STERLING RANCH

COMMUNITY AUTHORITY BOARD

Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report: Calendar Year 2018

Wholesale Water Supplier's Name: Dominion Water & Sanitation District PWSID : CO 0118021

Esta información es importante. Si no puede leerlo, póngase en contacto con nuestra oficina: support@SterlingRanchCAB.com.

WHY YOU ARE RECEIVING THIS REPORT

The Sterling Ranch Community Advisory Board is committed to providing the highest quality tap water and reliable services to our residents. It is with great pride that we present to you the 2018 Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report, also known as a Water Quality Report. This report summarizes the results of tests and measurements taken over the course of calendar year 2018 and demonstrates that **your drinking water either met or surpassed the water quality standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**, a fact we take great pride in.

We hope you take this opportunity to learn more about your drinking water and our efforts to provide you with the best water for generations to come.

Questions about your water?

For more information about this report, or if you have any questions about your water or wastewater services, please contact the Sterling Ranch CAB:

303.882.7603 ♦ support@SterlingRanchCAB.com ♦ www.SterlingRanchCAB.com

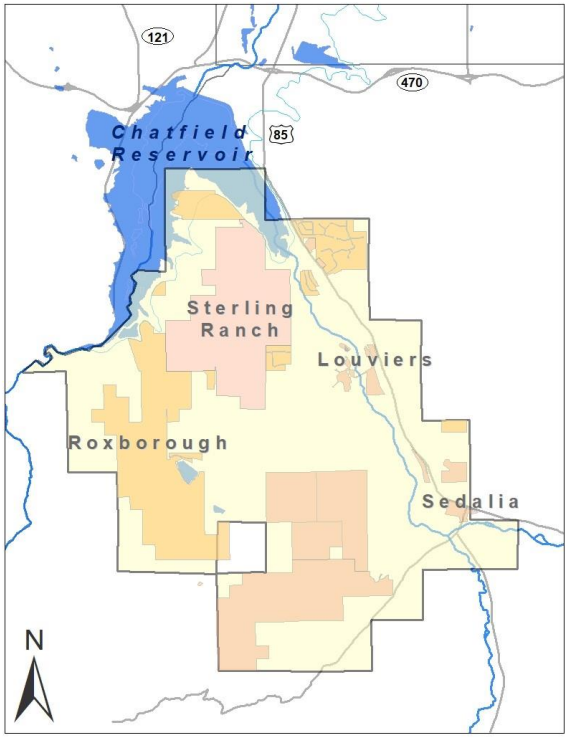
The Sterling Ranch Board of Directors holds meetings on the third Wednesday of every month at 1:00 at the Sterling Ranch Civic Center:
8155 Piney River Avenue, Suite 2100, Littleton, CO 80125

We invite you to attend these meetings.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Our drinking water is provided by Dominion Water & Sanitation District (Dominion), a wholesale water district serving Northwest Douglas County, with a service area encompassing approximately 33,000 acres including Sterling Ranch CAB. Dominion has dedicated itself to providing the people and businesses of our growing community with clean, safe, reliable, and renewable drinking water.

Dominion has a water supply portfolio to serve Sterling Ranch CAB through buildout, including contracts for permanent water supplies from Aurora Water, from the Water Infrastructure and Supply Efficiency (WISE) project, and for delivery from Castle Rock to meet water demands. Dominion owns additional water supplies that will be developed over time. Today, our water from contracts with the City of Aurora is delivered directly to the Larry D. Moore Water Treatment Plant, a modern facility jointly funded by Dominion and Roxborough Water and Sanitation District which was completed in 2017. Dominion has contracts in place with Roxborough Water and Sanitation District to provide water treatment, and water system operations and maintenance services to deliver water to you.



Dominion Service Area

DOMINION'S 2018 WATER SOURCE

Unlike other water providers, Dominion's supply starts with renewable water. In 2018, Dominion received our water through our contracts with the City of Aurora. Water is diverted from the South Platte River at Strontia Springs Reservoir and then runs through the City of Aurora's tunnel to the Rampart Reservoir and transmission pipelines to the Moore Water Treatment Plant. Once it reaches the treatment facility, a number of treatment processes are utilized including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. The sources of drinking water include lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells.

YOUR WATER QUALITY RESULTS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, Colorado Department of Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Results from water quality tests confirm that your drinking water complied with all EPA drinking water standards in 2018. The following information and tables represent levels of regulated and unregulated water quality parameters sampled in 2018.

Water & Sanitation Violations For Reporting Year 2018:

- None

Contaminants that were tested for, but not detected, include:

- Fecal coliforms, E.Coli, Giardia, Cryptosporidium, and all regulated & unregulated volatile & synthetic organic chemicals including pesticides & herbicides.

The state grants waivers for some drinking water contaminants if the contaminants are not found in the public water system's source water. Dominion Water & Sanitation District's supplier, Roxborough Water and Sanitation District, has been granted waivers for the following contaminants, because these contaminants are not found in the water system's source water:

- Dioxin, glyphosate, cyanide, asbestos.

THE PATH AHEAD

Dominion's robust water system is built on **innovation**, **partnerships**, and **thoughtful stewardship,** all of which guide Dominion's vision for the future.

Innovation
Dominion is continually developing water supplies and infrastructure to provide reliable service to existing and future customers.

Partnerships
Dominion's system provides the flexibility of local control with regional support, and connects customers to multiple water supplies in the south metro area. Building a system like this is a continual effort.

Thoughtful Stewardship
Rainwater will be part of Dominion's future water supply, and will add to Dominion's current renewable and sustainable portfolio. Dominion intends on utilizing this supply to the extent that it is legal, available, and financially viable. Water from WISE, which is treated water, will be delivered through Dominion's Eastern Regional Pipeline, through a water delivery contract with Castle Rock, when completed as anticipated early in 2020.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WATER QUALITY

All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk. However, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the public in general.

Some people have weakened immune systems, such as those with cancer, those undergoing chemotherapy, people who have had an organ transplant, have 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 other microbiological contaminants, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Nitrate

Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. 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. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Arsenic

EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health affects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. If arsenic is less than 10 ppb, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead

Although not a concern for new developments and water systems, such as ours, lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Dominion Water & Sanitation District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater lead.

Manganese

Manganese is a naturally occurring mineral found in rocks, soil, groundwater and surface water. Concentrations of manganese between 0.06 and 0.09 milligrams per liter (mg/L) were measured in Sterling Ranch this past winter, which at this concentration, affects only the aesthetic qualities of the water and **pose no health concern**. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) classifies manganese under their Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) standards, related to taste, odor, color, corrosivity, foaming and staining properties of water. The SMCL is 0.05 mg/l for manganese, which is a guideline for water providers based on the aesthetic qualities of the water. At this level, manganese can make water look unappealing and cause temporary discoloration. Even a low level of concentration (< 0.03 mg/l), manganese can slightly discolor the water coming into your home. This is a seasonal and regional issue that several Denver metro utilities experienced over the winter.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply.

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.

For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit http://wqcdcompliance.com/ccr. The report is located under "Source Water Assessment Reports", and then "Assessment Report by County". Select DOUGLAS County and find 118021; DOMINION WSD or by contacting the District at 720-531-4210.

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

As you review the water quality test results in the following section, you may find terms and abbreviations with which you are not familiar. Below is a reference guide to help you better understand the terms and abbreviations used in this report:

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.

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.

Parts per trillion = Nanograms per liter (ppt = ng/L) – One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion = Picograms per liter (ppq = pg/L) – One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Not Applicable (N/A) – Does not apply or not available.

WATER QUALITY DATA

Wholesale Water Supplier's Name: Dominion Water & Sanitation District PWSID : CO 0118021

Dominion routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The State of Colorado requires them 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. Some of the data, though representative, may be more than one year old. These tables show the results of the monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018 unless otherwise noted.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Unit	Result	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria for Systems that collects < 40 samples per month	No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Absent or Present	Present	No	1/11/2018	Naturally present in the environment.

Turbidity

	TT Requirement	Level Found	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity[1]	Maximum 1.000 NTU for any single measurement	Highest single measurement: 0.17	No	Date: 1/23/2018	Soil Runoff
	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.5 NTU	Lowest Monthly percentage of samples meeting TT standard for our technology: 100%	No	Month: N/A	

Radionuclides

Contaminant Name	Year	Average of Individual Samples	Range of Individual Samples (Lowest - Highest)	Number of Samples	Unit of Measurement	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation?	Typical Sources
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	2011	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	1	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha, Excl Radon & U	2011	0.3	0.3 - 0.3	1	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radon	2011	7	7 - 7	1	pCi/L			No	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	AL	ALG	Units	90th Percentile	Number of Sites over AL	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	1,300	1,300	ppb	170	0	No	2/9/18 - 8/14/18	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	15	0	ppb	1	0	No	2/9/18 - 8/14/18	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants

	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Level Detected & Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date/Year	Source
Chlorine	4	4	ppm	1.75 1.11 - 2.51	No	R.A.A	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Average	Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	50	N/A	ppb	6.90	6.90	No	R.A.A	By product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	ppb	21.00	21.00	No	R.A.A	By product of drinking water disinfection.

Total Organic Carbon

Contaminant	Compliance Factor (Measurement should not be lower than this factor)	Range of Individual Ratio Samples (Lowest to Highest)	Running Annual Average Range for the Year (Compliance Factor)	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date/Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	1.0	1.5 - 1.7	1.6	No	R.A.A	Naturally present in the environment.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Level Detected/Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	5	6	ppb	< 1	No	1/26/18	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	10	0	ppb	< 1	No	1/26/18	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2,000	2,000	ppb	38	No	1/26/18	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	4	4	ppb	< 1	No	1/26/18	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	5	5	ppb	< 1	No	1/26/18	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paint
Chromium	100	100	ppb	< 1	No	1/26/18	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4,000	4,000	ppb	540	No	1/26/18	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (Inorganic)	2	2	ppb	< 0.1	No	1/26/18	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Nickel	100	100	ppb	< 1	No	1/26/18	Natural Deposits and Industrial Processes
Nitrate (As Nitrogen)	10,000	10,000	ppb	< 100	No	1/26/18	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (As Nitrogen)	1,000	1,000	ppb	< 4	No	1/13/12	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	ppb	< 1	No	1/26/18	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	2	0.5	ppb	< 1	No	1/26/18	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Secondary Contaminants

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.

Contaminant	Secondary Standard	MCLG	Units	Level Detected/Range	Violation (Yes or No)	Sample Date	Likely Source
Sodium	10,000	N/A	Mg/L	29.7	N/A	1/26/18	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Footnotes:

[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.