

Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID # CO0121150) 2025 Water Quality Report Containing data from 2024

Fort Carson Army Base (PWSID # CO0221445) Peterson Air Force Base Tierra Vista Communities Cheyenne Mountain Air Force Station (PWSID # CO0221205) Security Water and Sanitation District (PWSID # CO0121775) Cherokee Water District (PWSID # CO0121125)

WATER SOURCE INFORMATION

Colorado Springs Utilities 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. The Water Quality Report for FVA is included at the end of this report.

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 <u>wqcdcompliance.com/ccr</u>. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using our system name or ID, 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

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your water provider. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <u>epa.gov/safewater/lead</u>.

Service Line Inventory

New state and federal laws require water systems to inventory all water service lines in their service area to classify the material. A service line is the underground pipe that carries water from the water main, likely in the street, into your home or building. If you would like to view a copy of the service line inventory or have questions about the material of your service line, please contact your water service provider.

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.

PFAS INFORMATION

PFAS are a man-made chemical present in food packaging, commercial house-hold products, drinking water sources and manufacturing facilities. Currently, PFAS are not yet regulated under the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR), Colorado Springs Utilities tested for 29 PFAS compounds in late 2024 and again

in early 2025. Utilities did not detect any PFAS compounds above the laboratory reporting limits. For more information about PFAS click <u>https://www.epa.gov/pfas</u>. More information about UCMR is included towards the end of the report.

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

COLORADO SPRINGS UTILITIES 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, 2024 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.

Detected Contaminants Tables

Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID CO0121150)

	Monitored at the Treatment Plant (entry point to the distribution system)													
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range Detected	Average Detected	MCL Violatio n	Sample Size	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination					
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.02 - 0.05	0.03	No	5	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits					
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0.15 - 1.08	0.45	No	5	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories					
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	0 – 0.3	0.12	No	5	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits					
Selenium	50	50	ppb	0-5.0	1.0	No	5	2024	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines					
Sodium*	N/A	N/A	ppm	8.1 - 21.6	12.05	No	5	2024	Erosion of natural deposits					

Inorganic Contaminants

*Secondary Contaminant - 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.

		Mor	nitored at	the Treatment	: Plant (entry p	oint to the distr	ibution system)	
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range	Average	MCL	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
						Violation		
Combined Radium	5	0	pCi/L	0-1.9	1.2	No	June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	30	0	ppb	0-4.0	0.8	No	June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	15	0	pCi/L	0-1.02	0.32	No	June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides

	Volatile Organic Contaminants Monitored at the Treatment Plant (entry point to the distribution system)										
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range Detected	Average Detected	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination			
Xylenes	10,000	10,000	ppb	0-1.2	0.29	No	January, April, July, October 2024	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories			

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

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

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range Detected	Average Detected	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
2,4-D	70	70	ppb	0 – 0.37	0.04	No	January, April, July, October 2024	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Pentachlorophenol	1	0	ppb	0-0.06	0.01	No	April, July, October 2024	Discharge from wood preserving factories

	Continuously monitored	at the Treatment Plant (er	try point to tl	he distribution system	m)
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 2024	Soil Runoff
	measurement	Measurement: 0.29			
		NTU, Oct			
Turbidity	In any month, at least 95% of samples	Lowest Monthly	No	Jan -Dec 2024	Soil Runoff
	must be less than 0.3NTU	percentage of samples			
		meeting TT			
		requirement: 100%			
		December			

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

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

Monitored at the Trea	tment Plant (entry point)	to the distribution system)
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Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range	Average	MCL	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
				Low - High		Violation		
Total Organic Carbon	TT minimum	N/A	N/A	1-2.02	1.15	No	2024 Monthly - Running	Naturally present in the environment
(тос)	ratio = 1.00						Annual Average	

Disinfection Byproducts

Monitored in the distribution system

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range detected of individual sites	Average detected of individual sites	Sample Size	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	ppb	8.4 - 47.5	21.18	48	No	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2024	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	ppb	18.4 - 77.8	34.51	48	No	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2024	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

		Disin	fectants in the I	Distributio	n System		
Contaminant	MRDL/TT	Lowest TT	Number of	Units	TT	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
		Percentage	samples		Violation		
			below 0.2				
Chlorine	MRDL = 4 ppm	99.13%	2	ppm	No	2024	Drinking water disinfectant used to
	TT= At least 95% of samples	March					control microbes
	per month must be at least						
	0.2ppm						

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	AL at the 90 th Percentile	MCLG	Units	Tap Sample Range	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Sample Sites Above AL	AL Exceedance	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Copper	1.3	1.3	ppm	0.0029 - 0.275	0.12	59	0	No	06/09/2024 _ 09/15/2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	15	0	ppb	0-35.4	5.7	59	2	No	06/09/2024 - 09/15/2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR)

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. A total of 30 contaminants were monitored. Only the contaminants that were detected during our UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

	Moni	tored at the Treatme	ent Plant (entry point t	to the distribution system)	
Contaminant	Average Level Detected	Range	Units	Sample Size	Sample Dates
Lithium	6.12	0-14.8	ppb	12	Oct 2024, Jan 2025

***More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: <u>drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-</u> <u>Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR</u>. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: <u>epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule</u> or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <u>epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water</u>.

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions

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 <u>Utilities Board (csu.org)</u> 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 <u>Water Quality Report (csu.org)</u>.



Fountain Valley Authority (PWSID # CO0121300) 2025 Water Quality Report Containing Data for 2024

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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION (SWAP)

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- 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.

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).

CONTAMINANT 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:

- 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 effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

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DEFINITIONS

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
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- 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.
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- 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.

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TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

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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.

Detected Contaminants Table Fountain Valley Authority (PWSID CO0121300)

				_	-			
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range	Average	MCL	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
				Detected	Detected	Violation		
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.05 - 0.05	0.05	No	April 2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal
								refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0.44 - 0.44	0.44	No	April 2024	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from
								fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	0.19 - 0.19	0.19	No	July 2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic
								tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	ppb	5.8 - 5.8	1.0	No	April 2024	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries;
								erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N/A	N/A	ppm	21.5 - 21.5	21.5	No	April 2024	Erosion of natural deposits
							-	

Inorganic Contaminants

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Monitored at the Treatment Plant Contaminant MCL MCLG Units Range Average MCL Sample Dates Possible Source(s) of Contamination Detected Violation Detected 2,4-D 70 70 0-0.23 0.12 No Apr, Oct 2024 Runoff from herbicide used on row crops ppm

Contaminant	TT Requirement	Level Detected	Level Detected TT		Possible Source(s) of Contamination
			Violation		
Turbidity	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	Highest Single Measurement: 0.15 NTU, October	No	Monthly 2024	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%, Dec	No	Monthly 2024	Soil Runoff

Turbidity Continuously monitored at the Treatment Plant

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

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range Low - High	Average	TT Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT minimum ratio = 1.00	N/A	Ratio	1 - 1.48	1.19	No	Monthly - Running Annual Average	Naturally present in the environment

Radionuclides Monitored at the Treatment Plant

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

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions

WANT MORE INFORMATION

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