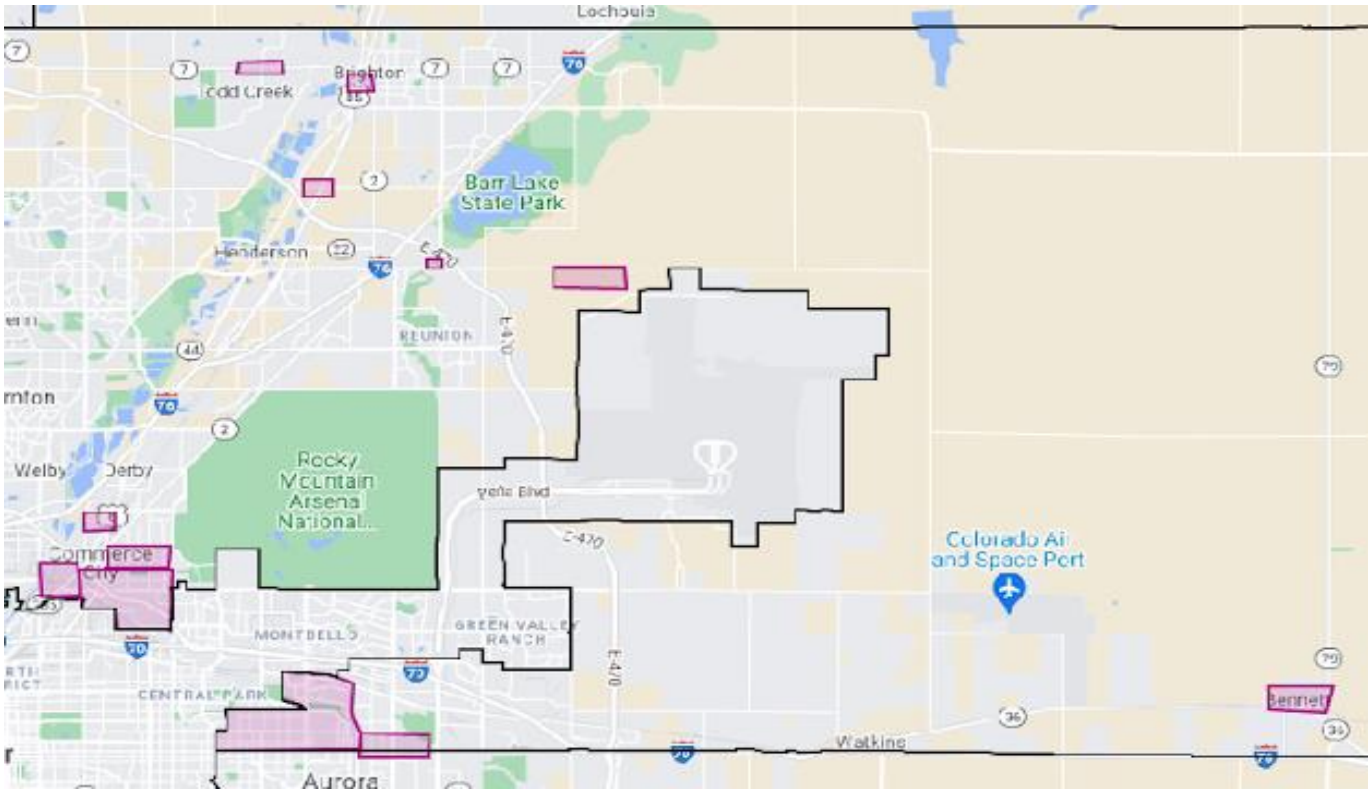
Final Report for PFAS Water Testing in Adams County



Site: Eleven Designated Areas in Adams County

Prepared by: Tri-County Health Department (TCHD)

INTRODUCTION

This final report describes the goals, sampling, analysis, and final results of the pilot project for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) water testing in Adams County. The purpose of this project was to identify the scope and extent of PFAS contamination in eleven areas within Adams County, and to provide citizens with information about their drinking water in order to reduce exposure if necessary.

