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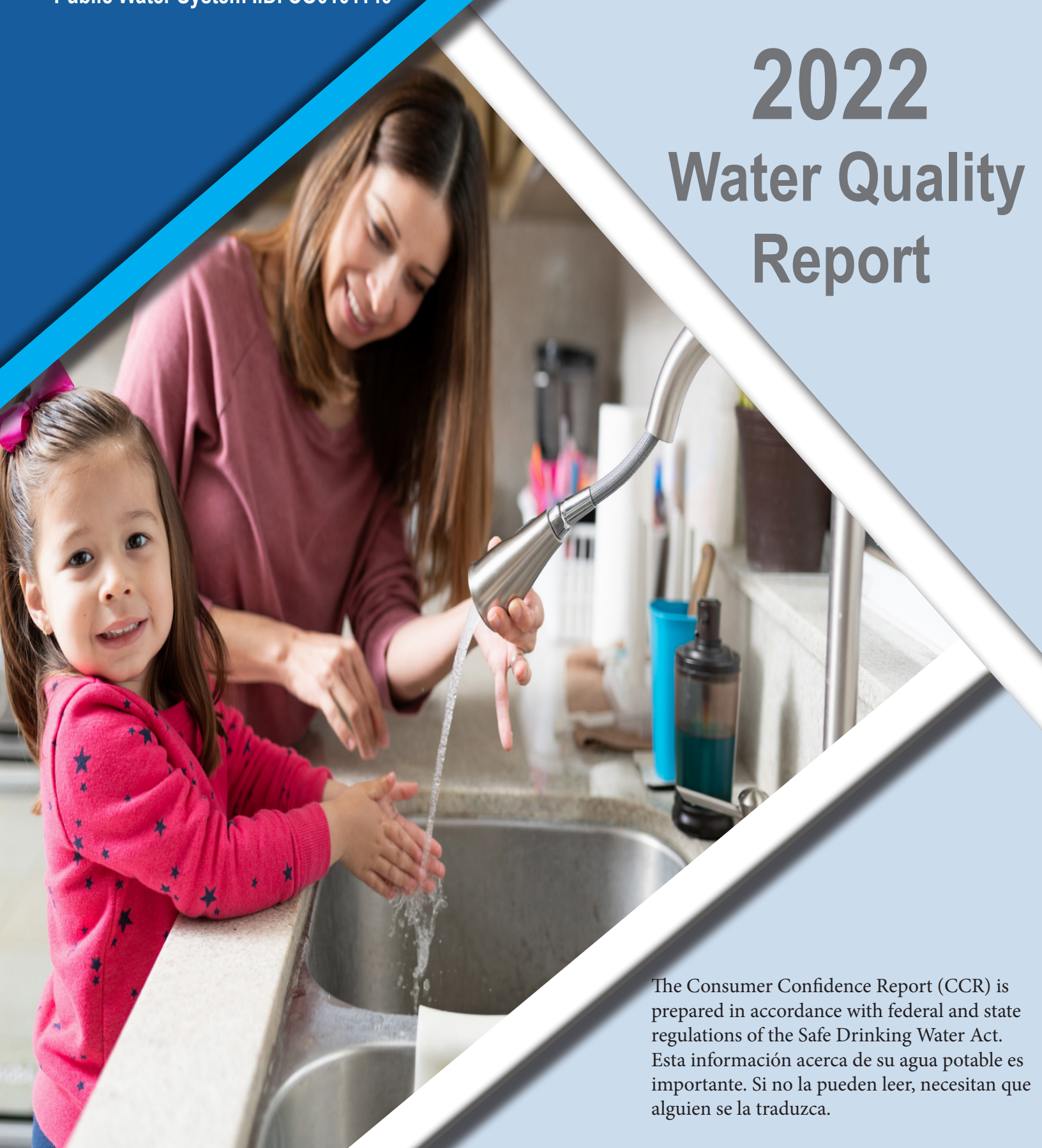
Dedicated to Providing Affordable and Sustainable Water Resources

Public Water System I.D. CO0101140

SOUTH ADAMS COUNTY WATER & SANITATION DISTRICT

2022 Water Quality Report



The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is prepared in accordance with federal and state regulations of the Safe Drinking Water Act. Esta información acerca de su agua potable es importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.

