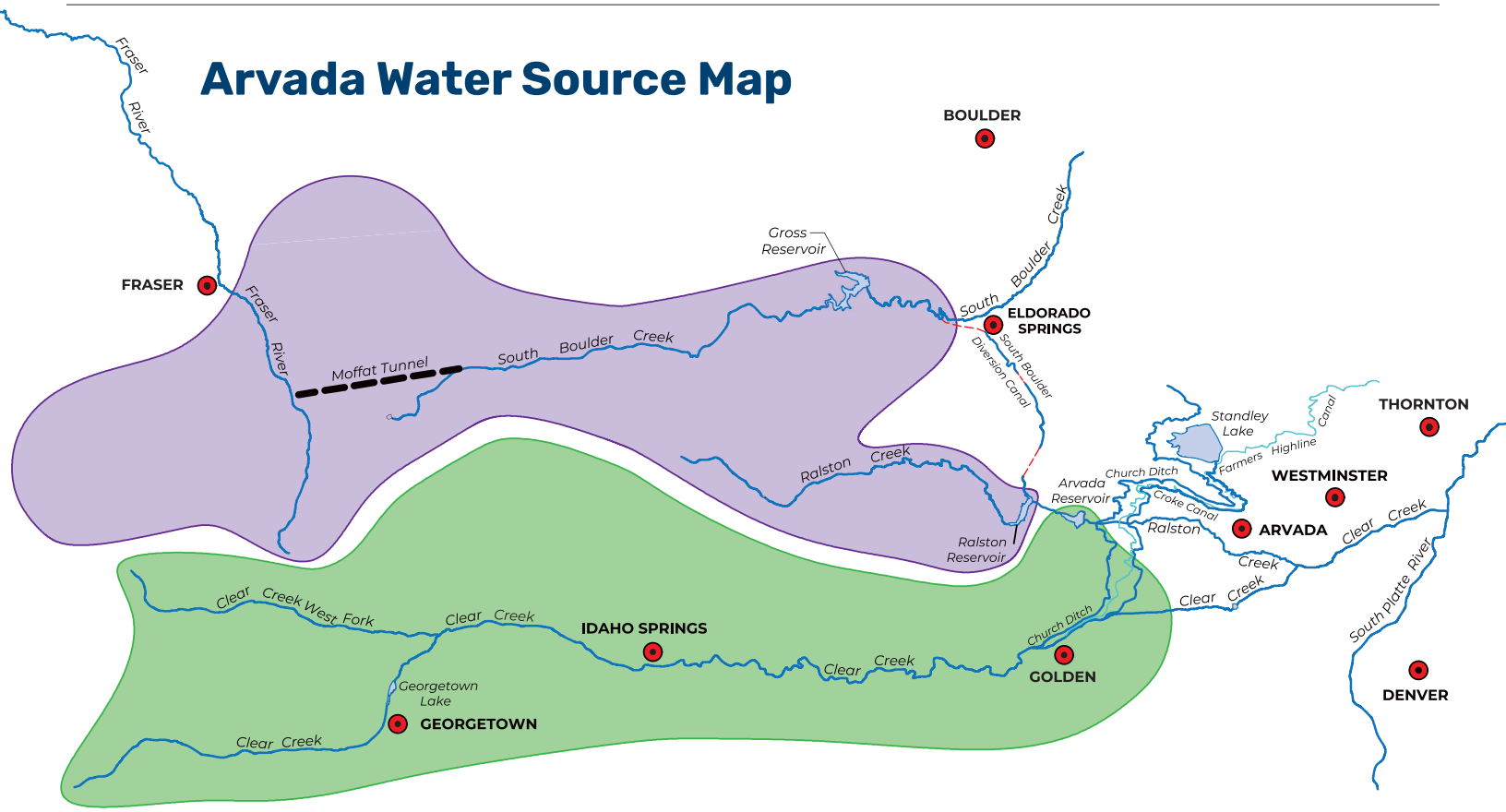
Backflow Prevention: **720-898-7793**

Public Notice - Monitoring Violations

We received two sequential monitoring violations in May and June 2024. The Arvada Water Treatment Plant (AWTP) is an older facility with a layout that predates many current monitoring requirements. Water treatment facilities are now required to have a sampling location that is representative of the combined effluent of all the filters. AWTP's previous sampling location that was being used for the combined filter effluent frequently had Ralston WTP finished water mixed in, which is not allowed for compliance sampling. Following a recommendation given during a State inspection on May 30, 2024, a new sample tap configuration was created to bring the plant into compliance. AWTP was returned to compliance on June 3. Monitoring turbidity at the combined filter effluent helps to ensure that particles are not breaking through filtration and entering the distribution system, increasing the risk of pathogen contamination. No individual or combined filter turbidity exceedances occurred. There is no need for alternative water supplies. There are no actions the consumers need to take. 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. Please contact us if you would like more information about this notice.



Water Treatment Process



Where Does My Water Come From

Arvada's drinking water comes from two surface water sources: Denver Water's North System and Clear Creek. The North water system is our primary year-round source and is delivered to the city's water treatment facilities from Denver Water's Ralston Reservoir. The source of this water is high-country snow melt, collected from the Fraser River and South Boulder Creek basins, transported to Gross Reservoir then to Ralston Reservoir. The remaining 25% of the city's water supply is diverted from Clear Creek through a series of canals to the Arvada Reservoir.

Possible Sources of Contaminants

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment 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 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, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Source Water Assessment

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment completed a Source Water Assessment for our system in 2007 **(colorado.gov/cdphe/swap-assessment-phase. Search "Arvada").** The purpose of the assessment was to determine the susceptibility of our water sources to potential contamination. The assessment provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that could occur, it does not mean that 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 provided a starting point for developing our source water protection plan (available on the city's website). CDPHE has identified the following possible sources of contaminants for the city: EPA Superfund Sites, EPA Abandoned Contaminated Sites, EPA Hazardous Waste Generators, EPA Chemical Inventory/Storage Sites, EPA Toxic Release Inventory Sites, Permitted Wastewater Discharge Sites, Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Solid Waste Sites, Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, High Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Quarries/Strip Mines/Gravel Pits, Row Crops, Fallow, Pasture/Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil/Gas Wells, Road Miles.

Source Water Protection Plan

For more information on Arvada's Source Water Protection Plan and what you can do to help protect your source water, please visit the city's website and search "Source Water Protection".

General Information

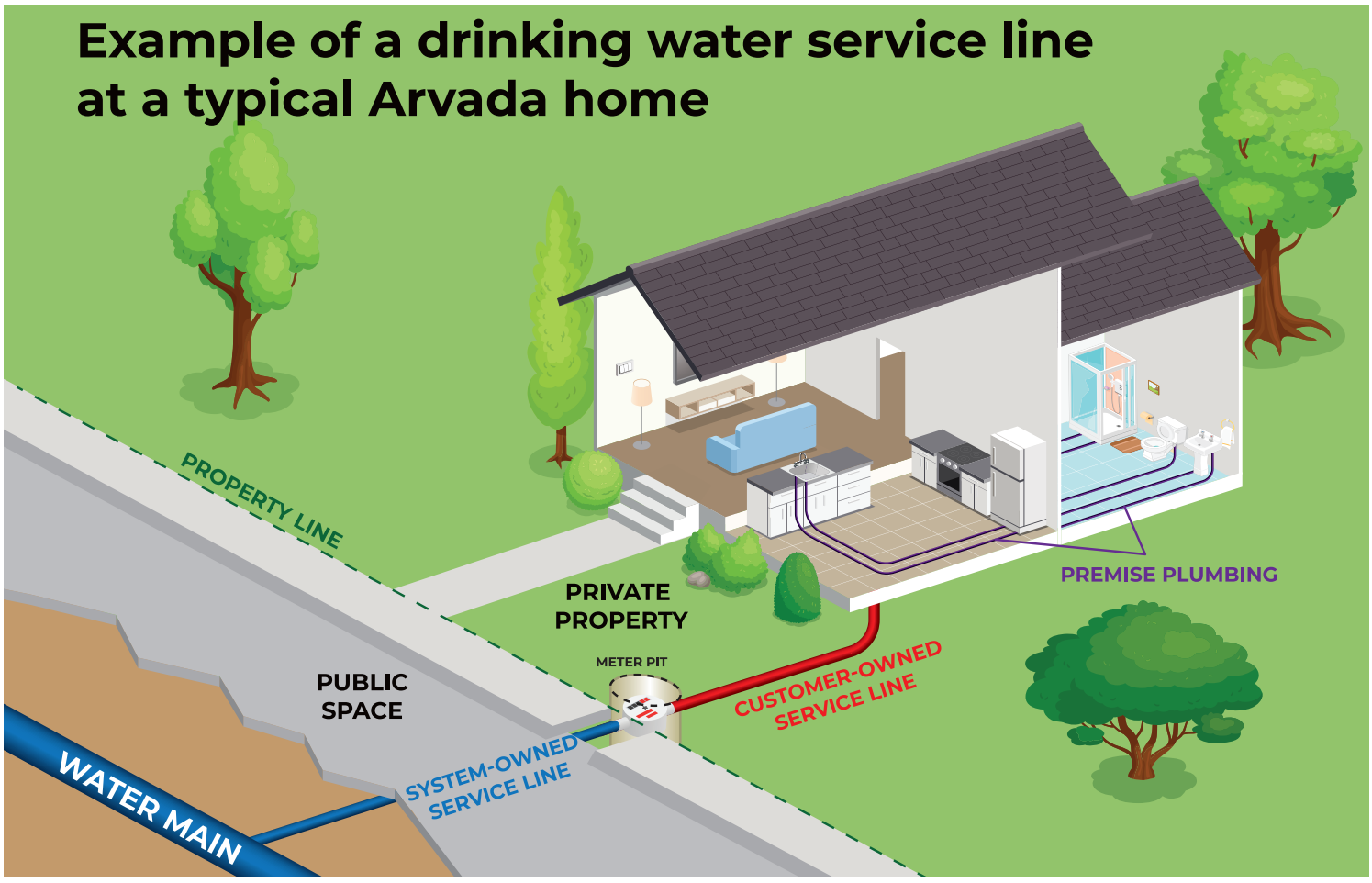
All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline **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 from 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 **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 any remaining lead service lines, but 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 by running your cold tap for several minutes or until it is noticeably colder (you can collect the excess tap water in a container to water your plants). Taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes can also help to flush your pipes, especially if you haven't been home for an extended amount of time. You can also use a point-of-use or pitcher filter that is certified by an American National Standards Institute (ANSI) accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water; but make sure to maintain it according to instructions. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Arvada Water Quality at **720-898-7800.** 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 and Replacement Program

