WIDEFIELD WSD 2021 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data For Calendar Year 2020

Public Water System ID: CO0121900

Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, 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 contact BRANDON BERNARD at 719-464-2051 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system(s) (either attached or included in this report) for additional information about your drinking water.

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 health care 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).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from 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 naturallyoccurring 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 storm water 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 121900, WIDEFIELD WSD, or by contacting BRANDON BERNARD at 719-464-2051. 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 on the next page.

Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Quality Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Our Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
Sources (Water Type - Source Type) W4 WELL (Groundwater-Well) W2 WELL (Groundwater-Well) W3 WELL (Groundwater-Well) WELL C1 (Groundwater-Well) W7 WELL (Groundwater-Well) WELL E2 (Groundwater-Well) WELL C3 (Groundwater-Well) WELL C36 (Groundwater-Well) JHW2 WELL REDRILL (Groundwater-Well) JHW5R WELL (Groundwater-Well) JHW4R WELL (Groundwater-Well)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination 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,
WELL C2 REDRILL (Groundwater-Well) PURCHASED FROM CO0121275 (Groundwater-Consecutive Connection) W1 WELL (Groundwater-Well) PURCHASED FROM CO0121775 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED FROM CO0121300 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, High Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, Fallow, Pasture / Hay, Septic Systems, 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 a MCL or TT.
- **Non-Health-Based** A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- 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.
- Not Applicable (N/A) Does not apply or 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

WIDEFIELD WSD 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, 2020 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us 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. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

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 sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm **Typical Sources:** Water additive used to control microbes Disinfectant Time Period TT MRDL Results **Number of Samples** Sample Name **Below Level** Size Violation Chlorine August, 2020 Lowest period percentage of samples 1 25 No 4.0 ppm meeting TT requirement: 96%

		Lead a	nd Copper	Sampled in	the Distribu	ıtion Systen	1	
Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	01/26/2020 to 05/18/2020	0.55	60	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	07/28/2020 to 12/14/2020	2.7	60	ppb	15	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

	Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System												
Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources					
Copper	07/28/2020 to 12/14/2020	0.82	60	ppm	1.3	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits					
Lead	01/26/2020 to 05/18/2020	2.6	60	ppb	15	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits					

	Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System												
Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources				
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	8.42	1.14 to 16.1	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection				
Total Trihalome thanes (TTHM)	2020	24.09	5.66 to 44.51	16	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection				

	Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System												
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources				
Gross Alpha	2019	1	0 to 2	2	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits				
Combined Uranium	2019	7.45	3.9 to 11	2	ppb	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits				
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2017	2	2 to 2	1	pCi/L*	50	0	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits				

^{*}The MCL for Gross Beta Particle Activity is 4 mrem/year. Since there is no simple conversion between mrem/year and pCi/L EPA

		Radior	nuclides Sampled	at the En	try Point to th	ne Distrib	oution Syst	tem	
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
considers 50 pC	i/L to be	the level of	concern for Gross l	Beta Particl	e Activity.				

	I	norganic C	ontaminants Sar	npled at th	e Entry Poi	nt to the	Distributio	on System	
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Barium	2020	0.06	0.02 to 0.1	2	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2020	0.75	0.54 to 0.92	3	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2020	5.01	1.6 to 7.2	8	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	2020	5.9	5.9 to 5.9	1	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2020	3.95	0 to 7.9	2	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Nitrate: *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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

	Volatile Organic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System												
Contaminant	Year	Average	Range	Sample	Unit of	MCL	MCLG	MCL	Typical Sources				
Name			Low – High	Size	Measure			Violation					
Tetrachloroethy	2020	0.42	0 to 1.1	4	ppb	5	0	No	Discharge from				
lene									factories and dry				
									cleaners				

Secondary Contaminants**

**Secondary standards are <u>non-enforceable</u> 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.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2020	112.5	45 to 180	2	ppm	N/A

Unregulated Contaminants***

EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA has established health advisory levels for PFOA and PFOS at 70 parts per trillion. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3). Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) (epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod) Consumers can review UCMR3 results by accessing the NCOD. No PFOA or PFOS were detected during our sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below. There is no EPA health advisory level for PFHpA.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid PFBS	2020	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	12	Parts per Trillion
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid PFHxS	2020	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	12	Parts per Trillion
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid PFOS	2020	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	12	Parts per Trillion
Perfluorooctanoic acid PFOA	2020	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	12	Parts per Trillion
Perflouroheptanoic acid PFHpA	2020	Non-Detect	ND-5.4	12	Parts per Trillion

^{***}More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found 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.