About this annual report…

The South Adams County Water & Sanitation District 2022 Water Quality Report includes water testing results from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021. The report provides information about where the District's water comes from and how it compares to the standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE). The District is dedicated to supplying water that meets or surpasses all state and federal drinking water standards. We take pride in delivering high quality water to our customers every day.

South Adams County Water and Sanitation District serves a population of 67,210 people (21,138 water connections) and delivers over 4.0 billion gallons of water per year. SACWSD distributes drinking water to its customers traveling across a 65 sq.-mile area throughout an extensive network of pipes that is greater than 350 miles in length. The District tests for over 100 compounds on a regular basis. Some compounds, such as chlorine, are tested continuously. Our Water Operators and Water Chemists collect and analyze samples throughout our water system - from production wells to customer taps. The Water Quality Laboratory and Water Operations conduct over 1,200 tests per month resulting in 15,000 tests performed every year! For a complete list of the contaminants tested for, please call the District's Water Quality Laboratory at 303.286.0447, or send an email to wqinfo@sacwsd.org. Protection of our water sources is a continuous process at the District. The District takes numerous steps to protect its water supplies. In fact, it is so important to us that we would like your help! All residents and business owners are encouraged to report suspicious behavior that may affect our water resources. For specific questions or comments, please contact the Water Systems Manager or the Water Quality Supervisor at 303.286.0447.

The South Adams County Water & Sanitation Board of Directors usually meets at 6:00 PM on the second Wednesday of each month in the Board Room at the Stevenson Administrative Offices located at 6595 East 70th Avenue in Commerce City.Board Meetings are open to the public. For more information please visit the District's Website at www.sacwsd.org.

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).

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.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided SACWSD with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit https://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/swap-assessment-phase. Search the table using 101140, South Adams County WSD, or by contacting the Water Quality Supervisor at 303-286-0447. 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. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. As a part of the assessment, the CDPHE identified potential sources of contamination in our source water (see below). We use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This helps us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your home. 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.

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has also provided Denver Water with a Source Water Assessment Report. For general information about this water source for the District or to obtain a copy of the report please visit https://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/swap-assessment-phase. Search the table using 116001, Denver Water, or by contacting the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment at 303-692-2000.

Water sources

The District's drinking water consists of groundwater from eleven wells which draw from the alluvial aquifer tributary to the South Platte River, three deep wells which draw from the Arapahoe formation, and treated surface water from Denver Water. All eleven of the District's wells are first pumped to the Klein Water Treatment Facility for treatment, then mixed with Denver Water before delivery to storage reservoirs. The Denver Water portion comes entirely from surface sources over a watershed covering 3,100 square miles on both sides of the Continental Divide. The sources include the South Platte River and its tributaries, the streams that feed Dillon Reservoir and creeks and canals above the Fraser River. To obtain a copy of Denver Water's 2022 Water Quality Report please visit: https://www.denverwater.org/sites/default/files/water-quality-report-2022.pdf

Potential Source(s) of Contamination

EPA Superfund Sites (e.g. Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Chemical Sales Co), 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, Existing/ Abandoned Mine Sites, Other Facilities, Commercial/ Industrial/ Transportation, High Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, Fallow, Small Grains, Pasture / Hay, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells, Road Miles


Rocky Mountain Arsenal

Ennis Water Softening Facility

Water Quality Data

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations that 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 State permits monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore some of this data, though representative, is more than one year old. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Lead in Drinking Water

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

The District has tested water inside homes within its distribution system considered at risk for lead and copper contamination, per EPA standards. The District's water leaving the treatment plants and water in the distribution system has no detectable lead and trace levels of copper. Lead can get into water through household or building plumbing containing lead.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Cryptosporidium (Crypto) and Giardia are microscopic organisms that, when ingested, can result in diarrhea, cramps, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. The District analyzed all shallow wells that supply drinking water for microscopic particulates in 2012. The results indicate a low risk for ever seeing Crypto or Giardia in the source water. Denver Water has tested for Crypto in its source water supplies and its treated water since the 1980s and has never detected a viable indication of either in its drinking water.

Nitrate

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

Water Quality Data

Regulated Substances

Substance	Sample Year	MCLG	MCL	Average	# Samples	Range	Units	MCL Violation	Common Source
Antimony	2017	0.006	0.006	BDL	10	BDL	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	2017	0	0.01	BDL	10	BDL	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2017	2	2	0.050	10	0.032 - 0.097	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	2017	0.004	0.004	BDL	10	BDL	ppm	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	2017	0.005	0.005	BDL	10	BDL	ppm	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	2017	0.1	0.1	BDL	10	BDL	ppm	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	2017	0.002	0.002	BDL	10	BDL	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands
Selenium	2017	0.05	0.05	BDL	10	BDL	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	2017	0.0005	0.002	BDL	10	BDL	ppm	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Fluoride	2021	4	4	0.56	104	0.34 - 1.58	ppm	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

*See page 14 for definitions.

Regulated Substances Continued

Substance	Sample Year	MCLG	MCL	Average	# Samples	Range	Units	MCL Violation	Common Source
Nitrate	2021	10	10	4.67	104	1.18 - 7.82	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	2021	1	1	BDL	104	BDL	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2021	200	200	BDL	27	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2021	3	5	BDL	27	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene	2021	7	7	BDL	27	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2021	70	70	BDL	27	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from textile finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	2021	0	5	BDL	27	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	2021	0	5	BDL	27	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene	2021	0	5	BDL	27	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride	2021	0	5	BDL	27	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene	2021	100	100	BDL	27	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2021	70	70	BDL	27	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	2021	0	5	BDL	27	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from drug and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	2021	700	700	BDL	27	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene	2021	600	600	BDL	27	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	2021	75	75	BDL	27	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene	2021	100	100	BDL	27	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	2021	0	5	0.02	27	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners

*See page 14 for definitions.

Regulated Substances Continued

Substance	Sample Year	MCLG	MCL	Average	# Samples	Range	Units	MCL Violation	Common Source
Toluene	2021	1000	1000	BDL	27	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1, 2-Dichloroethylene	2021	100	100	BDL	27	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	2021	0	5	BDL	27	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl chloride	2021	0	2	BDL	27	BDL	ppb	No	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from plastic factories
Xylenes - Total	2021	10000	10000	BDL	27	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Di(2- ethylhexyl) phthalate	2021	0	6	BDL	1	BDL	ppb	No	Discharge from plastics factories
Beta/Photon Emitters	2007	0	50	3.6	2	3.3 - 3.8	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation
Gross Alpha	2017	0	15	0.31	7	BDL - 1.6	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Combined Radium (226 + 228)	2012	0	5	0.1	7	BDL - 0.2	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2017	0	30	17.86	7	10 - 20	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits

*See page 14 for definitions.

Regulated At the Customer's Tap

Substance	Sample Year	ALG	AL	# Samples	Samples Exceeding	90th% Value	Common Source
Copper	2021 (Jan. - June)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	61	0	0.33 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
	2021 (July - Dec.)			60	0	0.05 ppm	
Lead	2021 (Jan. - June)	0 ppb	15 ppb	61	0	2.0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits;
	2021 (July - Dec.)			60	0	1.0 ppb	
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing method, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://epa.gov/safewater/lead.							

