



U.S. Department of the Army, Fort Carson

The Mountain Post



2020 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR CY 2019

Public Water System ID: CO0221445



Fort Carson
Mountaineer



[Click on logos to open links](#)

*Images used in this report are U.S. Army courtesy photos/graphics.

This required report is prepared in accordance with federal and state regulation of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Esta información acerca de su agua potable es importante. Si usted no puede leer esto en inglés, por favor pídale a alguien que le traduzca esta importante información llama a Cuidado Al Cliente al número 719-668-4800.

TABLE OF CONTENTS



Our Drinking Water, Health Advisory & S.W.A.P.....	<u>3-4</u>
General Information, Contaminants, Lead, Fluoride.....	<u>5</u>
Definitions, Terms & Abbreviations.....	<u>6</u>
Colorado Springs Utilities Water Quality Report.....	<u>7-10</u>
Fort Carson Water Quality Report.....	<u>11-12</u>
Kids' Corner.....	<u>13</u>
Water Conservation.....	<u>14</u>

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.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

Your water is blended from multiple sources, including surface water and purchased water. Your water source may vary throughout the year. Fort Carson vigilantly safeguards our water resources in order to provide safe drinking water to our community. This report is a snapshot of the 2019 water quality monitoring program conducted by both Colorado Springs Utilities and Fort Carson which includes information on our drinking water from its origin to your tap.

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

LOCAL GROUNDWATER SOURCES

We used to pump water from wells drilled into two different aquifers. We have two wells on the Denver aquifer (500-700 feet deep) and two wells on the Arapahoe aquifer (900-1,000 feet deep). These wells were deactivated in July 2015.

PURCHASED WATER SOURCES

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

All water sources are treated at one of Colorado Springs Utilities' treatment plants (or in the case of FVA water at FVA's treatment plant) prior to entering our drinking water distribution system; an intricate system of tanks, pumps and pipes that ultimately deliver water to your home or business. If you would like more source water information go to <https://www.csu.org/pages/watershed-r.aspx>.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) has provided us with a SWAP 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 the “Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports.” Search the table using 121150, Colorado Springs Utilities or by contacting the Fort Carson Directorate of Public Works (DPW) Environmental Water Quality Program Coordinator at 719-526-1730. The SWAP report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that **could** occur prior to entering the treatment plant. It **does not** mean that the contamination **has or will** occur. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed in the adjacent block. The results of the source water assessment are not a reflection of our treated water quality or the water you receive, but rather a rating of the susceptibility of source water contamination under the guidelines of the Colorado SWAP program.

OUR DRINKING WATER

Source: Purchased from Colorado Springs Utilities
Utilities PWS ID: CO0121150

Source Type: Consecutive Connection

Water Type: Surface Water, Ground Water and Purchased

Potential Source(s) of Contamination as per the SWAP:

- 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
- 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 and fallow)
- Forest
- Septic Systems
- Oil/Gas Wells
- Run Off From Road Miles
- Other Facilities

IMMUNOCOMPROMISED PERSONS ADVISORY

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* (a microbial pathogen found in surface waters through out the U.S.) and microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water>.

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

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 land's surface 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 or wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants: salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil/gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides & herbicides: may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and septic systems.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

DRINKING WATER FLUORIDE

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

<https://www.csu.org/pages/water-quality-r.aspx>.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Lead and copper are rarely found in source waters; however, both of these metals can enter drinking water by leaching from household plumbing and fixtures. Water that sits in your pipes for long periods of time may dissolve tiny amounts of lead and/or copper (parts per billion levels) into household water. The EPA has developed a rule to minimize the levels of these metals in drinking water.