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions



Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID # CO0121150) 2021 Water Quality Report Information for:

Fort Carson Army Base (PWSID # C00221445)
Peterson Air Force Base (PWSID # C00121605)
Tierra Vista Communities (PWSID # C00121743)
Cheyenne Mountain Air Force Station (PWSID # C00221205)
Security Water and Sanitation District (PWSID # C00121775)
Cherokee Water District (PWSID # C00121125)
Stratmoor Hills Water District (PWSID # C00121800)

Water Sources

Your water is blended from multiple sources, including surface water and purchased water. Your water source may vary throughout the year.

Mountain Water Sources

With no major water source nearby, much of Colorado Springs Utilities raw water collection system originates from nearly 200 miles away, near Aspen, Leadville, and Breckenridge. Almost 75 percent of our water originates from mountain streams. Water from these streams is collected and stored in numerous reservoirs along the Continental Divide. Collection systems in this area consist of the Homestake, Fryingpan-Arkansas, Twin Lakes, and Blue River systems.

The majority of this raw water is transferred to our city through pipelines that help protect it from contamination, such as herbicides, pesticides, heavy metals and other chemicals. After the long journey, water is stored locally at Rampart Reservoir and the Catamount reservoirs on Pikes Peak.

Local Surface Sources

To supplement the water received from the mountain sources, Colorado Springs Utilities is able to divert water from local surface water collection systems including:

- North and South Slopes of Pikes Peak Catamount Reservoirs, Crystal Reservoir, South Slope Reservoirs and tributaries
- North and South Cheyenne Creeks
- Fountain Creek
- Monument Creek Pikeview Reservoir
- Northfield Watershed Rampart and Northfield Reservoirs
- Pueblo Reservoir

Purchased Water Source

Fountain Valley Authority or FVA (PWSID#CO0121300) receives water from the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project – a system of pipes and tunnels that collects water in the Hunter- Fryingpan Wilderness Area near Aspen. Waters collected from this system are diverted to the Arkansas River, near Buena Vista, and then flow about 150 miles downstream to Pueblo Reservoir. From there, the water travels through a pipeline to a water treatment plant before being delivered to Colorado Springs.

All water sources are treated at one of our treatment plants (or in the case of FVA water at FVA's treatment plant) prior to entering our drinking water distribution system; an intricate system of tanks, pumps and pipes that ultimately deliver water to your home or business.

Colorado Source Water Assessment and Protection

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has 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 https://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr.. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports." Search the table using 121150, COLORADO SPRINGS UTILITIES, or by contacting Laboratory Services at 719-668-4560. The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that <u>could</u> occur. It <u>does not</u> mean that the contamination <u>has or will</u> 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.

Potential sources of contamination to our source water areas may come from:

- 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-and-Low-Intensity Residential
- Urban Recreational Grasses
- Quarries/Strip Mines/Gravel Pits
- · Agricultural Land (row crops, small grain, pasture/hay, orchards/vineyards, fallow and other)
- Forest
- Septic Systems
- Oil/Gas Wells
- Road Miles

The results of the source water assessment are not a reflection of our treated water quality or the water you receive, but rather a rating of the susceptibility of source water contamination under the guidelines of the Colorado SWAP program.

General Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation 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 that 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 by-products 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Immunocompromised Persons Advisory

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 https://www.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 health care 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).

Information About Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Information about Fluoride

Fluoride is a compound found naturally in many places, including soil, food, plants, animals and the human body. It is also found naturally at varying levels in all Colorado Springs' water sources. Colorado Springs Utilities does not add additional fluoride to your drinking water. Any fluoride in the drinking water comes naturally from our source waters.

Information about PFAS

PFAS are a man-made chemical present in food packaging, commercial house-hold products, drinking water sources and manufacturing facilities. Currently, PFAS are not regulated under the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. However, the EPA did issue a health advisory for specific perfluorinated compounds (PFOA and PFOS) of 70 parts per trillion (ppt). Colorado Springs Utilities tested for 18 PFAS compounds, including PFOA and PFOS, and none of these compounds were detected above the reporting limit of 1.9 parts per trillion at our water treatment facilities in 2020. For more information about PFAS click https://www.epa.gov/pfas.

Terms, Abbreviations & Symbols

- 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 a MCL or TT.
- Non-Health-Based A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- 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.
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- Not Applicable (N/A) Does not apply or 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.

Data Presented in the Water Quality Report

Colorado Springs Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table on the following pages shows the combined results of our monitoring for six water treatment plants for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2019, unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per your because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system in not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than a year old.

Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no table appears in this section, then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Detected Contaminants Tables

Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID CO0121150)

Inorganic Contaminants

Monitored at the Treatment Plant (entry point to the distribution system)

			IVIOIIILO	ieu at the freati	Henr Flant (e	iiti y poiiit to t	ile distribution sys	tem)
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range	Average	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.02 – 0.05	0.03	No	July 2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0.12 – 0.85	0.38	No	July 2020	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	N/A	N/A	ppb	0 – 1.60	0.54	NA	July 2020	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from industries, discharge from refineries and steel mills
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	0-0.33	0.13	No	July 2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	ppb	0 – 3.3	1.3	No	July 2020	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N/A	N/A	ppm	6.93 – 20.30	12.86	No	July 2020	Erosion of natural deposits

Organic Contaminants

Monitored at the Treatment Plant (entry point to the distribution system)

	Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range Detected	Average	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	50	0	ppb	0 – 1.2	0.13	No	Jan, Feb, Apr, May, Jul, Oct 2020	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Radionuclides

Monitored at the Treatment Plant (entry point to the distribution system)

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range	Average	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Combined Radium	5	0	pCi/L	0 – 1.9	1.1	No	June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	30	0	ppb	0 – 4.0	0.7	No	June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	15	0	pCi/L	0-3.7	0.9	No	June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity

Continuously monitored at the Treatment Plant (entry point to the distribution system)

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Contaminant	TT Requirement	Level Detected	TT	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
			Violation		
Turbidity	Maximum 1 NTU for any single	Highest Single	No	Jan – Dec 2020	Soil Runoff
	measurement	Measurement: 0.55			
		NTU, June			
Turbidity	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3NTU	Lowest Monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 99%, June	No	Jan -Dec 2020	Soil Runoff

Disinfectants

Continuously monitored at the Treatment Plant (entry point to the distribution system)

Contaminant	MRDL/ TT Requirement	Units	Level	MRDL/TT	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
			Detected	Violation		
Chlorine	TT= No more than 4 hours with a	ppm	0 samples above	No	Jan – Dec 2020	Water additive used to control microbes
	sample below 0.2 ppm		or below the level			

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water Monitored at the Treatment Plant (entry point to the distribution system)

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Average	Range	MCL	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
					Low - High	Violation		

Total Organic Car	bon	TT minimum	N/A	N/A	1.38	1 – 1.85	No	Monthly - Running	Naturally present in the environment
(Т	TOC)	ratio = 1.00						Annual Average	

Disinfection ByproductsMonitored in the distribution system

				•			-,		
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range	Average	Highest	MCL	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
						Compliance	Violation		
						Value			
Total Haloacetic Acids	60	N/A	ppb	8.0 - 55.4	31.8	43.7	No	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
(HAA5)								2020	
Total Trihalomethanes	80	N/A	ppb	16.7 – 56.3	43.6	64.7	No	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
(TTHM)								2020	

Disinfectants in the Distribution System

Contaminant	MRDL/TT	Lowest TT Percentage	Number of samples below 0.2	Units	TT Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDL = 4 ppm TT= At least 95% of samples per month must be at least 0.2ppm	99% February	1	ppm	No	2020	Drinking water disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

Monitored in the distribution system

						ic distribution s	,		
Contaminant	AL at the 90 th Percentile	MCLG	Units	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Sample Sites Above AL	AL Exceedance	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Copper	1.3	1.3	ppm	0.1065	50	0	No	June - August 2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	15	0	ppb	3.7	50	0	No	June - August 2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR)

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act required that EPA establish criteria for a program to monitor unregulated contaminants and to identify no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored every five years.

Unregulated contaminants are those contaminants that do not have a drinking water standard (maximum contaminate level) established by EPA. The purpose of the UCMR is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

The fourth round of the UCMR required monitoring for 30 contaminants. Colorado Springs Utilities was required to monitoring for these contaminants starting in January 2018. The results for any contaminants detected thus far are listed below. For further information on UCMR please visit https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule

Monitored at the Treatment Plant (entry point to the distribution system)

Contaminant	Average Level Detected	Range	Units	Sample Dates	Potential Sources of Contamination
Manganese	1.2	0 - 11	ppb	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2018	Naturally occurring element, commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals, a byproduct of zinc ore processing, used in infrared optics, fiber optic systems electronics and solar applications
1-Butanol	1.07	0 – 13	ppb	Jan, Mar, Apr, Jul, Oct 2018	Used as a solvent, food additive, and in the production of other chemicals
Quinoline	0.001	0 – 0.0318	ppb	Jan, Mar, Apr, Jul, Oct 2018 Feb, Mar 2019	Used as a pharmaceutical and flavoring agent, produced as a chemical intermediate, component of coal

Monitored in the Distribution System

Contaminant	Average Level Detected	Range	Units	Sample Dates	Potential Sources of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids 5 (HAA5)	33.9	10.2 – 55.0	ppb	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2018	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Brominated Haloacetic Acids 6 (HAABr6)	3.18	0.79 – 9.10	ppb	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2018	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids 9 (HAA9)	36.4	14.5 – 57.0	ppb	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2018	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Customers Have a Voice in Decisions

We encourage customer participation in decisions affecting our drinking water.