BACKGROUND

This project serves to better understand the potential health impact from PFAS exposure in groundwater in eleven (11) designated areas in Adams County. PFAS are a group of manmade chemicals that have been manufactured in a variety of industries around the globe. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) currently has an established a health advisory level of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for the PFAS compounds of Perfluoro-n-octanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluoro-1-octanesulfonate (PFOS). Exposure to PFAS above health advisory guidelines has been linked to significant negative health consequences including liver damage, thyroid disease, decreased fertility, lower birth weight, asthma, high blood pressure, and cancer. This project tested groundwater in private residential wells where available, within the 11 designated areas throughout Adams County. A better understanding of PFAS levels in water allows citizens to take steps to reduce exposure when levels are found above health advisory guidelines.

GOALS OF PROJECT AND TECHNICAL APPROACH

The goals and objectives of this project were to identify whether there could be PFAS contamination in the 11 designated areas impacting private residential wells by collecting and analyzing PFAS samples from residential wells within the designated areas. The test results would show the extent of PFAS contamination throughout these areas in Adams County and support decision-making related to reducing exposure.

The goals and objectives of the sampling efforts in these 11 areas are to:

- Evaluate PFAS levels around areas near potential sources of contamination, or where PFAS contamination was identified in the 2020 sampling project.
- Identify the scope of potential PFAS contamination in selected areas throughout Adams County.
- Identify whether contamination is impacting nearby private residential wells that may be used as a source for drinking water or watering gardens.
- Conduct outreach and education about the hazardous effects of PFAS contaminated water in areas that may not have access to as many resources regarding safe drinking water.

All of the appropriate sampling procedures as well as contamination prevention and decontamination procedures outlined in the approved *Sampling and Analysis Plan/Quality Assurance Project Plan (SAP/QAPP) for PFAS Water Testing in Adams County*, were followed when TCHD and CDPHE personnel were collecting samples

Water samples collected from private wells were analyzed by EPA Region 8 using Modified EPA Method 8327. Samples and completed chain-of-custody forms were transported to EPA Region 8's laboratory for analysis. This test method is used to determine the concentrations of various targeted PFAS (Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances) in water matrices using direct inject ultra-high-performance liquid chromatography (uHPLC) with tandem mass spectrometry in dynamic multiple reaction monitoring (dMRM) mode (LC/MS/MS). The target analytes are listed below:

Table 1: Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances and Reporting Limits

Analyte[a]	Abbreviation	CAS#	RL	Units
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	763051-92-9	10	ng/L
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	8:2 FTS	39108-34-4	10	ng/L
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	4:2 FTS	757124-72-4	25	ng/L
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	6:2 FTS	27619-97-2	25	ng/L
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	919005-14-4	10	ng/L
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acd	9Cl-PF3ONS	756426-58-1	10	ng/L

Perfluoro-1-octanesulfonamide	FOSA	754-91-6	10	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-octanesulfonamidoacetic acid	FOSAA	2806-24-8	10	ng/L
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (Gen-X)	HFPO-DA	13252-13-6	10	ng/L
N-ethyl perfluoro-1-octanesulfonamidoacetic acid	N-EtFOSAA	2991-50-6	10	ng/L
N-methyl perfluoro-1-octanesulfonamidoacetic acid	N-MeFOSAA	2355-31-9	10	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-butanesulfonate	L-PFBS	29420-49-3	10	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-decanoic acid	PFDA	335-76-2	25	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-dodecanoic acid	PFDoA	307-55-1	10	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-dodecanesulfonate	L-PFDoS	1260224-54-1	10	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-decanesulfonate	L-PFDS	335-76-2	10	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-heptanoic acid	PFHpA	375-85-9	10	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-heptanesulfonate	L-PFHpS	21934-50-9	10	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-hexadecanoic acid	PFHxDA	67905-19-5	10	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-hexanesulfonate	L-PFHxS	82382-12-5	10	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-hexanoic acid	PFHxA	307-24-4	10	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-nonanoic acid	PFNA	375-95-1	10	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-nonanesulfonate	L-PFNS	98789-57-2	10	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-octanoic acid	PFOA	335-67-1	10	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-octadecanoic acid	PFODA	16517-11-6	10	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-octanesulfonate	L-PFOS	4021-47-0	10	ng/L
Perfluoro-1-pentanesulfonate	L-PFPeS	630402-22-1	10	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-pentanoic acid	PFPeA	2706-90-3	10	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-tetradecanoic acid	PFTeDA	376-06-7	10	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-tridecanoic acid	PFTrDA	72629-94-8	10	ng/L
Perfluoro-n-undecanoic acid	PFUdA	2058-94-8	10	ng/L