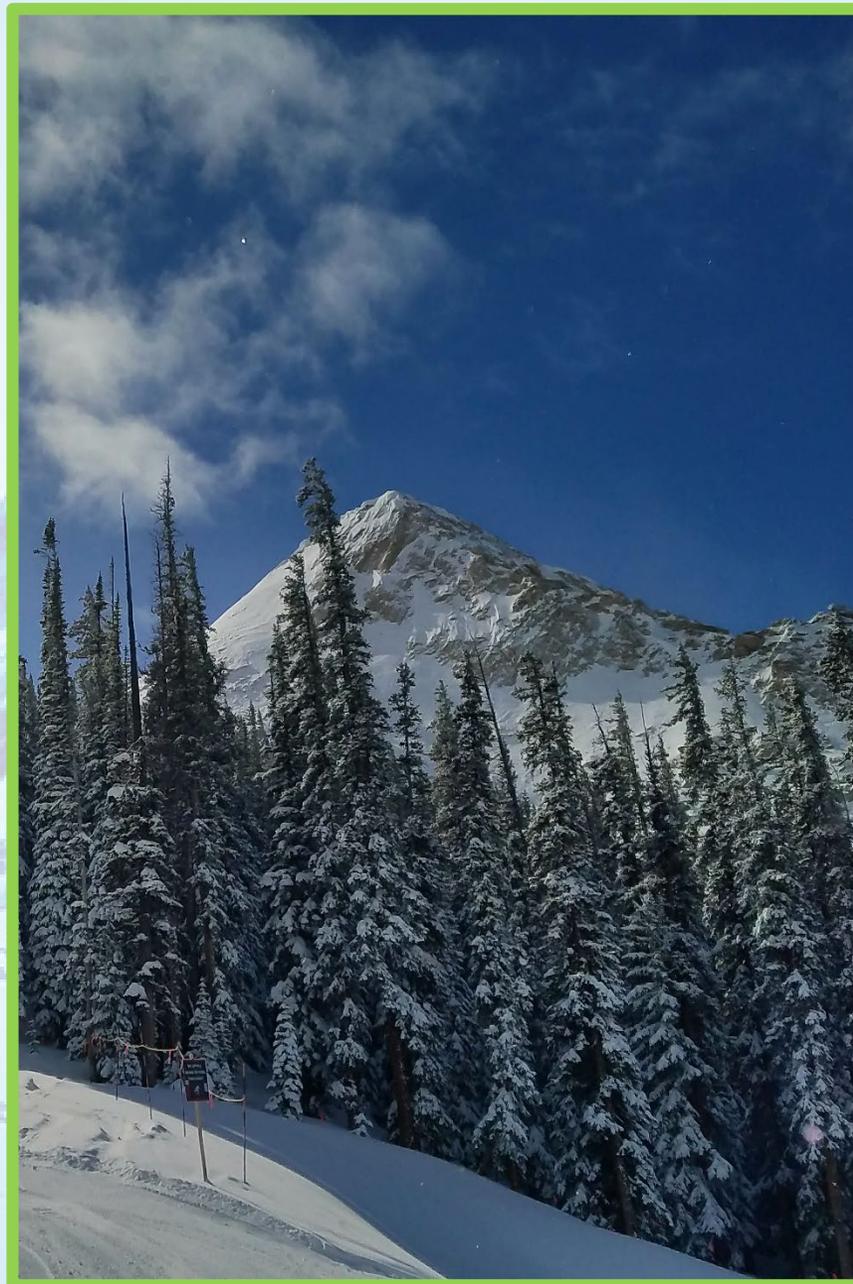
The Lead and Copper Rule was developed to protect public health by establishing an action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) for lead and 1300 ppb for copper at the tap.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. If your water has been sitting in your household plumbing for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS & SYMBOLS

- **Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.
- **Average (x-bar)** – Typical value.
- **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)
- **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.
- **Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation)** – Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222 and uranium.
- **Health-Based** – A violation of either a MCL or TT.
- **Non-Health Based** – A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- **Level 1 Assessment** – A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **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.
- **Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)** – the average of sample results for samples collected at a particular monitoring location during the most recent four calendar quarters.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **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.



TERMS CONTINUED...

- **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 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.
- **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.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Does not apply or not available.
- **Non-detect (ND)** – Analytical result is below the reportable level for the analysis.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Range (R)** – Lowest value to the highest value.
- **Sample Size (n)** – Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Variance and Exemptions (V/E)** – Department permission not to meet a MCL or TT under certain conditions.
- **Violation** – Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID # CO0121150) – Monitoring Data

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR)

The EPA implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that may be present in drinking water, but do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The EPA updates the UCMR every five years, currently we are using the fourth update referred to as UCMR 4. The 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 to the EPA in accordance with UCMR 4. Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) (<http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod>). Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR4 sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below. Fort Carson will begin UCMR4 sampling October 2019 and continue through 2020.

***More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR4 monitoring can be found at: <http://www.drinktap.org/water-info/whats-in-my-water/unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.aspx>. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: <http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule> or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contact.cfm>.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR) (monitored at the entry point to the distribution system)

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

1. The fourth round of the UCMR required monitoring for 30 contaminants. Colorado Springs Utilities was required to conduct monitoring for these contaminants for four quarters, starting in January 2018. The results for any contaminants detected, to date, are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR) (monitored in the distribution system)

Contaminant	Average Level Detected (Range)	Units	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids 5	33.9 (10.2-55.0)	ppb	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2018	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Brominated Haloacetic Acids 6	3.18 (0.79- 9.10)	ppb		
Haloacetic Acids 9	36.4 (14.5-57.0)	ppb		

Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID # CO0121150) – Monitoring Data