- Utilities Board our governing body meets the Wednesday between City Council meetings, 1 p.m. at the Plaza of the Rockies, South Tower, 121 S. Tejon St., Fifth floor.
- Call 719-668-4800 or click https://www.csu.org/Pages/Events.aspx for information.

General Information

To request a printed copy of this report or for questions call 719-668-4560.

For more water quality information or to access past Drinking Water Quality Reports click https://www.csu.org/Pages/WaterQualityReport.aspx



Fountain Valley Authority (PWSID # CO0121300)

2021 Water Quality Report Information for:

City of Fountain (PWSID # CO0121275)
Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID # CO0121150)
Security Water District (PWSID # CO0121775)
Stratmoor Hills Water District (PWSID # CO0121800)

Widefield Water District (PWSID # CO0121900)

WATER SOURCE INFORMATION

Fountain Valley Authority treats surface water received from the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project. The Fryingpan-Arkansas Project is a system of pipes and tunnels that collects water in the Hunter-Fryingpan Wilderness Area near Aspen. Waters collected from the system are diverted to the Arkansas River, near Buena Vista, and then flows approximately 150 miles downstream to Pueblo Reservoir. From Pueblo Reservoir, the water travels through a pipeline to the water treatment plant.

COLORADO SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment may has 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 https://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 121300, FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY or by contacting Colorado Springs Utilities Laboratory Services at 719-668-4560. 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.

Potential sources of contamination to our source water areas may come from:

- 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-and-Low-Intensity Residential
- Urban Recreational Grasses
- Quarries/Strip Mines/Gravel Pits
- Agricultural Land (row crops, small grain, pasture/hay, orchards/vineyards, fallow and other)
- Forest

- Septic Systems
- Oil/Gas Wells
- Road Miles

Fountain Valley Authority is dedicated to protecting our source water and ensuring quality treated water is delivered to our customers. The results of the source water assessment are not a reflection of our treated water quality received at the system connections, but rather a rating of the susceptibility of contamination under the guidelines of the Colorado SWAP program.

POSSIBLE WATER CONTAMINANTS

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 https://www.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 health care 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).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from 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 storm water 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

FLUORIDE INFORMATION

Fluoride is a compound found naturally in many places, including soil, food, plants, animals and the human body. It is also found naturally in Fountain Valley Authority's water source. Fountain Valley Authority does not add additional fluoride to the treated water. Any fluoride in the treated water results from what occurs naturally in the source water.

LEAD INFORMATION

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DEFINITIONS

- 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 a MCL or TT.
- Non-Health-Based A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- 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.
- Not Applicable (N/A) Does not apply or 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.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Fountain Valley Authority 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, 2020 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us 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. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

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.

Detected Contaminants Table

Fountain Valley Authority (PWSID CO0121300)

Inorganic Contaminants

Monitored at the Treatment Plant (entry point to the transmission system)

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Level Detected	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.04	No	July 2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0.34	No	July 2020	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	0.18	No	July 2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N/A	N/A	ppb	1.6	N/A	July 2020	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from industries, discharge from refineries and steel mills
Selenium	50	50	ppb	3.0	No	July 2020	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N/A	N/A	ppm	14.4	N/A	July 2020	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity

Continuously monitored at the Treatment Plant (entry point to the transmission system)

Contaminant	TT Requirement	Level Detected	TT Violatio n	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Turbidity	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	Highest Single Measurement: 0.28 NTU, August	No	Jan - Dec 2020	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3NTU	Lowest Monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%, August	No	Jan - Dec 2020	Soil Runoff

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water

Monitored at the Treatment Plant (entry point to transmission system)

Conta	aminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Average	Range	MCL	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
						Low - High	Violation		
Total Organ	nic Carbon (TOC)	TT	N/A	Ratio	1.48	1.24 - 1.94	No	Monthly - Running	Naturally present in the environment
		minimum						Annual Average	
		ratio =							
		1.00							

Disinfectants

Continuously monitored at the Treatment Plant (entry point to the transmission system)

	continuously monitors									
Contaminant	MRDL	Units	Level	MRDL	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination				
			Detected	Violation						
Chlorine	TT= No more than 4 hours with a	ppm	0 samples above	No	Jan – Dec 2020	Water additive used to control microbes				
	sample below 0.2 ppm		or below the level							

Radionuclides

Monitored at the Treatment Plant (entry point to the transmission system)

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Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Level	MCL	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination							
				Detected	Violation									
Gross Alpha	15	0	pCi/L	1.3	No	June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits							
Combined Radium	5	0	pCi/L	0.8	No	June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits							

WANT MORE INFORMATION

For questions concerning this report, please call Colorado Springs Utilities Laboratory Services at (719) 668-4560.



CITY OF FOUNTAIN
WATER DEPARTMENT 110
SOUTH MAIN STREET
FOUNTAIN, CO 80817

City of Fountain

2021 Annual Water **Quality Report**

Public Water System ID #C00121275



Water Testing
Performed
in 2020

Fountain is pleased to present to you its 2020 Drinking Water Quality/Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for Calendar

Year 2020. In 2020, Fountain's Water Department distributed 910,252,473 gallons of water to our customers. The City of Fountain's Water Department works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources. To better keep our community informed, we encourage and welcome you to attend Fountain's City Council Meetings held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month, at 6:00 p.m., in Fountain's Council Chambers, located at City Hall, 116 South Main Street. If you would like more information concerning this CCR report or for public participation opportunities that may affect the water quality, please contact the City of Fountain's Water Department (Water Foreman at 719-322-2088 or Water Department Admin at 719-322-2072) or write to: City of Fountain Water Department, 116 South Main Street, Fountain, CO 80817 or visit the City of Fountain Water Department's website at:

https://www.fountaincolorado.org/waterquality for more information related specifically to our water quality. **Español (Spanish)** Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.

Vulnerable Populations Advisory

Some individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 health care providers. 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. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the EPA and CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants, you may call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or you can visit their website at http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants or at www.epa.gov for additional EPA resources.

Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or on their website at: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presences of animals or from human activity. In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment prescribes regulations, limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food & Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants, which 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION:

FLUORIDE: Fluoride is a compound found naturally in many places including soil, food, plants, animals and the human body. It is also found naturally in Fountain Valley Authority's water source. The City of Fountain and Fountain Valley Authority do not add additional fluoride to your drinking water. Any fluoride in the drinking water results from what occurs naturally in the source water. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children under nine years old drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration and/or pitting of their permanent teeth (Dental Fluorosis). This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine years of age should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water. Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/L of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8- NSF-HELP.

NITRATE:

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

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The "maximum allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The MCL is set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Average (x-bar): Typical value.

Range (R): The lowest value to the highest value.

Sample Size (n): Number or count of values (i.e., number of water samples collected).

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.

Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

Violation (No Abbreviation): Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Health-Based: A violation of either a MCL or TT.

Non-Health-Based: A violation that is not a MCL or TT.

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.

Centipoise (cP or cp): a centimeter-gram-second unit of viscosity, equal to 1/100 (0.01) poise.

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.

Not Applicable (N/A): Does not apply.

Non-Detect (ND): Contaminate level too low to detect in lab testing 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 Billon = 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 (ppg = 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.

Fountain Valley Authority (FVA): Water treatment facilitator.

City of Fountain (COF): Fountain waterprovider.

Waiver: State permission not to test for a specific contaminant.

Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation): Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222 and uranium.

Variance and Exemptions (V/E): Department permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certainconditions.

Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation): An escalated action taken by the State (due to the number and/or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.

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).

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.

The City of Fountain routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table(s) show detections found in the period of January 1 through December 31, 2019 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us 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. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report. 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.

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. For more information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit https://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 121275, FOUNTAIN CITY OF, or by contacting Justin Moore at 719- 322-2073. 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 insure 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.

Potential sources of contamination to our source water areas may come from:

- 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-and-Low-Intensity Residential
- Urban Recreational Grasses
- Quarries/Strip Mines/Gravel Pits
- Agricultural Land (row crops, small grain, pasture/hay, orchards/vineyards, fallow and other)
- Forest
- Septic Systems
- · Oil/Gas Wells
- Road Miles

The results of the source water assessment are not a reflection of our treated water quality or the water you receive, but rather a rating of the susceptibility of source water contamination under the guidelines of the Colorado SWAP program.

Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Quality Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