[a] Some PFAS are commercially available as ammonium, sodium and potassium salts. This method measures all forms of the analytes as anions while the counterion is inconsequential. Analytes may be purchased as acids or as any of the corresponding salts.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH

In order to reach as many homeowners with private wells in the 11 designated areas as possible, TCHD conducted several rounds of community outreach in multiple ways. On July 7, 2021 TCHD activated a PFAS webpage which described the project, areas where free PFAS sampling was available, and the health effects of PFAS exposure. On July 7, 2021 CDPHE also updated their PFAS website with information on the project and CDPHE posted a link to TCHD's PFAS webpage. Following activation of both the TCHD website and updates to the CDPHE PFAS website, TCHD sent a letter to all property owners with a Division of Water Resources (DWR) identified domestic or household use well on their property within the 11 areas eligible for free PFAS testing. The letter notified property owners of the health hazards associated with PFAS, described the project, and requested permission for TCHD to conduct sampling from their well. Along with the letter, a fact sheet describing PFAS, and effects of PFAS-contaminated drinking water was also included in the mailing. All of the materials mailed to residents within the identified areas included both English and Spanish language translations. In an effort to reach as many eligible residents as possible, when the site address and owner addresses were different, letters and educational materials were mailed to both the site address and owner address. Approximately 300 letters were mailed in total. Of the approximately 300 letters mailed initially, 40 letters were returned to the sender.

Following the mailing, TCHD launched a social media campaign to generate interest in the PFAS sampling project. TCHD partnered with Adams County and Commerce City to post information about the project on Next Door. Adams County and Commerce City posted the project information on Next Door on August 10, 2021. The

Next Door posts were run in both English and Spanish Languages. In addition to the Next Door posts, TCHD also ran targeted advertisements on Facebook in an effort to inform more residents about the project. Facebook advertisements were run in the six zip codes that corresponded with the eleven areas identified as eligible for free PFAS sampling. These six zip codes corresponding to the eleven study areas were: 80102, 80601, 80602, 80603, 80022, 80011. Facebook advertisements were run for a total of two weeks beginning on September 17, 2021. The Facebook advertisements were run in both English and Spanish languages.

After the letter mailing and social media outreach, TCHD and CDPHE conducted door to door canvassing to conduct outreach in person. Over the period of September 28, 2021 to October 13, 2021, TCHD and CDPHE went door to door to every residence with a DWR identified well in each of the 11 areas. In total 187 addresses were visited during the door to door canvassing campaign. If TCHD and CDPHE were unable to speak with someone in person, an additional copy of the letter and educational materials were left at the property.

SAMPLING AREA OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS

The goals and objectives specific to this project plan were to identify whether potential PFAS contamination in the following 11 designated areas was impacting nearby private residential wells by collecting and analyzing PFAS samples from residential wells, where available, in each of the designated areas. Geographic descriptions of the 11 designated areas within Adams County, observations from canvassing efforts and sampling results are provided below:

1. Greater Brighton Fire Protection District Station #51

   Area Description:
   The general area identified by the Greater Brighton Fire Protection District Station #51 extends from approximately Highway 7 on the North to Jessup St on the South, and from S 4th St on the East to Elm Ave on the West. During the 2020 CDPHE statewide voluntary PFAS testing of public water systems and fire district facilities, the City of Brighton identified concentrations of PFOA and PFOS combined at 26 ppt to 40 ppt in the source water wells for their public water system. These levels are below the current EPA Health Advisory Level of 70 ppt. The potential source of PFAS contamination is indeterminate, however the Greater Brighton Fire District #51 is located nearby at 425 South Main Street, Brighton, CO 80601.

