



# WATER QUALITY REPORT

**Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**

*East Cherry Creek Valley  
Water & Sanitation District  
6201 S. Gun Club Road  
Aurora, CO 80016*

*The South Platte River flows from Colorado's central mountains through the Denver metro area. It makes up a majority of ECCV's renewable water supply.*

**PWSID #CO0103035  
Calendar Year 2025**

*At East Cherry Creek Valley Water and Sanitation District (ECCV), our mission is sustaining our community by providing safe, reliable water. The quality of the water in your home is of the utmost importance to us.*

This report is intended to give you valuable information about your water. It will help you to understand where the water you use comes from, and how water contributes to your family's health. ECCV wants its customers to be informed about the services we provide, and the quality of the water we deliver to you every day. If you have any questions about this report or concerns about water quality, please contact **ECCV's Water Quality Department at 303-693-3800 ext. 191** or visit our website: [www.eccv.org](http://www.eccv.org)

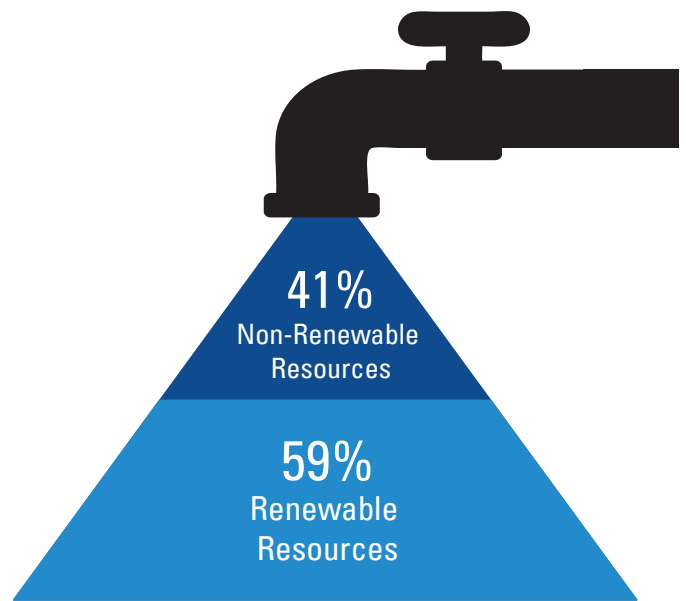
## Where Does My Water Come From?

In 2025, ECCV produced drinking water from two types of sources:

### 1 Non-Renewable Resources - 41%

#### Deep Aquifers

ECCV uses approximately 86 wells within the District and in its Western Well Field. These wells draw water from the Denver Basin Aquifer. Aquifers are open spaces, typically filled with gravel and sand, in underground bedrock layers that contain water. Groundwater from aquifers typically needs little treatment to meet drinking water standards because it is not exposed to environmental pollutants. Deep aquifers are considered a "non-renewable" source because they cannot be replenished with rainfall or snow melt as quickly as the water is withdrawn.



### 2 Renewable Resources - 59%

#### ECCV Northern Project

This project delivers renewable water near the South Platte River and comprises more than half of ECCV's annual water supply. ECCV stores this water in the Beebe Draw aquifer near Brighton. When needed, ECCV's Northern Water Treatment Plant uses seventeen wells to extract the water. ECCV then treats the water with Reverse Osmosis and UV disinfection. Once treated, the water is transported through a 31-mile pipeline to our distribution system.

## Sustainability Partners

In order to improve sustainability and redundancy, ECCV receives water from Denver Water and from the South Metro WISE Authority pipeline. Denver Water treats surface water from five reservoirs that receive water from the South Platte River and the sources that feed Dillon Reservoir and the Fraser River. The WISE Authority is a water wholesaler that does not have any of its own sources. The WISE Authority delivers water from ECCV's Western Well Field and Aurora Water. Aurora Water treats surface water from 12 reservoirs and lakes that receive water from the Colorado, Arkansas and South Platte River basins.

All water sources are tested regularly and meet all State and Federal drinking water regulations.

### UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS OF ECCV WATER

Mineral content varies between ECCV's Renewable and Non-Renewable water supplies. Using different supply sources may cause taste and odor differences in the water. The more water ECCV's treatment plant supplies, the less variation there is in the water's taste and odor.

## More Information About Your Water

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**  
Such as viruses and bacteria: These may come from wastewater treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural and/or livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**  
Such as salts and metals: These 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 originate from a variety of sources, such as: agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**  
This includes synthetic and volatile organic chemicals. These are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production. They may also come from gas station, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**  
These can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

ECCV ensures that your tap water is safe to drink by adhering to EPA regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

## Iron and Manganese

Iron and manganese are naturally occurring minerals that exist in deep aquifers where ECCV gets a portion of its water supply. While infrequent, iron and manganese can cause temporary discoloration in water. This presents as a slight yellowing or a rust color in the water.