Regulated In the Distribution System

Substance	Sample Year	MCLG	MCL	# Locational RAA	Highest Locational RAA	Range	# Samples	Average	MCL Violation	Common Source
Total Trihalomethanes*	2021	N/A	80 ppb	8	38.91 ppb	11.4 - 77.25	32	30.74 ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	2021	N/A	60 ppb	8	29.85 ppb	2.3 - 52.75	32	21.49 ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Free- Chlorine**	2021	N/A	4 ppm	12	1.10 ppm	0.15 - 1.70	843	0.98 ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
** There was 1 Distribution sample that had a Free-Chlorine residual below 0.2 ppm in September. Drinking water regulations require that at least 95% of the samples for the month be 0.2 ppm or higher. For the lowest month (September), 99% of the samples met the treatment requirement.										

*See page 14 for definitions.

Unregulated Substances

Substance	Sample Year	MCLG	MCL	Average	# Samples	Range	Units	Common Source
Sodium	2017	N/A	N/A	78.5	10	73 - 93	ppm	Natural geology
1,4 -dioxane	2021	N/A	N/A	0.81	34	0.18 - 1.33	ppb	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	2021	N/A	N/A	6.7	34	BDL - 14	ppt	Firefighting foam, chrome plating, electronics manufacturing, and oil recovery facilities. Stain and water repellant fabrics, nonstick products, polishes, waxes, paints and cleaning products. Landfills and leachates. Wastewater treatment effluent and biosolids.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	2021	N/A	N/A	5.1	34	BDL - 12	ppt	
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2021	N/A	N/A	15	34	3.5 - 36	ppt	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2021	N/A	N/A	18	34	4.2 - 37	ppt	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	2021	N/A	N/A	BDL	34	BDL	ppt	
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	2021	N/A	N/A	13	34	3.0 - 36	ppt	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2021	N/A	N/A	4.6	34	BDL - 11	ppt	

The CDPHE has issued our system monitoring waivers for the following compounds: Cyanide, Asbestos, Glyphosate and Unregulated Inorganic Substances. The typical Total-hardness the District detected in 2021 after operations began at the Ennis Water Softening System was 7 grains per gallon (115 mg/L).

*See page 14 for definitions.

PFAS Information

What are PFAS?

PFAS refers to a group of chemical compounds that are used in a wide variety of products, such as some carpets, cookware, food packaging, and clothing because they are resistant to heat, water and oil. They are also found in foams used to fight certain kinds of fires. Two of the more common PFAS are perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA). PFOS and PFOA are no longer manufactured or imported into the US, though other PFAS still are. Once these chemicals make their way into the environment, many do not break down and they are very difficult to remove, including from public water supplies.

Why are PFAS a concern for the District?

PFAS are called "emerging contaminants," referring to one of several chemicals or groups of chemicals that have been discovered over the last several years to be present in a growing number of public water supply systems across the US. PFAS may enter water supplies from landfills, applications of firefighting foam (e.g. at airports, fire training facilities, petroleum fires, etc.), industrial sites, and wastewater treatment plant discharge. The District's water supply comes primarily from groundwater and can be impacted by these sources.

Have PFAS been detected in the District's water?

Knowing that PFAS have been detected in water systems throughout the country and elsewhere in Colorado, the District voluntarily started testing its untreated water supply in 2018 and PFAS were detected. Once discovered, the District stopped using its most impacted wells and took other steps (see below).

Based on the results of the testing performed by the District, our treated drinking water has not exceeded the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) current health advisory limits.

What is the District doing to address PFAS?

Since the District discovered PFAS in the water system, we frequently monitor PFAS levels using state of the art testing equipment. In consultation with the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE), the District has taken the following actions:

- Conduct regular water sampling and monitoring for PFAS at key points in our water treatment and delivery systems;
- Increase change-outs of our granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment system;
- Expand our in-house laboratory capability for analyzing water samples for PFAS, allowing for a quick turnaround on sample results;
- Design future PFAS Water Treatment Facilities to combine with our current GAC treatment system;
- Vigorously pursue federal and state grants to fund PFAS water treatment projects;
- Collaborate with CDPHE, Tri-County Health Department and the EPA to monitor science around the health impacts of PFAS contaminants and identify the source(s) of PFAS in our raw groundwater; and
- File a lawsuit against manufacturers of PFAS in order to recoup all our costs.

