

CONSUMER DRINKING WATER NOTICE

ASPEN PARK MD (PWSID CO0230036)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Aspen Park MD voluntarily participated in proactive testing for a group of unregulated chemicals scientifically known as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS. The water sample results received on April 30, 2024 showed that certain PFAS chemicals are present in the drinking water above EPA's drinking water Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) finalized in April 2024. Aspen Park MD is working closely with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) on possible next steps to understand and evaluate this concern. Please note that this consumer notification is not due to a violation and is based on one or two sample results. Future PFAS rule compliance will be based on averaging all test results taken over a 12-month period. The water system will share these test results via their website or in coordination with CDPHE.

These human-made chemicals (PFAS) have been used in firefighting foam and other consumer products and can affect your health. For more information on PFAS, please visit the CDPHE website: <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/pfas>

PFAS	MCL (ppt)	The level in your water (ppt):	What this means:
PFOA	4.0 parts per trillion	2.2 ppt	PFOA was <i>detected below the MCL</i> .
PFOS	4.0 parts per trillion	0.5 ppt	PFOS was <i>detected below the MCL</i> .
PFHxS	10 parts per trillion	0.6 ppt	PFHxS was <i>detected below the MCL</i> .
PFNA	10 parts per trillion	Not detected	PFNA was <i>not detected</i> .
GenX	10 parts per trillion	Not detected	GenX was <i>not detected</i> .
Mixture of two or more: PFNA, PFHxS, GenX, and PFBS	Hazard Index of 1	HI = 0.0641	The Hazard Index (HI) was calculated to be <i>below the drinking water standard</i> .

These drinking water MCLs are set to protect all people, including sensitive populations and critical life stages such as pregnancy or early childhood, from negative health impacts as a result of lifetime exposure to PFAS in drinking water. Visit <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/pfas-health> for more information.

What actions should I consider? What does this mean?

- People do not need to stop drinking their water as EPA's MCLs are based on a lifetime of exposure. There is not an immediate public health risk. However, groups that are more susceptible to the health effects of PFAS exposure may want to consider treating or changing their drinking water source.
 - Children ages 0-5 years, and people who are pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or breastfeeding are more susceptible to health impacts from these chemicals. Other vulnerable populations include people who live in highly contaminated communities and people who have occupational exposure.
- The lower the levels of PFAS, the lower the risk. There are ways for individuals who are concerned about PFAS in their drinking water or from other sources to reduce exposure.
 - People can reduce their exposure from drinking water by using water treated by an [in-home water treatment filter](#) that is certified to lower the levels of PFAS or by using bottled water that has been treated with reverse osmosis for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula. Use tap water for bathing, showering, brushing teeth, washing hands, watering yards, washing dishes, cleaning, and laundry.

- Using bottled water is an individual choice, but there are important concerns with bottled water. CDPHE cannot verify that all bottled water is below EPA’s MCLs. Reverse osmosis is a treatment that removes PFAS. We recommend people who use bottled water choose a brand that has been treated with reverse osmosis and includes this language on the bottle. Additionally, bottled water does not contain fluoride to support oral health and creates solid waste and other environmental concerns.
- Boiling, freezing, or letting water stand does not reduce PFAS levels.
- CDPHE will keep providing water quality data and facts to help inform the public on the latest science.
- There are many sources of PFAS in the environment. People may consider reducing exposure from other sources. Visit <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/pfas-health> to learn more.
- If you have specific health concerns, talk to your health care provider. An information sheet, “Talking to your health care provider about PFAS,” is available at <https://bit.ly/PFAS-doctor>.

What is Aspen Park MD doing to address the situation?

We are working to address this situation in coordination with CDPHE. We will continue to provide information about this situation on the District website www.aspenparkmetropolitandistrict.org or as required by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Additional PFAS information can be found at www.colorado.gov/cdphe/pfas. For more information, please contact Lisa Johnson, District Manager at 303-439-6029, or lisa.johnson@CLAconnect.com or 8390 E Crescent Parkway, Ste 300, Greenwood Village, CO 80111.

If you have questions about this information, you can also contact CO HELP at 303-389-1687 or 1-877-462-2911.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, tenants, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in public places or by distributing copies by hand.