



WATER NEWS

Water Quality in Perry Park

Recently there has been a lot of news about other water utilities having reported lead and other contaminants in their drinking water. Please know there is nothing we take more seriously than the quality of water we deliver to you. That's why we've hired certified water treatment operators that are some of the best in Colorado. Our management works closely to help monitor your water quality. And your elected Board of Directors all live and own property in Perry Park.



Where does lead come from? Lead is a common, naturally occurring metal found throughout the environment. It seldom, however, occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes, and is rarely present in water coming from a treatment plant or the water pipes themselves. That would be the case in Perry Park as the water pipes and treatment process do not introduce any lead. Lead, however, can enter drinking water as a result of corrosion or wearing away of materials in a household's plumbing that contains lead piping or soldering.

Here in Perry Park we blend our well water to help avoid such corrosion from in-home pipes. For more information about lead in drinking water, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.



Does Perry Park Water test for lead? Yes, we test the water at 20 volunteer homes at the faucet every three years. Our lab tests continue to show we are well below EPA action levels contaminants of lead and copper in the water. According to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), the water quality

continues to meet and/or exceed the EPA's strict guidelines. To see for yourself, visit our website and click on the Consumer Confidence Report.

For more information: Please visit our website and view our current Consumer Confidence Reports. There you can also read general FAQs about lead and quality water. You can also contact us should you have any questions about your water quality.

Don't Forget!

Board Meetings are held every 3rd Wednesday at 4:30 pm at the District's office. The public is always welcome.

How Does Your Monthly Water Usage Compare?

For the months of June and July, the average Perry Park household consumed about 8,000 gallons per month. So for the two-month billing period, most households used 16,000 gallons of water for a cost of about \$26.68 per month for water usage.*

**This does not include the monthly sewer fees or fixed based rates for water.*



PPWSD Payment Options

For your convenience, there are multiple bill payment options for our customers. You can pay by mail, drop your payment in the District's Drop Box, or you can pay in person during regular business hours. You can also sign up for Auto-Pay (electronic bill payment). For a nominal fee of \$5.95, you can also pay with a credit card.



Buying or Selling Property in Perry Park?

When a property is developed and connects to the water and sanitation services, there is a tap and development fee incurred. These fees are set up to be fair to existing customers and are used to pay for the infrastructure both to connect the new home and to pay a share of the existing infrastructure.

Where does our water come from?

Perry Park's water supply is a combination of surface (stream) water and non-renewable groundwater from the Denver Basin aquifers. The surface water is withdrawn from the alluvial aquifers along West Plum Creek by 4 existing wells located in East Perry Park. The District also has two non-tributary wells located in West Perry Park that are not currently being used due to water quality issues.

Does Your Toilet Leak?



Water leaks account for approximately 12% of all water use in the average American home, and the toilet is one of the most likely places to find them. Sometimes it is easy to tell that your toilet is leaking - you hear the sound of running water or a faint hissing or trickling. But many times, water flows through the tank silently, which is why these leaks are often overlooked.

How to check your toilet for leaks:

- Remove the toilet tank lid.
- Drop one dye tablet or 10 drops of food coloring into the tank.
- Put the lid back on. Do not flush.
- Wait at least 10-15 minutes, and then look in the bowl. If you see colored water, you have a leak. If not, you don't.

Don't Flush 'em

Remember it's dangerous to throw your old and expired medications in the trash or down the drain. Instead, please drop them off with your local pharmacists, where their experts will safely destroy the medications.



Household Chemical Roundup



Tri-County Health Department has again organized a Household Chemical Roundup for Douglas County. It is being held on Saturday, October 1st in Castle Rock. This community event helps dispose of chemical waste

properly, prevents pollution and protects the people handling your garbage. They even unload the products, so you don't have to get out of your car! For more information visit www.TCHD.org.

Can Water Go Bad?

According to Dr. Kellogg Schwab, Director of the Johns Hopkins University Water Institute, as soon as you



take a sip from a glass of water, your lips and mouth introduce microorganisms (germs) into the water. "If you have clean water in a clean glass, you're fine for a day or two," he says, adding that almost all tap water in the U.S. contains chlorine additives that will kill small amounts of germs introduced by our own germs. He says reusing the same dirty glass day-after-day will raise your risk of exposure to some unfriendly bacteria. Over a day or two things like room temperature, exposure to sunlight, touching the rim of the glass with dirty fingers and especially someone else drinking from the same glass all add to increasing the chance of harmful bacteria living in the water. Simply changing out the glass every couple of days, Schwab claimed, helps prevent any problems.

But, what about that plastic water bottle on the floor of your car? Heat and plastic are a bad combination, he stresses. "A chemical called bisphenol-A, or BPA, along with other things used to manufacture plastic can leach into your water if the bottle heats up or sits in the sun," he explains. BPA is a hormone disruptor that research has tentatively linked to several health hazards, including heart disease and cancer. Schwab says the types of plastic used for bottling water aren't meant to be washed or refilled, so use them once and recycle them. Or better yet, use refillable containers made of metal or glass.

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