2025 Consumer Confidence and Drinking Water Quality Report
For the St. Charles Mesa Water District

The following are the summaries of the water quality sampling performed by St Charles Mesa Water District. Please take notice that the Consumer Confidence Report will not be mailed to customers but is available on our District website. The 2025 Consumer Confidence Report is available upon request at the District Offices located at 1397 S Aspen Rd, Pueblo, CO 81006.

ST CHARLES MESA WD 2026 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data For Calendar Year 2025

Public Water System ID: CO0151750

Esta es información importante. Si no pueden leerla, 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 get in touch with PATRICK FARRELL at 719-542-4380 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality.

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 healthcare 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 and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the land surface or through the ground, it naturally dissolves minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances from animals or 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 stormwater 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment issues regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits on contaminants in bottled water, ensuring the same level of public health protection.

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 primarily comes from materials and parts used in service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in your home's plumbing. Because lead levels can vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at a given 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 exposure is effective. 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 doing a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or a galvanized line requiring replacement, 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 PATRICK FARRELL at 719-542-4380. 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 PATRICK FARRELL at 719-542-4380.

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 PATRICK FARRELL at 719-542-4380. 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 get in touch with us to learn how you can help protect your drinking water sources, ask any questions about the Drinking Water Quality Report, learn more about our system, or attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the high-quality water we deliver every day. Our groundwater drinking water sources, if any, are located in PUEBLO county near our water system.

Our Water Sources

Sources

WELL, NO 6 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water- Well); WELL, NO 10 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water-Well); WELL, NO 1 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water- Well); WELL, NO 8 (Groundwater UDI Surface Water- Well); BESSEMER DITCH (Surface Water-Intake); ARKANSAS RIVER (Surface Water-Intake).

Potential Source(s) of Contamination

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, Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, High Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Quarries / Strip Mines / Gravel Pits, Row Crops, Fallow, Small Grains, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells, Road Miles.

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 an MCL or a TT.
- **Non-Health-Based** − A violation that is not an MCL or TT.
- **Action Level (AL)** − The concentration of a contaminant that, 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 the 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 using 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 an 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 exceeding 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average 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 is 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

ST CHARLES MESA WD 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 their concentrations are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or because 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 the sample size is less than 40, no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm
Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes.

Chlorine is a water additive used to control microbes. We collected 12 chlorine samples during December, 2025. The lowest period percentage of samples meeting treatment technique requirements was 100%, with 12 samples below 0 parts per trillion. The MRDL for chlorine is 4.0 parts per trillion. There was no treatment technique violation of this parameter.

Assessments for Microorganism Contaminants

Total Coliform:
We were required to conduct an assessment of our system due to one of the following: More than 5.0% positive samples per period (If sample size is greater than or equal to 40), OR more than 1 positive sample per period (If sample size is less than 40), OR Repeat samples are not collected after a positive sample.

Coliforms are bacteria naturally present in the environment. They are used as indicators that other potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present or that a pathway exists for contamination to enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year, we were required to conduct 2 Level 1 assessments, and 2 were completed. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and completed 0.

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Copper comes from corrosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits. We collected 20 copper samples from 07/17/2024 to 09/24/2024. The range of copper tap sample results was 0.002 to 0.49 parts per million. The 90th percentile action level for copper is 1.3 parts per million. The 90th percentile value was 0.04 parts per million. We did not exceed the action level. There were 0 sample sites above the action level out of 20 sites sampled in the distribution system.

Lead comes from corrosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits. We collected 20 lead sample(s) from 07/17/2024 to 09/24/2024. The range of lead tap sample results was 0 to 6 parts per billion. The 90th percentile action level for lead is 15 parts per billion. The 90th percentile value was 2 parts per billion. We did not exceed the action level. There were 0 sample sites above the action level out of 20 sites sampled in the distribution system.

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System

Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) are byproducts of drinking water disinfection. During 2025, we collected 8 total Haloacetic Acids samples, with a range of 6.09 to 39.49 parts per billion and an overall average of 24.91 parts per billion. The MCL for total Haloacetic Acids is 60 parts per billion, and there is no MCLG. There is no MCL violation of this parameter.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) are byproducts of drinking water disinfection. During 2025, we collected 8 total trihalomethane samples, with a range of 16.23 to 71.99 parts per billion and an overall average of 40.7 parts per billion. The MCL for total trihalomethanes is 80 parts per billion, and there is no MCLG. There is no MCL violation of this parameter.