These activities have ensured that water distributed by the District to its customers has met the EPA's current lifetime health advisory level of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and PFOS.

For more information about drinking water standards or health effects please visit:

https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/drinking-water-regulations

https://cdphe.colorado.gov/dwinfo

https://cdphe.colorado.gov/pfas-health

Softened Water is Now Flowing!

Softened water is now flowing throughout the South Adams County Water and Sanitation District! The Ennis Water Softening Facility began processing softened water on March 27, 2021. The facility is currently the largest pellet softening plant in the U.S.. Customers can expect a new hardness level of 7 gpg. Customers with in-home water softeners should adjust their systems to the new District hardness level of 7 gpg. Residents will enjoy more consistent water quality and numerous other benefits:

- Less scaling
- Energy savings
- Improved appliance efficiency

The centralized water softening fee for 2022 is $4.51 per month for a single-family residential equivalent. Commercial customers can determine the fee for their account by multiplying the number of ERUs by the fee base, which for 2022 is $4.51. The fee will be reset every year based on the total number of ERU's on our system, which should result in it going slightly down every year. This fee will be distinguished on customer's water and wastewater bills as a "Centralized Water Softening Fee" separate from the water and wastewater charges.

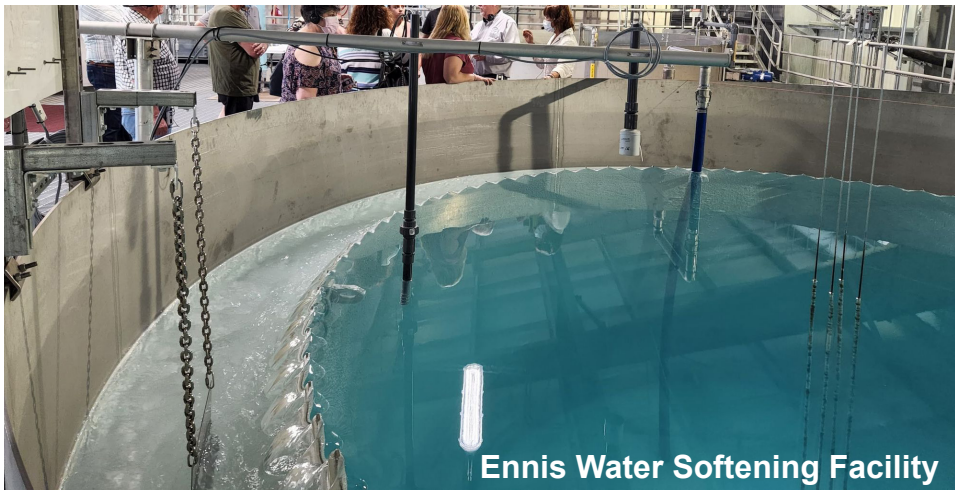
Softened Water and Irrigation

Residents who receive irrigation water from the separate irrigation system should continue to use the system. The separate irrigation system does not receive softened water.

The District has been following research done by Colorado State University (CSU) agricultural extension on the effects on landscaping from the softened water. CSU agricultural extension office recommends the sodium absorption ratio (SAR) stay below 10 to not have adverse effects on outdoor landscaping. The sodium absorption ratio (SAR) for the softened potable water is below 4.

Softened Water and Sodium

The sodium levels of the District water are increased due to the process used for the pellet softening treatment. If you are on a low sodium diet please consult with your physician for medical advice regarding any questions or concerns.



Ennis Water Softening Facility

For more information about the Ennis Water Softening Facility please visit the District website www.sacwsd.org. For specific questions about water hardness please email WQinfo@sacwsd.org.

