BRIGHTON VILLAGE LLC 2026 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data For Calendar Year 2025

Public Water System ID: CO0101030

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 SEAN D DIBBLE at 970-494-1610; 406-361-5633 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.**

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 SEAN D DIBBLE at 970-494-1610; 406-361-5633. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Service Line Inventory

New state and federal laws require us to inventory all water service lines in our service area to classify the material. A service line is the underground pipe that carries water from the water main, likely in the street, into your home or building. If you would like to view a copy of our service line inventory or have questions about the material of your service line, contact SEAN D DIBBLE at 970-494-1610; 406-361-5633.

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 SEAN D DIBBLE at 970-494-1610; 406-361-5633. 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 groundwater drinking water sources, if any, are located in ADAMS county near our water system.

Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
PURCHASED FROM CO0101025 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	There is no SWAP report, please contact SEAN D DIBBLE at 970-494-1610; 406-361-5633 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

BRIGHTON VILLAGE LLC routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one-year-old.

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 monitoring.

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	1	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	04/02/2025 to 04/10/2025	0.036 to 0.067	0.06	5	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	08/12/2025 to 08/15/2025	0.038 to 0.091	0.08	5	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	14.18	14.18 to 14.18	1	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	55.07	55.07 to 55.07	1	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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
Fluoride	2025	0.66	0.66 to 0.66	1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2021	4.78	0.9 to 8.1	9	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
									of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminant Required Language

Contaminant Name	Inorganic Contaminant Language
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 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 health care provider.

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
Color	2025	2.25	0 to 7	4	color units	15
Iron	2025	0	0 to 0.01	4	ppb	300
Odor	2025	2.75	2 to 4	4	threshold odor number	3
pH	2025	7.68	7.6 to 7.82	4	s.u.	6.5 - 8.5
Sulfate	2025	110	110 to 110	1	ppm	250

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Total Dissolved Solids	2025	345.75	304 to 390	8	ppm	500
CALCIUM	2025	55	55 to 55	4	N/A	
CHLORIDE	2025	98	98 to 98	1	N/A	
HARDNESS (AS CACO3)	2025	190	190 to 190	4	N/A	

No Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

CITY OF BRIGHTON 2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2025
INFORME DE CALIDAD DE AQUA

Public Water System ID: CO0101025

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About Your Drinking Water

The City of Brighton is a municipal water provider serving more than 13,500 service connections and a population of more than 55,000 customers (including the commuting population). Our raw water comes primarily from shallow groundwater wells and is supplemented by purchased water from the City of Thornton and the City of Denver. Water purchased from the City of Denver is treated by South Adams County Water & Sanitation District. The City has two raw water well fields. One is located near the South Platte River on the west side of the City and the other is located in the Beebe Draw aquifer on the east side of the City. The raw water is piped to our water treatment facility located along Bromley Lane. At this facility, water is treated using two treatment methods: reverse osmosis filtration and greensand filtration. Each treatment process removes specific imperfections found in the source water. The water is then chlorinated and fluoridated in accordance with regulatory guidelines and sent through the distribution system to our customers. In calendar year 2025, Brighton self-identified violations within the cross-connection control and backflow prevention program. These violations were immediately addressed, are fully resolved, and program improvements have been implemented. These self-identified violations are further described herein.

The City of Brighton is pleased to present the Water Quality Report, which is a great resource to learn about your drinking water. Within this report you will find information regarding Brighton's water sources, any contaminants detected, regulatory compliance updates, and educational information in general.

CITY OF BRIGHTON WATER SOURCES	
Sources	**Water Type**
PURCHASED WATER FROM THORNTON (ID CO0101150)	Consecutive Connection – Surface Water
PURCHASED FROM DENVER, treated by South Adams County Water and Sanitation District (ID CO0101140)	Consecutive Connection – Surface Water
BEEBEE WELL A	Groundwater Well – under the direct influence of surface water
BEEBEE WELL B	Groundwater Well – under the direct influence of surface water

BEEBEE WELL C	Groundwater Well – under the direct influence of surface water
WELL 7R	Groundwater Well
WELL 18	Groundwater Well
WELL 11	Groundwater Well
WELL 12	Groundwater Well
WELL 13	Groundwater Well
WELL 17	Groundwater Well

The CDPHE has completed a source water assessment of potential contamination that could occur in Brighton's water sources; 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 and businesses. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a pillar for Brighton's own Source Water Protection Plan. Please reach out to us if you have further questions regarding the Plan.

Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are: EPA hazardous waste generators, EPA chemical inventory storage sites, EPA toxic release inventory sites, aboveground/underground and leaking storage tank sites, existing or abandoned mine sites, other commercial/industrial/transportation facilities, high and low intensity residential, urban recreational grasses, agriculture, septic systems, oil and gas wells, and roads.

For general information or to obtain a copy of the Source Water Report please visit CDPHE's website. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using our system name or ID # 101025.

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

Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL	Typical Sources
Chlorine	2025	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	60	No	4.0 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes

Microorganism Contaminants Sampled in the Distribution System						
Contaminant Name	**Time Period**	**Results**	**Sample Size**	**MCL**	**MCL Violation**	**Typical Sources**
E. coli	Nov, 2025	1	723	Routine and a Repeat Sample are Total Coliform Positive, and One is also E. Coli Positive	No	Human and animal fecal waste

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	04/03/2023 to 06/22/2023	0.041-1.54	0.93	60	ppm	1.3	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	04/03/2023 to 06/22/2023	ND to 6	2	60	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	07/18/2023 to 08/31/2023	0.05 to 1.25	0.69	60	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	07/18/2023 to 08/31/2023	ND to 8	2	60	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)	2025	11.4	3.6 to 21	32	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	44.6	18.4 to 64.1	32	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System					
Contaminant Name	**Sample Month:**	**Level Found**	**TT Requirement**	**TT Violation**	**Typical Sources**
Turbidity	Jul, 2025	Highest single measurement: 0.606 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Jul, 2025	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 99.46 %	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

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	4.84	4.15 - 5.52	2	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2025	0.9	0.8 - 1	2	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2025	3.75	3.7 - 3.8	2	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**
Arsenic	2025	2	2 to 2	2	ppb	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2025	0.03	0.03 to 0.04	2	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2025	3	3 to 3	2	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.6	0.6 to 0.6	2	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2025	3.8	2.4 to 5.4	2	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Note: 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 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 health care provider.									
Selenium	2025	3	3 to 3	2	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Volatile Organic 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**
Xylenes	2025	0.37	ND to 1.5	10	ppb	10,000	10,000	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

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	49	48.8 to 49.3	2	ppm	N/A

On April 10, 2024, the EPA passed a final drinking water rule, or standard, for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD). For more information visit DrinkTap.org.

With the EPA's ruling, we want to be transparent, and provide the best information on your drinking water. The table below contains results from monitoring required by the new rule. Please see above section titled *What is the City doing about PFAS?* for further information.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO DA)	2025	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2025	5.8
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2025	5.0
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	2025	<1.1
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2025	6.8
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2025	4.7

Name	*Description*	*Time Period*	*Health Effects*	*Steps taken to resolve and the resolution date:*
Cross-Connection and Backflow Prevention Rule	Failure to meet cross connection control and/or backflow prevention requirements – M611	06/20/2025 - 10/16/2025	Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to a back pressure or siphonage event that may allow contaminants or disease-causing organisms to enter the drinking water, which can cause diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.	Public notice was sent to customers in July 2025. All cross-connections were controlled and backflow prevention assembly installations were addressed. Brighton returned to compliance 10/16/2025.

Name	*Description*	*Time Period*	*Describe the steps taken to resolve and the anticipated resolution date:*
Cross-Connection and Backflow Prevention Rule	Failure to meet cross connection control and/or backflow prevention requirements - M610	06/20/2025 - 07/30/2025	Public notice was sent to customers in July 2025. Brighton's Cross-Connection and Backflow Prevention Program Plan and associated procedures were revised, program improvements implemented and Brighton returned to compliance 7/30/2025.