Chlorite is a byproduct of drinking water disinfection. During 2025, we collected 12 chlorite samples, with concentrations ranging from 0 to 0.65 parts per billion and an overall average of 0.38 parts per billion. The MCL for chlorite is 1.0 parts per billion, and the MCLG is 0.8 parts per billion. There was no MCL violation of this parameter.

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

Turbidity comes from soil runoff. During January, the highest single turbidity measurement was 0.59 nephelometric turbidity units. Turbidity has a maximum treatment technique requirement of 1 nephelometric turbidity unit for any single measurement. No treatment technique violation occurred for this parameter.

Turbidity comes from soil runoff. During January, the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the treatment technique requirement for our technology was 99%. In any month, at least 95 percent of samples must be less than 0.3 nephelometric turbidity units. No treatment technique violation occurred for this parameter.

Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Gross alpha comes from the erosion of natural deposits. During 2022, we collected 1 gross alpha sample, with a range of 2.24 to 2.24 picocuries per liter and an overall average of 2.24 picocuries per liter. The MCL for gross alpha is 15 picocuries per liter, and the MCLG is 0 picocuries per liter. There was no MCL violation of this parameter.

Combined radium comes from the erosion of natural deposits. During 2022, we collected 2 combined radium samples, with values ranging from 0.3 to 1.2 picocuries per liter and an overall average of 0.75 picocuries per liter. The MCL for combined radium is 5 picocuries per liter, and the MCLG is 0 picocuries per liter. There was no MCL violation of this parameter.

Combined uranium comes from the erosion of natural deposits. During 2022, we collected 8 combined uranium samples, with a range of 8 to 8 parts per billion and an overall average of 8 parts per billion. The MCL for combined uranium is 30 parts per billion, and the MCLG is 0 parts per billion. There was no MCL violation of this parameter.

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Arsenic comes from erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, and runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. During 2023, we collected 1 arsenic sample, with a range of 1 to 1 part per billion and an overall average of 1 part per billion. The MCL for arsenic is 10 parts per billion, and the MCLG is 0 parts per billion. There was no MCL violation of this parameter.

Barium comes from the discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries, and the erosion of natural deposits. During 2023, we collected 1 barium sample, with a range of 0.03 to 0.03 parts per million and an overall average of 0.03 parts per million. The MCL for barium is 2 parts per million, and the MCLG is 2 parts per million. There was no MCL violation of this parameter.

Chromium comes from discharge from steel and pulp mills and erosion of natural deposits. During 2023, we collected 1 chromium sample, with a range of 3 to 3 parts per billion and an overall average of 3 parts per billion. The MCL for chromium is 100 parts per billion, and the MCLG is 100 parts per billion. There was no MCL violation of this parameter.

Fluoride comes from erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories, and is a water additive that promotes strong teeth. During 2022, we collected 1 fluoride sample, with a range of 0.51 to 0.51 parts per million and an overall average of 0.51 parts per million. The MCL for fluoride is 4 parts per million, and the MCLG is 4 parts per million. There was no secondary MCL violation of this parameter.

Nitrate comes from runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits. During 2025, we collected 2 nitrate samples, with concentrations ranging from 0.1 to 0.6 parts per million and an overall average of 0.35 parts per million. The MCL for nitrate is 10 parts per million, and the MCLG is 10 parts per million. There was no MCL violation of this parameter.

Selenium comes from discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, and discharge from mines. During 2023, we collected 1 selenium sample, with a range of 6 to 6 parts per billion and an overall average of 6 parts per billion. The MCL for selenium is 50 parts per billion, and the MCLG is 50 parts per billion. There was no MCL violation of this parameter.

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.

Sodium has no secondary standard. However, sodium levels above 20 parts per million may be a concern for individuals on a low-sodium diet due to heart or kidney conditions. During 2023, we collected 1 sodium sample, with a range of 19.5 to 19.5 parts per million and an overall average of 19.5 parts per million.

Unregulated Contaminants

EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data on contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water and that do not have health-based standards under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. We conducted monitoring and reported the analytical results to the EPA in accordance with its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Once EPA reviews the submitted results, they are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) (epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod). Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants detected during our UCMR sampling, along with their corresponding analytical results, are provided below. More information about the contaminants included in UCMR monitoring is available at drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Lithium

In 2025, we took 8 sample sizes using the Ug/L unit of measurement. Those 8 samples had a low-high range of 10 to 25, with an average of 17.14.

No Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions