

WIDEFIELD WSD 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

Covering Data For Calendar Year 2023

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 LUCAS HALE at 719-390-7111 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 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.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the

number 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

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact LUCAS HALE at 719-390-7111. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available 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 our system name or ID, or by contacting LUCAS HALE at 719-390-7111. 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

| <u>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</u> | <u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u> |
|---|--|
| <p>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) 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)</p> | <p>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 Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, Fallow, Pasture / Hay, Septic Systems, Road Miles</p> |

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, 2023, 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 <u>OR</u> | | | | | | |
| 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 Name | Time Period | Results | Number of Samples Below Level | Sample Size | TT Violation | MRDL |
| Chlorine | December, 2023 | <u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100% | 0 | 30 | No | 4.0 ppm |

| 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 | 03/01/2023 to 06/21/2023 | 1.14 | 62 | ppm | 1.3 | 4 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead | 07/05/2023 to 08/28/2023 | 4.2 | 61 | ppb | 15 | 0 | 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 | 07/05/2023 to 08/28/2023 | 0.63 | 61 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead | 03/01/2023 to 06/21/2023 | 6 | 62 | ppb | 15 | 0 | 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) | 2023 | 8.2 | 1.9 to 21 | 16 | ppb | 60 | N/A | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2023 | 17.38 | 7.1 to 45 | 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 |
| Combined Uranium | 2023 | 8.25 | 4.5 to 14 | 4 | ppb | 30 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Inorganic Contaminants 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 |
| Barium | 2023 | 0.06 | 0.02 to 0.1 | 5 | ppm | 2 | 2 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; |

Inorganic Contaminants 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 |
|------------------|------|---------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----|------|---------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium | 2023 | 1.6 | 0 to 3.8 | 5 | ppb | 100 | 100 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 2023 | 0.92 | 0.8 to 1.11 | 5 | ppm | 4 | 4 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate | 2023 | 5.54 | 3.24 to 6.9 | 12 | ppm | 10 | 10 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate-Nitrite | 2023 | 5.8 | 5.3 to 6.4 | 4 | ppm | 10 | 10 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium | 2023 | 5.44 | 3.1 to 8.8 | 5 | 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 Name | Year | Average | Range Low – High | Sample Size | Unit of Measure | MCL | MCLG | MCL Violation | Typical Sources |
|---------------------|------|---------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----|------|---------------|---|
| Tetrachloroethylene | 2023 | 1.22 | 0 to 5.7 | 16 | ppb | 5 | 0 | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |

Secondary Contaminants**

**Secondary standards are non-enforceable 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 | 2023 | 139.2 | 0 to 220 | 5 | 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 uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether 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, 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 UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

| Contaminant Name | Year | Average | Range Low – High | Sample Size | Unit of Measure |
|--------------------------------------|------|---------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) | 2023 | 0.024 | 0.000 - 0.042 | 21 | Ug/l |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) | 2023 | 0.012 | 0.009 - 0.017 | 21 | Ug/l |
| Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) | 2023 | 0.001 | 0.000 – 0.003 | 21 | Ug/l |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) | 2023 | 0.019 | 0.012 - 0.028 | 21 | Ug/l |
| Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) | 2023 | 0.030 | 0.004 – 0.141 | 21 | Ug/l |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) | 2023 | 0.010 | 0.008 - 0.016 | 21 | Ug/l |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) | 2023 | 0.033 | 0.007 - 0.105 | 21 | Ug/l |
| | | | | | |

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 uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether 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, 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 UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

| Contaminant Name | Year | Average | Range Low – High | Sample Size | Unit of Measure |
|--|------|---------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) | 2023 | 0.044 | 0.000 - 0.109 | 21 | Ug/l |
| Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS) | 2023 | 0.005 | 0.005 – 0.005 | 21 | Ug/l |
| Lithium | 2023 | 41 | 12 - 79 | 21 | Ug/l |
| | | | | | |

***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

Non-Health-Based Violations

These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there had been, we would have notified you immediately. We missed collecting a sample (water quality is unknown), we reported the sample result after the due date, or we did not complete a report/notice by the required date.

| Name | Description | Time Period |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS | FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT | 01/01/2023 - 03/31/2023 |
| CROSS CONNECTION RULE | FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M610 | 07/15/2023 - 11/30/2023 |
| CHLORINE | EQUIPMENT VERIFICATION OR CALIBRATION - R531 | 12/07/2023 – 12/22/2023 |

Additional Violation Information

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. For questions concerning this report, please contact Widefield Water and Sanitation District, 8495 Fontaine Blvd., Colorado Springs CO, 80925 or call (719) 390-7111.

Non-Health-Based Violations

These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there had been, we would have notified you immediately. We missed collecting a sample (water quality is unknown), we reported the sample result after the due date, or we did not complete a report/notice by the required date.

| Name | Description | Time Period |
|------|-------------|-------------|
|------|-------------|-------------|

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS: FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards. During January 1-10, we did not test for TTHM, HAA5, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time." Samples were collected in February 2023, which exceeded the 90-day deadline between sample collections. Results of these samples meet the current drinking water standards for disinfection byproducts. WWSD has created and implemented a stringent tracking plan to ensure that all sampling events do not fall outside of the monitoring time frame.

CROSS CONNECTION RULE: FAILURE TO MEET CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND/OR BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS - M610. A routine drinking water inspection conducted on 11/7/2023 by the state drinking water program identified violations that may pose a risk to public health. During the inspection it was identified that we failed to meet the cross-connection control backflow prevention program requirements. Between September 9, 2021, and February 9, 2023, WWSD failed to implement a written backflow prevention and cross-connection control program by not adequately tracking failed assemblies and not consulting with (CDPHE) prior to the exceedance of the 120-day deadline. All failed assemblies were repaired within 155 days of failure. We had an inadequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of the drinking water. The District has implemented procedures and a tracking mechanism to ensure Cross-Connections are controlled within 120 days as required by 5 CCR 1002-11.

CHLORINE: EQUIPMENT VERIFICATION OR CALIBRATION - R531. There was a misinterpretation of the calibration frequency requirement for chlorine analyzers. Upon discovery of the violation WWSD increased its calibration frequency to weekly from quarterly. WWSD has implemented a written chlorine verification procedure and associated logs.

These violations pose no risk to the health and safety of the community. No alternative water supply is needed.

Backflow and Cross-Connection

We had an inadequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program, this violation was resolved with the development of an adequate backflow prevention and cross-connection control program which was completed and submitted to the Department in November of 2023. Uncontrolled cross connections can lead to inadvertent contamination of the drinking water.

All water delivered to Widefield Water and Sanitation District (WWSO) customers is treated to non-detect levels or below the EPA mandated MCL's for PFAS in drinking water. Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) sampling results do not represent the treated water WWSO is delivering to its customers. WWSO is proud to have built the first state-of-the-art PFAS treatment facility in the nation. Through ongoing scientific pilot studies, using cutting edge technologies, the District is working every day to stay one step ahead in the treatment and removal of these man-made chemicals. UCMR sampling included two off-line well sites, JHW4 and JHW 5, that WWSO is not using due to their known PFAS levels. These wells are scheduled for an 18-month pilot study to assess emerging PFAS treatment technologies while remaining off-line.

| Contaminant | Minimum Reporting Level | Averaged Results by Site | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| | | 017 JHW 4 | 00018 Fountain Valley Connection | 00028 Chlorinator and Aeration for C1 & AN | 016T Chlorinator for JHW 2R | 020 Air stripper #1 | 035 Security Water Connection | 036 Fountain Water Connection | 038 DWMF | 013T Chlorinator JHW5 |
| 11-chloroicosafuoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) | 0.005 µg/L | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| 9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) | 0.002 µg/L | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA) | 0.003 µg/L | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO DA) | 0.005 µg/L | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA) | 0.02 µg/L | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) | 0.005 µg/L | 0.011 | ND | 0.030 | 0.003 | 0.027 | 0.031 | ND | 0.040 | ND |
| perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) | 0.003 µg/L | 0.016 | ND | ND | 0.010 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.011 |
| 1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS) | 0.005 µg/L | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) | 0.003 µg/L | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA) | 0.003 µg/L | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEEESA) | 0.003 µg/L | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS) | 0.003 µg/L | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) | 0.003 µg/L | ND | ND | 0.001 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| 1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS) | 0.003 µg/L | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) | 0.003 µg/L | 0.028 | ND | ND | 0.018 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.013 |
| perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) | 0.003 µg/L | 0.005 | ND | 0.130 | ND | 0.031 | 0.006 | ND | 0.013 | 0.004 |
| perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA) | 0.004 µg/L | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBa) | 0.003 µg/L | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) | 0.004 µg/L | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| 1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS) | 0.005 µg/L | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) | 0.004 µg/L | 0.008 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.012 |
| perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) | 0.004 µg/L | 0.058 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.008 |
| perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) | 0.003 µg/L | 0.005 | ND | 0.062 | 0.001 | 0.042 | 0.074 | ND | 0.104 | 0.004 |
| perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS) | 0.004 µg/L | 0.005 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA) | 0.002 µg/L | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA) | 0.005 µg/L | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA) | 0.006 µg/L | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA) | 0.008 µg/L | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA) | 0.007 µg/L | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |

ND (Not Detected)

FOUNTAIN CITY OF 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

Covering Data For Calendar Year 2023

Public Water System ID: CO0121275

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 TAYLOR MURPHY at 719-322-2071 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 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.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact TAYLOR MURPHY at 719-322-2071. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available 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 our system name or ID, or by contacting TAYLOR MURPHY at 719-322-2071. 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

| <u>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</u> | <u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u> |
|---|---|
| GOLDFIELD CC - RECEIVED FROM WIDFIELD (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED FROM CO0121775 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) WELL NO 1 REDRILL NORTH AGA PARK (Groundwater-Well) RICE LANE CC - RECEIVED FROM WIDFIELD (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) MESA RIDGE CC - RECEIVED FROM WIDFIELD (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED FROM CO0121300 FVA (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) WELL NO 2 SOUTH AGA PARK (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 3 LIBRARY (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 4 DALE ST (Groundwater-Well) | Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, High Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, 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

FOUNTAIN CITY OF 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, 2023 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 Name | Time Period | Results | Number of Samples Below Level | Sample Size | TT Violation | MRDL |
| Chlorine | December, 2023 | <u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100% | 0 | 30 | No | 4.0 ppm |

| 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 | 10/06/2023 to 10/31/2023 | 0.28 | 60 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead | 04/13/2023 to 04/25/2023 | 3.2 | 60 | ppb | 15 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | 04/13/2023 to 04/25/2023 | 0.47 | 60 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead | 10/06/2023 to 10/31/2023 | 3 | 60 | ppb | 15 | 0 | 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) | 2023 | 19.08 | 0 to 51.5 | 16 | ppb | 60 | N/A | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2023 | 37.9 | 9.9 to 75.53 | 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 | 2023 | 3.835 | 2.11 to 4.83 | 4 | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium | 2023 | 0.22 | 0 to 0.88 | 4 | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Uranium | 2023 | 5.95 | 4.5 to 8.1 | 4 | ppb | 30 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

Inorganic Contaminants 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 |
|------------------|------|---------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----|------|---------------|---|
| Barium | 2023 | 0.04 | 0.04 to 0.05 | 4 | ppm | 2 | 2 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium | 2023 | 0.88 | 0 to 1.8 | 4 | ppb | 100 | 100 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 2023 | 1.5 | 1.5 to 1.5 | 4 | ppm | 4 | 4 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate | 2023 | 2.42 | 2.2 to 2.8 | 4 | ppm | 10 | 10 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium | 2023 | 6.5 | 5.1 to 9.4 | 4 | ppb | 50 | 50 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |

Secondary Contaminants**

**Secondary standards are non-enforceable 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 | 2023 | 101.5 | 96 to 110 | 4 | ppm | N/A |

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

Non-Health-Based Violations

These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there had been, we would have notified you immediately. We missed collecting a sample (water quality is unknown), we reported the sample result after the due date, or we did not complete a report/notice by the required date.

| Name | Description | Time Period |
|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| GROSS ALPHA | FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT | 01/01/2023 - 03/31/2023 |
| COMBINED URANIUM | FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT | 01/01/2023 - 03/31/2023 |
| COMBINED RADIUM | FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT | 01/01/2023 - 03/31/2023 |

Additional Violation Information

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

Describe the steps taken to resolve the violation(s), and the anticipated resolution date:

City of Fountain Violation. Analyzing lab suffered equipment failure which caused failure to upload results by deadline. Fountain Utilities has acquired a new Account Manager from the lab and established more stringent communication requirements. Results have been submitted and the violation resolved. For further information please contact Fountain Utilities at 719-322-2071 with any questions.

SECURITY WATER DISTRICT 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

Covering Data For Calendar Year 2023

Public Water System ID: CO0121775

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 RICHARD DAVIS at 719-392-3475 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](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:

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- 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

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact RICHARD DAVIS at 719-392-3475. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](https://www.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](https://www.wqcdcompliance.com/ccr). The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using our system name or ID, or by contacting RICHARD DAVIS at 719-392-3475. 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

| <u>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</u> | <u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u> |
|---|---|
| V4 WELL (Groundwater-Well) V5 WELL (Groundwater-Well) V7 WELL (Groundwater-Well) V8 WELL (Groundwater-Well) W12 WELL (Groundwater-Well) W8 WELL (Groundwater-Well) W9 WELL (Groundwater-Well) S12 WELL (Groundwater-Well) PURCHASED FROM CO0121300 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) CS WELL 13 (Groundwater-Well) PURCHASED FROM CO0121150 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) S13 WELL (Groundwater-Well) S14 WELL (Groundwater-Well) S15 WELL (Groundwater-Well) S16 WELL (Groundwater-Well) S17 WELL (Groundwater-Well) FV4 WELL (Groundwater-Well) S8 WELL (Groundwater-Well) REAM WELL NO 1 R-1 (Groundwater-Well) REAM WELL NO 2 R-2 (Groundwater-Well) S2 WELL (Groundwater-Well) S4 WELL (Groundwater-Well) S7 WELL (Groundwater-Well) S9 WELL (Groundwater-Well) S10 WELL (Groundwater-Well) S11 WELL (Groundwater-Well) | EPA Abandoned Contaminated Sites, EPA Hazardous Waste Generators, EPA Chemical Inventory/Storage Sites, EPA Toxic Release Inventory Sites, Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Solid Waste Sites, Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites, Other Facilities, Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, High Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, 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

SECURITY WATER DISTRICT 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, 2023 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 <u>OR</u> 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 Name | Time Period | Results | Number of Samples Below Level | Sample Size | TT Violation | MRDL |
| Chlorine | December, 2023 | <u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100% | 0 | 20 | No | 4.0 ppm |

| 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 | 06/28/2023 to 07/04/2023 | 1.1 | 30 | ppm | 1.3 | 2 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead | 02/09/2023 to 03/07/2023 | 4.2 | 60 | ppb | 15 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | 02/09/2023 to 03/07/2023 | 1.1 | 60 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead | 06/28/2023 to 07/04/2023 | 2 | 30 | ppb | 15 | 0 | 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) | 2023 | 6.16 | 0 to 44.5 | 16 | ppb | 60 | N/A | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2023 | 15.63 | 2.81 to 68.5 | 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 |
|------------------|------|---------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----|------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Combined Radium | 2023 | 2.57 | 0 to 8.58 | 4 | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Uranium | 2023 | 4.8 | 4.8 to 4.8 | 1 | ppb | 30 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

Inorganic Contaminants 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 |
|------------------|------|---------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----|------|---------------|---|
| Barium | 2023 | 0.12 | 0.12 to 0.12 | 1 | ppm | 2 | 2 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium | 2023 | 1.1 | 1.1 to 1.1 | 1 | ppb | 100 | 100 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 2023 | 0.72 | 0.72 to 0.72 | 1 | ppm | 4 | 4 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate | 2023 | 5.88 | 5.4 to 6.4 | 4 | ppm | 10 | 10 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium | 2023 | 2.9 | 2.9 to 2.9 | 1 | 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.

Secondary Contaminants**

**Secondary standards are non-enforceable 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 | 2023 | 42 | 42 to 42 | 1 | ppm | N/A |
| CALCIUM | 2023 | 85 | 85 to 85 | 1 | N/A | |
| MAGNESIUM | 2023 | 15 | 15 to 15 | 1 | 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 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, 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 UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

| Contaminant Name | Year | Average | Range Low – High | Sample Size | Unit of Measure |
|----------------------------|------|---------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1-BUTANOL | 2018 | 1.383 | 0-5.76 | 8 | µg/L=PPB |
| BROMOCHLORACETIC ACID | 2018 | 0.548 | 0-4.380 | 8 | µg/L=PPB |
| BROMODIHLORACETIC ACID | 2018 | 2.563 | 1.140-4.6 | 16 | µg/L=PPB |
| CHLORODIBIBROMOACRTIC ACID | 2018 | 2.985 | 0.981-4.050 | 16 | µg/L=PPB |
| DIBROMOACETIC ACID | 2018 | 0.584 | 0.321-0.706 | 16 | µg/L=PPB |
| DICHLOROACETIC ACID | 2018 | 7.515 | 0-0.922 | 16 | µg/L=PPB |
| TRICHLOROACETIC ACID | 2018 | 10.975 | 6.51-14.5 | 16 | µg/L=PPB |

***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

Non-Health-Based Violations

These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there had been, we would have notified you immediately. We missed collecting a sample (water quality is unknown), we reported the sample result after the due date, or we did not complete a report/notice by the required date.

| Name | Description | Time Period |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------|
| LEAD & COPPER RULE | FAILURE TO INFORM HOMEOWNER OF LEAD RESULTS | 09/29/2023 - 10/03/2023 |

Additional Violation Information

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

The Lead and Copper Rule states that the supplier (Security Water District) must provide a notice of the individual tap results from lead tap water monitoring to the people supplied by the Security Water District at the specific sampling site from which the sample was taken. The Security Water District has 30 days to distribute the results. This was accomplished by Security Water District within the 30 days but, there was a Typographical error in one of the letters sent out. Because the error was discovered and a correction letter sent after the 30-day limit, the Security Water District received a **Non-Health-Based Violation**. In the future the Security Water District expects to avoid such violations by having a third person proofread the information sent out.



Fountain Valley Authority (PWSID # CO0121300)

2024 Water Quality Report

Containing Data for 2023

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 (FVA) 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.

At the beginning of 2023, FVA Water Treatment Plant was offline for maintenance. The FVA water transmission system was fed treated water from the Colorado Springs Utilities system. Much of Colorado Springs Utilities raw water collection system originates from nearly 200 miles away, near Aspen, Leadville, and Breckenridge. Almost 75 percent of the 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 and stored locally in nearby reservoirs.

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

COLORADO SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION

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 <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

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.

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 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, 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.
- 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which 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 which limit 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 FVA's and Colorado Springs Utilities' water sources. Neither system adds additional fluoride to the treated water. Any fluoride in the treated water results from what occurs naturally in the source water.

LEAD INFORMATION

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Fountain Valley Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your local water provider. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available 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 and Colorado Springs Utilities routinely monitor 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, 2023, 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)
Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID CO0121150)

Inorganic Contaminants

Monitored at the Treatment Plants

| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Units | Range Detected | Average Detected | MCL Violation | Sample Dates | Possible Source(s) of Contamination |
|-----------------------|-----|------|-------|----------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| Barium | 2 | 2 | ppm | 0.01 – 0.04 | 0.03 | No | July 2023 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium | 100 | 100 | ppb | 0 – 3.5 | 1.5 | No | July 2023 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 4 | 4 | ppm | 0.15 – 1.33 | 0.48 | No | July 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | 10 | 10 | ppm | 0 – 0.39 | 0.12 | No | July 2023 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium | 50 | 50 | ppb | 0 – 3.4 | 1.0 | No | July 2023 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Sodium | N/A | N/A | ppm | 7.43 – 21.9 | 12.3 | No | July 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits |

Turbidity

Continuously monitored at the Treatment Plants

| Contaminant | TT Requirement | Level Detected | TT Violation | Sample Dates | Possible Source(s) of Contamination |
|-------------|--|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| Turbidity | Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement | Highest Single Measurement: 0.51 NTU, April | No | Monthly 2023 | 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: 98%, April | No | Monthly 2023 | Soil Runoff |

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finished Water
Monitored at the Treatment Plants

| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Units | Range Low - High | Average | MCL Violation | Sample Dates | Possible Source(s) of Contamination |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------|-------|---------------------|---------|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | TT minimum ratio = 1.00 | N/A | Ratio | 1 – 1.89 | 1.27 | No | Monthly - Running Annual Average | Naturally present in the environment |

Disinfectants
Monitored at the Treatment Plants

| 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 | 100% December | 0 | ppm | No | Monthly 2023 | Drinking water disinfectant used to control microbes |

Radionuclides
Monitored at the Treatment Plants

| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Units | Range Detected | Average Detected | 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 – 1.3 | 0.49 | 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.