Inorganic Contaminants (Monitored at the Treatment Plant which is the entry point to the distribution system)

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Average	Range Low-High	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.03	0.01-0.06	No	May 2019	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries and erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	Ppb	0.48	0-1.6	No	May 2019	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0.41	0.14-1.21	No	May 2019	Erosion of natural deposits and discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	N/A	N/A	ppb	0.0003	0-0.0018	No	May 2019	Erosion of natural deposits and discharge from industries, refineries and steel mills
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	0.118	0-0.37	No	May 2019	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage and erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	ppb	0.0014	0-0.0068	No	May 2019	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits and discharge from mines
Sodium	N/A	N/A	ppm	12.59	5.39-24.6	No	May 2019	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Average	Range Low-High	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	0	ppb	0.004	0-0.048	No	May, Oct 2019	Discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes	10,000	10,000	ppb	1.24	0-4.6	No	Jan, Jun, Jul, Oct 2019	Discharge from petroleum factories and discharge from chemical factories

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

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Average	Range Low-High	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Combined Radium	5	0	pCi/L	0.3	0.3-0.3	No	Jan 2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	30	0	ppb	3.6	3.6-3.6	No	Jan 2017	Erosion of natural deposits

Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID # CO0121150) – Monitoring Data

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

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: 0.7 NTU, July	No	Jan-Dec 2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity ¹	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 99%, July	No	Jan-Dec 2019	Erosion of natural deposits

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and has no known health effects. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Compliance with the TT of 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU is calculated using combined filter effluent turbidity results taken at various times throughout the day.

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

Disinfectant	MRDL / TT	Units	Level Detected	MRDL/TT Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Chlorine	TT = No more than 4 hours with a sample below 0.2 ppm	ppm	0 samples above or below the level	No	Jan-Dec 2019	Water additive used to control microbes

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

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Average	Range Low-High	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT minimum ration = 1.00	N/A	N/A	1.25	1-1.81	No	Monthly-Running Annual Average	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Byproducts (Monitored in the Distribution System)

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Average	Range Low-High	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids 5 (HAA5)	60	N/A	ppb	36.0	9.1-59.0	No	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2019	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	ppb	43.4	19.4-87.6	No	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2019	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection

Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID # CO0121150) – Monitoring Data

Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule Monitoring (Monitored raw source water before it enters the Treatments Plants)

Contaminant	Units	Range	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Cryptosporidium	Oocysts/L	0	0	Jan-Apr 2018	Naturally occur in the environment
E. Coli	MPN	0-2	N/A	Jan-Apr 2018	Naturally occur in the environment

Disinfectants (Monitored in the Distribution System)

Disinfectant	MRDL / TT	Lowest TT %	Number of Samples < 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 ≥0.2 ppm	99.16% Nov 2019	2	ppm	No	2019	Drinking water disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Cooper (Sampled in the Distribution System)

Contaminant	AL at the 90 th Percentile	MCLG	Units	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Sites >AL	AL Exceedance	Sample Dates	Typical Sources
Copper	1.3	1.3	ppm	0.19	60	0	No	July-Sept 2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits and leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	15	0	ppb	5.0	60	0	No	July-Sept 2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants with Secondary MCL requirements¹ (Monitored at the Treatment Plant)

Contaminant	SMCL	Units	Average Level Detected (Range)	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Aluminum	0.050-0.2	ppm	0.037 (0-0.068)	Jan-Dec 2018	Erosion of natural deposits and water treatment chemical
Chloride	250	ppm	5.8 (1.4-10.8)	Jan-Dec 2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	0.5	ppm	0.0004 (0-0.0109)	Jan-Dec 2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	0.3	ppm	0.003 (0-0.062)	Jan-Dec 2018	Erosion of natural deposits and leaching from plumbing materials
Sulfate	250	ppm	40 (12.3-125)	Jan-Dec 2018	Naturally present in the environment
Zinc	5000	ppb	0.2 (0-2.3)	Jan-Dec 2018	Leaching from plumbing materials

1. Secondary MCL (SMCL) is not enforceable but intended as guidelines. These contaminants in drinking water may affect the aesthetic qualities.

Detected Contaminants

Fort Carson routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show all detections found in the period of Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 2019 unless otherwise noted. The state of Colorado requires Fort Carson 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 five years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Disinfectants (Monitored in the Distribution System)

Disinfectant	MRDL/TT	Units	Level Detected	MRDL/TT Violation	Sample Dates	Sample Size	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDL = 4 ppm TT = 95% of samples per month must \geq 0.2 ppm	ppm	0 samples above or below the level	No	Jan.-Dec. 2019	50	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts (Monitored in the Distribution System)

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Average	Range Low - High	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids 5 (HAA5)	60	N/A	ppb	31.76	9.1-53.3	No	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2019	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	ppb	66.42	46.7-114.0	No	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2019	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection

Fort Carson (PWSID # CO0221445) – Monitoring Data

Lead and Cooper (Sampled in the Distribution System)									
Contaminant	AL at the 90 th Percentile	MCLG	Units	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Sites >AL	AL Exceedance	Sample Dates	Typical Sources
Copper	1.3	1.3	ppm	0.49	30	0	No	Aug 2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits and leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	15	0	ppb	7.7	30	0	No	Aug 2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR) (Sampled in the Distribution System)				
Contaminant	Average Level Detected (Range)	Units	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids 5	30 (23-39)	ppb	Nov 2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Brominated Haloacetic Acids 6	5.5 (3.4-7.9)	ppb		
Haloacetic Acids 9	35.5 (28-46)	ppb		

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, Backflow / Cross Connection, and Formal Enforcement Actions					
Contaminant	Category	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
NONE					

*** **More Information:** Have question regarding this report? Please call the DPW Environmental Division Water Quality Program at (719) 526-1730. Questions regarding our source water from Colorado Springs Utilities can be found at <http://www.csu.org> or by calling (719) 668-4560.

KIDS CORNER

Water Games

Find the words below to describe the Water Cycle



WORD LIST

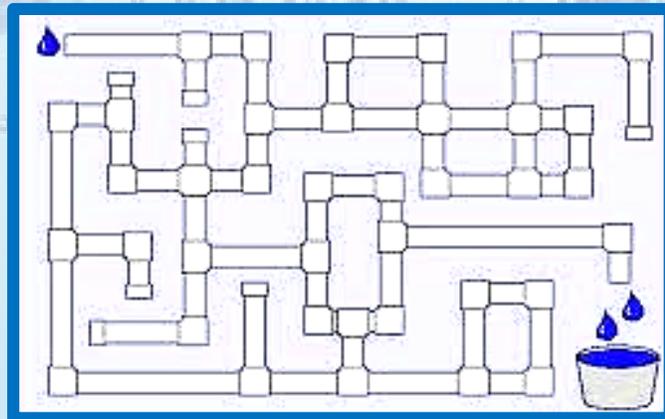
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| CLOUDS | OCEANS |
| PRECIPITATION | SUN |
| SNOWMELT | ATMOSPHERE |
| RUNOFF | FOG |
| RIVERS | EVAPORATION |
| LAKES | CONDENSATION |
| GROUNDWATER | STEAM |

The Water Cycle



*Figure courtesy of USGS. Information obtained from www.usgs.gov

Start



Help the water droplet make it through the pipes!



WATER KNOWLEDGE

Did You Know...

Bottled vs Tap Water

Fort Carson & Colorado Springs Utilities working together

The DPW Environmental Division works diligently to ensure clean drinking water for the citizens of Fort Carson, but we do not do it alone. While we do process wastewater on Fort Carson at our wastewater treatment facility, we purchase our drinking water from Colorado Springs Utilities. Combining the efforts of DPW with Colorado Springs Utilities allows us to readily focus on and achieve our public health goals regarding our drinking water.



How does the quality differ?

If you have ever found yourself wondering whether the price you pay for a bottle of water is directly reflected in the quality of its contents, you are not alone. Many consumers struggle with the choice between bottled or tap water. Much of this confusion is due to the marketing strategies implemented by companies selling bottled water, which assert that their product is superior to tap water. It is important to note that not all bottled water is created equal and, according to a Natural Resources Defense Council study, it cannot be assured that bottled water is safer than tap water. Approximately one quarter of bottled water is just tap water that has been bottled, as it is not required to be further treated. One of the main differences between bottled and tap water is that tap water is regulated by the U.S. EPA, while bottled water is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Consequently, tap water is held to very high standards and methods of

disinfection, most of which are more stringent than those required for bottled water. Remember that your tap water provider will issue this annual drinking water quality report each year to provide customers with detailed information pertaining to their tap water quality. For more information about the NRDC study, go to <https://www.nrdc.org/stories/truth-about-tap>.



PER AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

PFAS are a group of man-made chemicals present in food packaging, commercial household products, drinking water sources and manufacturing facilities. Currently, PFAS are not regulated under the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. However, the EPA did issue a health advisory for specific perfluorinated compounds (PFOA and PFOS) of 70 parts per trillion (ppt).

Colorado Springs Utilities has not detected these compounds at our water treatment facilities above the method reporting limit of 10 ppt, including our most recent voluntary sampling conducted in the 1st quarter 2019. For more information about PFAS click <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>.