Hard Water

The District historically had hard water. The previous level of hardness for the District water was considered very hard based on national guidance. The high hardness in the raw water is due to the source of our water supply, and that is groundwater. The water pumped from the District wells has been exposed to nontoxic, naturally occurring minerals containing calcium and magnesium as it travels underground making it “hard.” Hard water can leave spots on dishes, films on shower doors, and clog faucet aerators if not cleaned regularly. Commercial products can be purchased to reduce the effects of hardness in your dishwasher or remove scale and calcium deposits from fixtures. Another option for dealing with hard water may be installation of a point of use treatment device (POU) such as a water softener in your home.With the implementation of the Ennis Water Softening Facility in 2021, the District’s total water hardness is 7 grains per gallon (gpg). The level of 7 gpg is down from the 25 gpg prior to the construction of the Ennis Water Softening Facility.

Softeners and In-Home Treatment

Personal preferences for water hardness vary greatly. If lowering hardness below the 7 gpg is desired, it can be done by installing a residential water softening system. There are various types of residential softening systems including whole house, and under sink varieties. Different types of POU systems include salt based ion exchange systems or reverse osmosis (RO) systems. Due to the sodium or potassium addition that occurs when using a salt-based system, individuals on a sodium-restricted diet may want to seek the advice of their physician prior to using this type of system. The water sent to your home or business meets all EPA and CDPHE water quality requirements. Please set your in-home water softener to a incoming hardness level of 7 gpg. If you choose to install a softening system or other point of use treatment in your home please follow the recommendations below:

• Make sure you do your research or talk to a knowledgeable and reputable dealer. Different devices include softeners, carbon adsorption systems, particulate filters, and reverse osmosis systems. These technologies are designed to treat for different things so make sure you get the right system for the concerns you have.

• Know what you are doing or hire a qualified professional to do the work. Softener and treatment systems installed by a plumber will need to have a permit issued by the City of Commerce City Building department. Proper installation will ensure the system is safe and any hazards such as contamination due to drain-line backflow or cross-connections are avoided.

• Follow all manufacturer’s instructions for proper maintenance and use. Filters become depleted, cartridges need changing, and resins need to be regenerated. Proper maintenance will ensure your system is doing what it is intended to do.

• Make sure the unit you purchase is tested and validated against accepted standards such as those of the National Science Foundation (NSF), Water Quality Association, or Underwriters Laboratories (UL).

- Softening of water used for outdoor irrigation is not efficient or recommended.

For additional information about 1,4-Dioxane from the CDC ATSDR website:	**https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/substances/toxsubstance.asp?toxid=199**
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline:	**1.800.426.4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants**
CDPHE information online:	**https://www.colorado.gov/coepht**

This report contains water industry terms and abbreviations that may be unfamiliar. The following definitions will provide a general understanding of the water industry and this water quality report.

Definitions

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

ALG - Action Level Goal *The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.*

BDL - Below Detectable Limit *The substance was below detectable limits.*

Gross Alpha *(including RA, excluding RN & U)* **-** *The gross alpha particle activity compliance value includes radium-266, but excludes radon 222 and uranium.*

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level *The highest level of a contaminant 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 "goal" is 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.*

MDL - Method Detection Limit *The minimum detection level capable with the laboratory method.*

MPA - Microscopic Particulate Analysis *An analysis of surface water organisms and indicators in water. This analysis can be used to determine the existence of surface water influence on a ground water well.*

MRL - Minimum Reporting Level *The minimum quantified value that can be reported by a laboratory. The MRL must be no lower than the lowest calibration standard.*

pCi/L - picocuries per Liter *A measure of radioactivity in water.*

ppb - parts per billion or µg/L micrograms per liter - *Corresponds to one minute in 2000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.*

ppm - parts per million or mg/L milligrams per liter - *Corresponds to one minute in 2 years or a single penny in $10,000.*

ppt-parts per trillion = nanogram per liter (ppt = ng/L) – *One part per trillion corresponds to 1 second in nearly 32,000 years.*

RAA - Running Annual Average *An average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.*

Waiver - *State permission not to test for a contaminant.*

SOUTH ADAMS COUNTY
WATER & SANITATION DISTRICT

6595 E 70th Ave, Commerce City CO 80022
303-288-2646

For More Information About Water Quality Please Visit Our Website
sacwsd.org or contact the Water Quality Department at 303-287-6454 or WQInfo@sacwsd.org