   Observations from Canvassing Efforts:
   Door to door canvassing was conducted throughout this area. All of the homes in this area are served by the public water system, City of Brighton. This information was further confirmed in discussions with homeowners during canvassing efforts. Many of the private wells identified in this area were constructed prior to 1979, and were no longer in existence. There were several homes that had historical irrigation wells, and newer irrigation wells put in after the year 2000. These irrigation wells were not plumbed to the homes, and were solely used for the purposes of lawn irrigation and small gardens. The homeowners that did have irrigation wells declined to have the wells tested for PFAS. However, as the entire area is served by the City of Brighton for drinking water, the risk of PFAS exposure through water consumption from a private well is extremely low.

   Results:
   No PFAS samples from private wells were obtained in this area.

2. Johnson Auto Plaza

   Area Description:
   The general area identified around Johnson Auto Plaza extends out approximately to the square mile surrounding Johnson Auto Plaza. Johnson Auto Plaza is located at 12410 E 136th Ave, Brighton, CO 80601. During the 2020 CDPHE statewide voluntary PFAS testing of public water systems and fire district facilities, Johnson Auto Plaza identified concentrations of PFOA and PFOS combined at 27.3 ppt in their drinking water supply. The potential source of this PFAS contamination is unknown. Many of the private wells identified in this area were constructed prior to 1979, and are very deep.

   Observations from Canvassing Efforts:
   Canvassing efforts in this area revealed approximately 6 residences and private businesses that used

private wells as their water source. The private businesses and homeowners that TCHD and CDPHE spoke with during canvassing all declined to have their private wells tested.

Results:
No PFAS samples from private wells were obtained in this area.

3. Broader Area North of Pioneer Park in Commerce City

Area Description:
The general area identified as the broader area North of Pioneer Park in Commerce City extends from approximately E 64th Ave on the North to E 60th Ave on the South, and from Quebec Pkwy on the East to Vasquez Blvd on the West. Earlier sampling efforts conducted by TCHD in 2019 found elevated PFAS concentrations above the current Health Advisory Level of 70 ppt in two private wells. The combined PFOA and PFOS concentrations in these two private wells were 91 ppt and 96 ppt. The source of PFAS in this area is unknown; however, South Adams County Fire Protection District Station #2 and two printing facilities are located in this area. In 2018 and 2019 TCHD had previously conducted extensive outreach in this area including sending letters and conducting door to door canvassing. TCHD found that while there are historical wells still in existence, the majority of the homes in this area were connected to the South Adams County Water and Sanitation District (SACWSD).

Observations from Canvassing Efforts:
Door to door canvassing was conducted throughout this area. The vast majority of homes in this area are served by the public water system, SACWSD. This information was further confirmed in discussions with homeowners during canvassing efforts. TCHD and CDPHE also briefly spoke with a representative from SACWSD while canvassing the area. The SACWSD representative also confirmed that all of the homes were connected to the district for drinking water; however, some of the homes still maintained their historical wells. These historic wells were solely used for irrigation purposes, since water and sewer utility services were provided by SACWSD.

Results:
One location in the broader area North of Pioneer Park in Commerce City requested PFAS sampling for the irrigation well used solely for grounds maintenance. This well was not used for drinking water or for garden irrigation. The results for this well were non-detect for all PFAS compounds tested.

4. Suncor Fire Department

Area Description:
The general area identified around the Suncor Fire Department extends from approximately I-270 to the North and E 55th Ave to the South, and Vasquez Blvd on the East to the South Platte River on the West. The Suncor Refinery Business Department is located at 5801 Brighton Blvd, Commerce City, CO 80022. Much of this area is currently sampled by Metro Wastewater Reclamation District or CDPHE Hazardous Waste and Materials Management Division.

Observations from Canvassing Efforts:
Door to door canvassing efforts were conducted throughout this area. There were no residential properties in this area. The private businesses within this area are large industrial companies and did not respond to outreach efforts. This area is served by SACWSD. Thus, the risk of exposure to PFAS through consumption of drinking water or irrigation from a private well is likely minimal.

Results:
No PFAS samples from private wells were obtained in this area.

5. Greater Brighton Fire Protection District Station #53

Area Description:
The general area identified around the Greater Brighton Fire Protection District Station #53 extends from approximately E-470 on the North to E 120th Ave on the South, and from Buckley Rd on the East to the nearby detention/retention area on the West. This neighborhood is the Buckley Acres subdivision. The Greater Brighton Fire Protection District Station #53 is located at 16681 E 120th Ave,

Brighton, CO 80603. It is unknown whether there is PFAS contamination in this area, or if the Greater Brighton Fire Protection District Station #53 has used firefighting foam containing PFAS on this site, however there are a high density of private wells in the neighborhood near the Greater Brighton Fire Protection District Station #53.

Observations from Canvassing Efforts:
Contact information for the Buckley Acres Community HOA was obtained, and outreach materials were shared with the HOA to be distributed throughout the community. Additionally, door to door canvassing was also conducted throughout this area. The neighborhood consists of 12 private homes on large lots. Each residence uses a private well as their drinking water source. Additionally, there is a separate community irrigation system which also is supplied by groundwater with individual irrigation wells on private residences.

Results:
Samples were obtained from the drinking water supply wells from 5 private residences in the Buckley Acres subdivision. All 5 of the wells sampled returned results of non-detect for all of the PFAS compounds tested.

6. Greater Brighton Fire Protection District Station #55

Area Description:
The general area identified around the Greater Brighton Fire Protection District Station #55 extends out approximately to the square mile surrounding the Greater Brighton Fire Protection District Station #55. The Greater Brighton Fire Protection District Station #55 is located at 15959 Havana St, Brighton, CO 80602. It is unknown whether there is PFAS contamination in this area, or if the station has used firefighting foam containing PFAS on this site. There are several private wells identified as water supply wells in this area.

Observations from Canvassing Efforts:
Door to door canvassing was conducted throughout this area. There are two separate public water systems in this area. The public water system Hi-Land Acres supplies several subdivisions in this area. The public water system, Creekside South Estates, uses several community wells to supply the Creekside South Estates subdivision. Neither of these systems have tested their water for PFAS through available sampling efforts. There were several homes with domestic private wells in this area that were not supplied by a public water system. Outreach materials were delivered to these residences; however, no response was received from these outreach efforts.

Results:
No PFAS samples from private wells were obtained in this area.

7. South Adams County Fire Protection District Station #21

Area Description:
The general area identified around the South Adams County Fire Protection District Station #21 extends from approximately E 72nd Ave on the North to E 68th Ave on the South, and from Hwy 6th on the East to Colorado Blvd on the West. The South Adams County Fire Protection District Station #21 is located at 4711 E 69th Ave, Commerce City, CO 80022. Earlier sampling efforts conducted by TCHD in 2019 found elevated PFAS concentrations above the current Health Advisory Limit of 70 ppt in one private well of 71 ppt and PFAS concentrations below the health advisory limit in two additional private wells. The potential source of PFAS contamination is indeterminate, however the South Adams County Fire Protection District Station #21 is located nearby at 4711 E 69th Ave, Commerce City, CO 80022. TCHD has previously conducted extensive outreach in this area including sending letters and conducting door to door canvassing. TCHD found that the majority of the homes in this area were connected to SACWSD.

Observations from Canvassing Efforts
Door to door canvassing was conducted throughout this area. The vast majority of homes in this area are served by the public water system, SACWSD. During the door to door canvassing efforts, no historic wells were observed at any of the private residences within this area. Outreach materials were

delivered to these residences; however, no response was received from these outreach efforts. As the entire area is served by the SACWSD water utility for drinking water, the risk of PFAS exposure through drinking water consumption from a private well is extremely low.

Results:
No PFAS samples from private wells were obtained in this area.

8. Bennett Fire Rescue Station #91

Area Description:
The general area identified around the Bennett Fire Rescue Station #91 extends from approximately E 38th Ave on the North to E Colfax Ave on the South, and from Kiowa Bennett Rd on the East approximately 1 mile West. The Bennett Fire Rescue Station #91 is located nearby at 355 4th St, Bennett, CO 80102. It is unknown whether there is PFAS contamination in this area, or if the station has used firefighting foam containing PFAS on this site. Several private wells within this area were identified.

Observations from Canvassing Efforts:
Door to door canvassing was conducted throughout this area. Much of this area is served by the Town of Bennett's public water system. However, one historic irrigation well was found, and several private residences outside of the service area were found to be on private wells. Several businesses were also on private wells. All of the homeowners with private wells and businesses with private wells declined to have their wells sampled. However, one irrigation well was identified and sampled.

Results:
One location in the broader area near Bennett Fire Rescue Station #91, requested PFAS sampling for the irrigation well used solely for grounds maintenance. This well is not used for drinking water consumption nor for irrigation of crops. The results for this well were non-detect for all PFAS compounds tested.

9. Aurora I-225 and East Colfax

Area Description:
The general area identified near Aurora I-225 and East Colfax extends from approximately Montview Blvd on the North to just South of E Colfax Ave on the South, and from Airport Blvd on the East to I-225 on the West. It is unknown if there is PFAS contamination in this area; however, there are several potential sources of firefighting foam containing PFAS in this area.

Observations from Canvassing Efforts:
Door to door canvassing was conducted throughout this area. All of the private residences within this area receive water from the City of Aurora. No historic irrigation wells were observed during door to door canvassing efforts. Additionally, several mobile home parks are located within this area: however, each of the mobile home parks are connected to their own regulated public water system. Two of the mobile home parks in this area, Hillcrest Village and Green Acres, previously tested their water supply during the 2020 sampling project and both had results of non-detect for all the PFAS compounds tested. Thus, the risk of PFAS exposure through drinking water consumption from a private well is unlikely.

Results:
No PFAS samples from private wells were obtained in this area.

10. Northwest DIA

Area Description:
The general area identified near the Northwest corner of DIA extends from approximately E 120th Ave on the North to E 115th Ave to the South, and from Picadilly Rd to the east to approximately ½ mile west to the Western end of the neighborhood. This neighborhood is downgradient from DIA, and there are numerous private wells in this neighborhood Northwest of DIA.

Observations from Canvassing Efforts:
Door to door canvassing was conducted throughout this area. All of the private residences within this area use a domestic private well as their source for drinking water.

Results:
Two residences with private wells within this area requested PFAS sampling. The results for both private wells were non-detect for all PFAS compounds tested.

11. Adams County Areas Near the 1990 Stapleton Airport Fuel Tank Fire

Area Description:
The general areas identified near the location of the 1990 Stapleton Airport fuel tank fire within Adams County are immediately northwest and southeast of the tank fire location. The Northwest area of Adams County associated with this fuel tank fire area is east of the Suncor Fire Department and south of the Pioneer Park areas described above. This Northwest area extends from the borders of the Suncor and Pioneer Park sampling areas south and east to the Adams County Denver County border line. The Southeast portion of the 1990 Stapleton Airport fuel tank fire is west of the Aurora I-225 and East Colfax sampling area described above. The Southeast portion of the 1990 Stapleton Airport fuel tank fire area extends from the Adams County Denver County border line on the north to Colfax Ave on the south, and from I-225 on the east to the Adams and Denver County border line on the west.

Observations from Canvassing Efforts:
Door to door canvassing was conducted throughout this area. The Northwest area in Adams County associated with this fuel tank fire area is largely served by the public water system, SACWSD. However, some of the homes in this area still maintained their historical wells. These historic wells were solely used for irrigation purposes, since water and sewer utility services were provided by SACWSD. The Southeast area in Adams County associated with this fuel tank fire area is entirely served by the City of Aurora's public water system. All of the private residences within this area receive utility services from the City of Aurora's public water system. No historic irrigation wells were observed during door to door canvassing efforts.

Results:
One residence in the Northwest portion of this area requested PFAS sampling. The drinking water for this residence is supplied by SACWSD. The private well at this property is only used for outdoor irrigation. The results for this private well were non-detect for the majority of the PFAS compounds tested. The PFAS compounds that are part of the current EPA Health advisory, PFOA and PFOS were not detected in this sample. There were two PFAS compounds detected in the sample, Perfluoro-n-hexanoic acid (PFHxA) was detected at 11.5 ppt and the compound Perfluoro-n-pentanoic acid (PFPeA) was detected at 16.6 ppt. Neither of these compounds are part of the EPA Health Advisory and there is no health information for these two compounds.

Table 2: Test Results of all the Wells Sampled

Type of Location	Sampling Area	PFOA, PFOS (ng/l)*	All other PFAS compounds (ng/l)
Irrigation Well	3	Non-Detect	Non-Detect
Residential Well	5	Non-Detect	Non-Detect
Residential Well	5	Non-Detect	Non-Detect
Irrigation Well	5	Non-Detect	Non-Detect
Residential Well	5	Non-Detect	Non-Detect
Residential Well	5	Non-Detect	Non-Detect
Residential Well	8	Non-Detect	Non-Detect
Residential Well	10	Non-Detect	Non-Detect
Residential Well	10	Non-Detect	Non-Detect
Residential Well	11	Non-Detect	PFHxA: 11.5 PFPeA: 16.6

*Current EPA established health advisory level of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFAS compounds: Perfluoro-n-octanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluoro-1-octanesulfonate (PFOS)

CONCLUSION

A total of ten samples were collected during this project, from five of the identified study areas. The areas that samples were collected in were: Area 3, Broader Area North of Pioneer Park in Commerce City; Area 5, Greater Brighton Fire Protection District Station #53; Area 8, Bennett Fire Rescue Station #91; Area 10, Northwest DIA; and Area 11, Adams County Areas Near the 1990 Stapleton Airport Fuel Tank Fire. All of the water samples collected during this project were below detection levels of 10 ppt for the PFAS compounds PFOA and PFOS which are included in the current EPA health advisory level of 70 ppt. Nine of the ten samples collected during this project were below detection levels ranging from 10 ppt to 25 ppt, (shown in Table 1) for all of the PFAS compounds analyzed. One sample, collected in Area 11, Adams County Areas Near the 1990 Stapleton Airport Fuel Tank Fire, had measurable levels of two of the PFAS compounds. The results for these two compounds were Perfluoro-n-hexanoic acid (PFHxA) at 11.5 ng/l and Perfluoro-n-pentanoic acid (PFPeA) at 16.6 ng/l. These two compounds are not part of the current EPA health advisory. The only sample that had measurable levels of the PFAS compounds was located in Commerce City. This sample was collected from a well that is only used for lawn irrigation. The water from this well was never used as a source of drinking water, as the residence is served by the public water system, SACWSD.

Two of the areas identified in this sampling project were residential neighborhoods that were primarily using private wells as the source for drinking water. These two neighborhoods were identified as Area 5, Greater Brighton Fire Protection District Station #53, and Area 10, Northwest of DIA. Samples were collected from private wells in both of these neighborhoods. Five samples were collected from the Greater Brighton Fire Protection District Station #53 neighborhoods and two samples were collected from the neighborhood Northwest of DIA. No PFAS compounds were detected in any of these seven samples.

Despite extensive outreach efforts, TCHD and CDPHE were unable to obtain samples in the following areas:

Area 1, Greater Brighton Fire Protection District Station #51; Area 2, Johnson Auto Plaza; Area 4, Suncor Fire Department; Area 6, Greater Brighton Fire Protection District Station #55; Area 7, South Adams County Fire Protection District Station #21; and Area 9, Aurora I-225 and East Colfax. TCHD either did not receive a response to outreach efforts, or PFAS sampling was declined in these areas. All of these areas, with the exception of Area 2, Johnson Auto Plaza, were within the service areas of a municipal public water system, which provides drinking water to the areas. Neighborhoods and residences that receive drinking water through a municipal utility or public water system should monitor sampling efforts by their public water system to determine PFAS risk exposure.