	CITY OF FO	OUNTAIN'S WATER SOL	URCES					
SOURCE	SOURCE TYPE	WATERTYPE	POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION					
Goldfield CC – Received from Widefield	Consecutiv e Connection	Surface Water	Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites/Existing, Abandoned Mine Sites/ Other Facilities/ Commercial, Industrial, Transportation/ Pasture, Hay/ Low Intensity Residential/ High Intensity Residential					
Mesa Ridge CC – Received from Widefield	Consecutiv e Connection	Surface Water	Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites/Existing, Abandoned Mine Sites/ Other Facilities/ Commercial, Industrial, Transportation/ Pasture, Hay/ Low Intensity Residential/ High Intensity Residential					
Purchased FVA 121300 SW Pueblo Reservoir via Pipeline	Consecutiv e Connection	Surface Water	Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites/Existing, Abandoned Mine Sites/ Other Facilities/ Commercial, Industrial, Transportation/ Pasture, Hay/ Low Intensity Residential/ High Intensity Residential					
Rice Lane CC – Received from Widefield	Consecutiv e Connection	Surface Water	Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites/Existing, Abandoned Mine Sites/ Other Facilities/ Commercial, Industrial, Transportation/ Pasture, Hay/ Low Intensity Residential/ High Intensity Residential					
Security thru Bandley Interconnect	Consecutiv e Connection	Surface Water	Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites/Existing, Abandoned Mine Sites/ Other Facilities/ Commercial, Industrial, Transportation/ Pasture, Hay/ Low Intensity Residential/ High Intensity Residential					
Well No. 1 North Park Well	Well	Groundwater	Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites/Existing, Abandoned Mine Sites/ Other Facilities/ Commercial, Industrial, Transportation/ Pasture, Hay/ Low Intensity Residential/ High Intensity Residential					
Well No. 2 South Park Well	Well	Groundwater	Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites/Existing, Abandoned Mine Sites/ Other Facilities/ Commercial, Industrial, Transportation/ Pasture, Hay/ Low Intensity Residential/ High Intensity Residential					
Well No. 3 Shop Well	Well	Groundwater	Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites/Existing, Abandoned Mine Sites/ Other Facilities/ Commercial, Industrial, Transportation/ Pasture, Hay/ Low Intensity Residential/ High Intensity Residential					
Well No. 4 Dale Street	Well	Groundwater	Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites/Existing, Abandoned Mine Sites/ Other Facilities/ Commercial, Industrial, Transportation/ Pasture, Hay/ Low Intensity Residential/ High Intensity Residential					

RECOMMENDED WATERING SCHEDULE

lola!	Minutes to water per zone, three times a day												
	Maria de Caralla												
ZOF. FOUND	Fixed Spray Heads	Rotor Heads	Rotary Nozzles	Manual Sprinklers									
MAY 2 days/week	5	9	13	17									
JUNE 2 days/week	8	15	22	30									
JULY-AUGUST 3 days/week	6	11	16	22									
SEPTEMBER 2 days/week	5	9	18	19									
ALL OTHER MONTHS	Manually wate	r as needed when	temperature exce	eds 40 degrees									

Water each zone for the amount of time provided above, three times a day, allowing the water to soak in for at least 30 minutes between cycles. Limit watering to before 10 a.m. and after 6 p.m. to reduce moisture loss from evaporation. Recommended watering times may vary dependent on weather. Monitor lawn health and adjust watering accordingly.

CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTER | 101 N. MAIN ST, FOUNTAIN, CO 80817 Call (719) 322-2010 or visit FountainUtilities.org for more opportunities to save!



CITY OF FOUNTAIN - 2020 MONITORING RESULTS

The tables below display the levels of contaminants detected from water samples taken throughout the 2020 calendar year from the City of Fountain. These tables also reflect Fountain Valley (FVA) Authority's (PWSID #CO0121300) test results for 2020 as the City of Fountain purchases 80% of it's drinking water from FVA. If you have any questions regarding the FVA's results, please contact them directly. The City of Fountain joined with Widefield Water & Sanitation District on a water exchange joint project; therefore, Widefield's CCR information has also been included. If you would like a complete copy of their CCR, please contact them directly. If you would like to view all test results for the City of Fountain, they are available at the Water Department located 700 S Charter Oak Ranch Road, Fountain, CO during normal business hours. NOTE: Only detected contaminants in the last round of monitoring.

monitoring.																	
INORGANIC				ı	FOUNTA	IN WATE	R	,	WIDEFIELD	WATER		FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY					
CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	LEVEL DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCES				
BARIUM	ppm	2	2	0.05-0.05	0.05	2	2020	0.02-0.1	0.06	2	2020	1	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.				
CHROMIUM	ppb	100	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 - 1	0.25	4	2017	N/A	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.				
FLOURIDE	ppm	4	4	1.5-1.6	1.55	2	2020	0.54-0.92	0.75	3	2020	0.34	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.				
NICKEL	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.6	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from industries; discharge from refineries and steel mills.				
NITRATE	ppm	10	10	1.9-2.9	2.4	2	2020	1.6-7.2	5.01	8	2020	0.18	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.				
NITRATE-NITRITE	ppm	1	1	0-0.01	0.01	2	2020	5.9-5.9	5.9	1	2020	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.				
SELENIUM	ppb	50	50	4.2-7.2	5.7	2	2020	0-7.9	3.95	2	2020	3	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.				
SECONDARY				ı	FOUNTA	IN WATE	R	,	WIDEFIELD	WATER		FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY					
CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	TYPICAL SOURCES				
SODIUM	ppm	N/A	N/A	87-120	103.5	2	2020	45-180	112.5	2	2020	14.4	Erosion of natural deposits				
VOLATILE ORGANIC				ı	FOUNTAI	IN WATE	R	,	WIDEFIELD	WATER		FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY					
CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	RANGE AVERAGE		SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	TYPICAL SOURCES				
TETRACHLO- ROETHYLENE	ppb	0	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 - 1.1	0.42	4	2020	N/A	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.				
				•	•			DISINF	ECTANTS	SAMPLEI	O IN THE D	ISTRIBUTION SYSTEM					
DISINFECTANT	UNIT	Lowest p		FOUNTAIN WATER			R	WIDEFIELD WATER				FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY	TYPICAL SOURCES				
CHLORINE	ppm	percenta samples n TT require 1009	neeting ments:	Below L	er of Samples ow Level: 0		2020	Number of Samples Below Level: 1		25	2020	TT= No More Than 4 Hours With Sample Below 0.2 ppm	<u>Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System</u> - TT Requirements: At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm OR if sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm. <u>Typical Sources:</u> Water additive used to control microbes.				
LEAD & COPPER		90t	h	l		IN WATE	R	,	WIDEFIELD	WATER		FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY					
(Sampled in the distribution System)	UNIT	PERCENT		90th PERCENTILE	ABOVE	SAMPLE SIZE	DATES	90th PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL	SAMPLE SIZE	DATES	90th PERCENTILE	TYPICAL SOURCES				
COPPER	ppm	1.3		0.63	1	60	04/13/20- 04/27/20	0.55	0	60	01/26/20- 05/18/20	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.				
LEAD	ppb	15		5.3	0	60	10/21/20- 10/30/20	2.7	1	60	07/28/20- 12/14/20	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.				
COPPER	ppm	1.3		0.63	1	60	10/21/20- 10/30/20	0.82	1	60	07/28/20- 12/14/20	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.				
LEAD	ppb	15	_	5.5	2	60	04/13/20- 04/27/20	2.6	1	60	01/26/20- 05/18/20	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.				

	(DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS PRECURSOR) REMOVAL RATIO OF RAW AND FINISHED WATER - FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY TOTAL ORGANIC UNIT MCLG MCL SAMPLE DATES AVERAGE RANGE MCL VIOLATION TYPICAL SOURCES																		
TOTAL ORGANIC	UNIT	MCLG		MCL				AVER	AGE	RA	NGE	MCL VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCES						
CARBON	N/A	N/A		1.00		LY - Runn verage (20	ing Annual 020)	1.4	8	1.24	-1.94	NO	Naturally present in the environment						
			•			FOl		ALLEY AUTH			OBIOLOG	ICAL CONTAMINANTS							
CONTAMINANT	UNIT	SAMPL E DATE		LEVEL TECTED	T REQUIR	T	DATE	TT VIOLATION	AVARAGE	SAMPLE SIZE			TYPICAL SOURCES						
		EDATE		nest Single		1 NTU for		VIOLATION		SIZE									
TURBIDITY	NTU	Jan-20		rement: 0.28 U, August		single rement	July 2020	NO	N/A	N/A			Soil runoff						
TURBIDITY	Lowest month percentage o		est monthly centage of es meeting TT	In any m	nonth, at 95% of must be	July 2020	NO	N/A	N/A			Soil runoff							
			requirements: 100%, August		less than 0.3 NTU														
DISINFECTION BY-					OUNTAI	N WATE	2		WIDEFIELD	WATER		FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY							
PRODUCTS		MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	TYPICAL SOURCES						
TOTAL HALOCETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	ppb	N/A	60	6.7-27	17.13	16	2020	1.14 - 16.1	8.42	16	2020	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.						
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	ppb	N/A	80	18-54.2	33.46	16	2020	5.66 - 44.51	24.09	16	2020	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.						
				F	OUNTAI	N WATE	₹		WIDEFIELD	WATER		FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY							
RADIONUCLIDES	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE SAMPLE SIZE		YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	TYPICAL SOURCES						
GROSS ALPHA	pCi/L	0	15	0-3.9	2.38	3	2020	0 - 2	1	2	2019	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits						
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	pCi/L	0	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2 - 2	2	1	2017	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits						
RADIUM, COMBINED (226, 228)	pCi/L	0	5	1.27-1.8	1.54	2	2020	1.5 - 1.5	1.5	1	2017	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits						
URANIUM - COMBINED	ppb	0	30	2.9-8.9	6.53	3	2020	3.9 - 11	7.45	2	2019	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits						
-			-	AND CORR	ECTIVE N	//EASURE	-	O PREVENT F	ROM REOC	CURRING	. THE FOLI		LL WATER DISTRIBUTORS TO LIST ANY DETECTED CONTAMINANTS THAT APPEAR; ERE GIVEN NOTIFICATION OF THE STATE'S FINDINGS REGARDING ANY AND ALL						
NAME	C	ATEGOR	Y	TIME PERIOD		LTH ECTS						Descrip	ption						
N/A		N/A		N/A	N,	/A						N/A							
Add	ditiona	l Violatio	n Infor	rmation								CORRECTIVE	MEASURES						
	N/A								N/A										

UNREGULATED		MOLO		ı	FOUNTAI	IN WATER	₹	,	WIDEFIELD	WATER		UNREGULATED	LINUT		FOUNTAIN		WIDEFIELD WATER				
CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEARS SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEARS SAMPLED	CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEARS SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEARS SAMPLED
BROMOCHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	N/A	N/A	1.62-3.5	2.56	4	2020	0.562-5.34	3.96	7	2019	OXYFLUORFEN	ppb	ND	ND	5	2020	0.05	0.05	5	2019
ALPHA- HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXAN F	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	5	2020	0.01	0.01	5	2019	PERMETHRIN, CIS & TRANS	ppb	ND	ND	5	2020	0.04	0.04	5	2019
1-BUTANOL	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	5	2020	2-6.88	2.97	5	2019	PROFENOFOS	ppb	ND	ND	5	2020	0.3	0.3	5	2019
BROMIDE	ppb	N/A	N/A	147-209	182	3	2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	QUINOLONE	ppb	ND	ND	5	2020	0.02	0.02	5	2019
CHLORODIBROMOACETIC ACID	ppb	N/A	N/A	.467-1.70	1.08	4	2020	0.414-1.24	0.91	7	2019	SAMARIUM-147	cent	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10000	10000	5	2019
CHLORPYRIFOS	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	5	2020	0.03	0.03	5	2019	TEBUCONAZOLE	ppb	ND	ND	5	2020	0.2	0.2	5	2019
BROMODICHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	N/A	N/A	1.6-4.44	3.02	5	2020	05-5.87	4.06	7	2019	TRANS-PERMETHRIN	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.029	0.029	5	2019
BUTYLATED HYDROXYANISOLE	ppd	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	5	2020	0.03	0.03	5	2019	TRIBUFOS	ppb	ND	ND	5	2020	0.07	0.07	5	2019
DIBROMOACETIC ACID	ppb	N/A	N/A	0-1.85	0.925	4	2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TOTOAL ORGANIC CARBON	ppb	1140-1340	1250	3	2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DICHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	N/A	N/A	3.75-12.4	8.05	4	2020	0.2-17.1	5.66	14	2019	2-PROPEN-1-OL	ppd	ND	ND	5	2020	0.5	0.5	5	2019
DIMETHIPIN	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	5	2020	0.2	0.2	5	2019	CIS-PERMETHRIN	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.011	0.011	5	2019
ETHOPROP	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	5	2020	0.03	0.03	5	2019	TRICHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	4.77-15.7	10.235	4	2020	0.523-16.5	5.93	14	2019
GERMANIUM	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2	2019	0.3	0.3	5	2019	TRIBROMOACETIC ACID	ppb	ND	ND	4	2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MANGANESE	ppb	N/A	N/A	0204	0.068	5	2020	0.4-149	36.27	5	2019	TOTAL HAA5	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-34.71	21.63	7	2019
2-METHOXYETHANOL	ppd	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	5	2020	0.4	0.4	5	2019	PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS)	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Non-Detect	Non- Detect	12	2020
MONOBROMOACETIC ACID	ppb	N/A	N/A	0-0.438	0.219	4	2020	0.3-2	1.22	14	2019	PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHpA)	ppb	001	0.0096	18	2014-2015	Non-Detect	Non- Detect	12	2020
MONCHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	N/A	N/A	0-6.41	3.2	4	2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PERFLUOROHEXANESULFONIC ACID (PFHxS)	ppb	006	0.098	18	2014-2015	Non-Detect	Non- Detect	12	2020
NEODYMIUM-143	cent	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10000	10000	5	2019	PERFLUOROOCTANESULFONIC ACID (PFOS)	ppb	004	0.033	18	2014-2015	ND-5.4	Non- Detect	12	2020
O-TOLUIDINE	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	5	2020	0.007	0.007	5	2019	PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA)	ppb	.0204	0.017	18	2014-2015	Non-Detect	Non- Detect	12	2020

EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set 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 performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Once EPA reviews the submitted results 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 that were detected during our UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whatsin- 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-waterand-drinking-water.