The City continues to work on inventorying all water service lines in the system. Thanks to our amazing customers, in 2024 we received almost 600 customer survey responses, performed over 200 internal inspections, potholed 330 homes, and replaced 46 galvanized service lines! City council also approved a new city ordinance to prohibit the use of lead or pre-1960 galvanized water service lines if your property is on Arvada water. Before 2027, the City will provide **and pay for** your lead or pre-1960 galvanized water service line to be replaced. Please visit **arvadaco.gov/SLIProject** for more information on the Lead Service Line Replacement Program (LSLRP) and to see if you qualify! You can also view our new interactive Service Line Inventory map!



Spotlight on Water

Meet the SCADA/EMT crew at the Water Treatment Plant!
Our SCADA and Electro-Mechanical Technicians ensure the water and wastewater monitoring and control system (SCADA) is functioning at every pump station, storage tank, and lift station throughout the City. They also work hard keeping our two water treatment plants mechanically running great. They are on-call 24/7 to ensure our water infrastructure and networks are always operating!

2023 Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring and PFAS Sampling

Arvada participated in EPA's fifth nationwide Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) in 2023-2024, performing quarterly sampling at both of our finished waters. EPA uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether or not to regulate them in the future. This round included 29 PFAS compounds as well as Lithium. We are happy to report that all PFAS results were non-detect, with one detection of Lithium in 2024. We will continue to voluntarily monitor a subset of PFAS compounds until further regulation begins. For more information about UCMR5 visit **epa.gov/dwucmr.** For more information about PFAS visit **arvadaco.gov/pfas.**

Definitions for Data Table Terms

Term	Definition
90th %ile	90th percentile. The value at which 90% of all other results are lower (or that 10% are higher). Used to determine compliance with the Lead and Copper Action Levels.
AL	Action Level. The concentration at which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that the water system must follow.
Alpha Emitters	Gross alpha particle activity. Includes Radium-226, but excludes Radon-222 and Uranium.
Contaminant	Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. Also referred to here as "parameter".
Herbicide	Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average. Average results for samples taken at one particular location, for the previous four calendar quarters. Compliance for TTHMs and HAA5s are based on LRAA.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Set as close to the MCLG 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, allowing for a margin of safety.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health; do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Measurement of the clarity (turbidity) of water; 5 NTU is just visible to the average person.
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter. A measure of radioactivity.
Percentage	The percentage of samples that meet the TT requirement. In any month, at least 95% of turbidity samples must be less than 0.3 NTU.
Pesticide	In general, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.
ppb	Part per billion. One part substance per one billion parts water. Equivalent to one penny in $10,000,000. Same as microgram per liter (µg/L).
ppm	Part per million. One part substance per one million parts water. Equivalent to one penny in $10,000. Same as milligram per liter (mg/L).
ppt	Part per trillion. One part substance per one trillion parts water. Equivalent to one penny in $10,000,000,000. Same as nanogram per liter (ng/L).
Ratio	Removal Ratio. The ratio between the percentage of a substance *actually* removed (from raw to finished water) and the percentage of the substance *required* to be removed; a value of greater than 1 indicates the system is in compliance.
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level. Standards developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water; not health-based and not enforced.
TT	Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Turbidity	The clarity or cloudiness of water. Typically measured in NTUs.