In instances where discoloration is present the water remains safe to consume. Drinking water regulations classify both iron and manganese as secondary contaminants, as they can impact the look, taste, and odor of water but do not present acute health risks. Suggested limits for iron and manganese in drinking water, known as Secondary Maximum Contaminant Limits (MCL), are listed below along with results of testing for iron and manganese in water entering the ECCV system:

	2025 Average	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Limit (MCL)
Iron	0.0004 mg/L	0.3 mg/L
Manganese	0.0023 mg/L	0.05 mg/L

ECCV periodically flushes water lines to remove iron and manganese that may have settled in the lines. Customers who experience discoloration issues that do not clear after running a faucet on cold for 15 minutes should contact ECCV as additional flushing may be necessary. ECCV also encourages customers to avoid doing laundry until water is once again running clear to prevent possible staining.

## Drinking Water and Your Health

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk.

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.

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, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice concerning 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.



# 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 **ECCV's Water Quality Department at 303-693-3800 ext. 191**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Service Line Inventory

State and federal laws require ECCV to maintain an inventory of all water service lines in our system. This inventory includes classifying the material every drinking water line in our system is made from. ECCV is a certified non-lead system. This means that all lines maintained by ECCV—including large distribution lines, water mains, and service lines that connect to each customer's property—are made from materials that do not contain lead. If you would like to view a copy of our service line inventory or have questions about the material of your service line, contact ECCV's Water Quality Department at 303-693-3800 ext. 191.



*Reverse osmosis filtration units inside the ECCV Northern Water Treatment Plant. Reverse osmosis is the plant's primary filtration method. Water is forced through filtration membranes at high pressure, resulting in highly purified H<sub>2</sub>O molecules.*

# Source Water Protection

The Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE) has provided ECCV with a Source Water Assessment Report for the District's water supply. To obtain a copy of the report or for information about Denver or Aurora Water's potential sources of contamination, visit the CDPHE website: <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/swap-assessment-phase> or contact **ECCV's Water Quality Department at 303-693-3800 ext. 191**.

Potential sources of contamination in our source water area come from commercial and industrial activities such as leaking underground storage tanks. 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. ECCV can use this information to evaluate our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help ECCV ensure quality water is delivered to your home. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan.

## Testing for PFAS

PFAS is short for a group of man-made chemical compounds that are scientifically known as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. They have been used for decades in a variety of applications including non-stick and water repellant coatings, and firefighting foam. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set new regulatory standards for PFAS in drinking water in 2024. ECCV conducts regular, state-certified testing of its drinking water supplies for PFAS. The results of these tests show ECCV drinking water continues to meet all of the newly adopted federal standards for PFAS.

Find information on EPA PFAS standards at <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas>



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# Testing for Your Safety

ECCV routinely monitors for contaminants in its drinking water supply, in accordance with Federal and State laws. The table below shows all of the applicable drinking water contaminants detected from January 1 to December 31, 2025, unless otherwise noted. Constituents not detected within the last five (5) years are not listed. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. You can find the definitions to the terms in this table on Page 7 of this report.

## ECCV - Water Quality Table

### 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, 2025	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	78	No	4.0 ppm

### Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

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	01/13/2025 to 05/22/2025	0.005 to 0.452	0.06	60	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	01/13/2025 to 05/22/2025	1.0 to 30.0	<1	60	ppb	15	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	07/02/2025 to 10/13/2025	2.0 to 4.0	2	60	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	07/02/2025 to 10/13/2025	0.003 to 0.098	0.049	60	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	6.73	0 to 20.83	32	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	17.61	0 to 42.82	32	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	2025	1.25	0 to 3.5	12	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2025	0.86	0 to 2.5	11	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2025	0.63	0 to 2.1	12	ppb	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

# Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Barium	2025	0.01	0.01 to 0.01	4	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2025	3	3 to 3	4	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.21	0.19 to 0.24	4	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2025	0.24	0 to 0.9	13	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2025	2	2 to 2	4	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

## Secondary Contaminants

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin, or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2025	57.95	55.5 to 64.1	4	ppm	N/A

## Terms and Definitions

- **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.

# DENVER WATER - Water Quality Table

**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	Sample Size	Number of Samples Below Level	TT Violation	MRDL
Chloramine	December, 2025	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	444	0	No	4.0 ppm

## Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

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	01/01/2025 to 06/30/2025	0.0017 to 0.288	0.06	337	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	09/02/2025 to 12/05/2025	0 to 98.8	3.1	245	ppb	15	3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	09/02/2025 to 12/05/2025	0 to 0.263	0.04	245	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	01/01/2025 to 06/30/2025	0 to 126.1	3.9	337	ppb	15	1	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)	2025	16.2	7.22 to 26.73	64	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	29.79	8.76 to 41.14	64	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

## Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	TT Minimum Ratio	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2025	1.21	1 to 1.65	33	Ratio	1	No	Naturally present in the environment

If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.

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

Contaminant Name	Sample Date Date/Month:	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity	Mar	Highest single measurement: 0.17 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Dec	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100 %	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

## Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Barium	2025	0.03	0.02 to 0.05	33	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2025	0.26	0 to 1.8	33	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.55	0 to 0.75	33	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury	2025	0	0 to 0.12	33	ppb	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; discharge from septic tanks, sewage;
Nitrate	2025	0.09	0 to 0.19	33	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

## Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2025	19.95	10.5 to 29.6	33	ppm	N/A

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin, or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.