2024 Detected Parameters

We routinely monitor your drinking water for many different parameters, including regulated parameters under State and Federal laws. The following tables show detections found from January 1 to December 31, 2024 (unless otherwise noted), as well as any violations that may have occurred. Out of over 100 parameters tested for in our drinking water, only detected parameters are listed below. Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to always keep any detections below their maximum or recommended levels.

Regulated Parameters

Finished Water (at Treatment Plants)

We sample many parameters at our treatment plants (WTP) throughout the year, some several times a day!

				Ralston WTP		Arvada WTP			
Parameter	**Unit**	**MCL [TT]**	**MCLG**	**Average Result**	**Range Low-High**	**Average Result**	**Range Low-High**	**Violation?**	**Typical Source**
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.024	0.021-0.028	0.031	0.024-0.039	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.52	0.13-0.66	0.56	0.27-0.66	No	Erosion of natural deposits; additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.19	0-0.48	0.08	0-0.17	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizers
Organic Carbon [TOC] Removal	ratio	[1]	N/A	1.22	1.04-1.41	1.34	1.16-1.66	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	NTU	[1]	N/A	0.03	0.02-0.32	0.07	0.02-0.39	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity[1]	percent	[95%]	N/A	100	N/A	100	N/A	No	Soil runoff

[1] Turbidity Treatment Technique (TT) is shown as the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limit specified.

Distribution System

We sample several parameters throughout our water distribution system, year round.

Parameter	Unit	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Average Result	Range Low-High	LRAA Range Low-High	Violation?	Typical Source
Chlorine [Free]	ppm	[4]	[4]	0.95	0.20-1.34	N/A	No	Additive used to control microbes, minimum required residual is 0.2 mg/L
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	ppb	60	N/A	31.4	19.1-48.3	25.1-38.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM]	ppb	80	N/A	46.2	21.7-76.8	33.5-58.0	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Customer Taps

We sample certain residential households periodically as required to observe lead and copper corrosion.

Parameter	Unit	AL	90th %ile Result	# Above AL	Sample Size	Range Low-High	Violation?	Typical Source
Lead[2]	ppb	15	3.1	0	53	0-14	No	Corrosion of household plumbing, including fittings & fixtures
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.11	0	53	0.009-0.430	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits

[2] If you would like to review individual tap sample results for lead, please contact Arvada Water Quality. Any personal property information will be redacted.

Secondary & Unregulated Parameters

Finished Water (at Treatment Plants)

We test many parameters for general or aesthetic reasons. This may be useful for fish tanks or home brewing.

			Ralston WTP		Arvada WTP		
Parameter	**Unit**	**SMCL [Rec]**	**Average Detected**	**Range Low-High**	**Average Detected**	**Range Low-High**	**Potential Effects**
Alkalinity	ppm	[>10]	26	21-32	40	24-51	Minimum recommended to prevent plumbing corrosion
Aluminum	ppm	0.2	0.021	0.020-0.023	0.02	0.016-0.024	Discolored water
Chloride	ppm	250	11	9.3-14	21	15-29	Salty taste
Lithium (UCMR5[3])	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.6	9.6-9.6	EPA is currently studying the health effects
Manganese, Total	ppm	0.05	0	0-0	0.005	0-0.008	Red/brown water, staining, metallic taste
pH	SU	[>7.0]	7.69	7.51-7.91	7.66	7.54-7.94	Minimum recommended to prevent plumbing corrosion
Sodium[4]	ppm	[20]	7.0	6.1-8.3	16	11-24	Salty taste noticeable greater than 30 ppm
Sulfate	ppm	250	20	17-26	32	23-44	Salty taste
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS]	ppm	500	74	48-122	132	63-176	Hardness, deposits, salty taste
Total Hardness	ppm	N/A	46	33-62	69	43-85	Deposits, scale in pipes and on fixtures (typically greater than 150 ppm)

[3] UCMR5 samples were collected in 2023, with the exception of one make-up sample for Arvada WTP collected in Feb 2024. See UCMR information above.

[4] Guidance from EPA recommends a limit of 20 ppm in drinking water for individuals restricted to a total sodium intake of 500 mg/day