



U.S. Department of the Army, Fort Carson

The Mountain Post

2024 Drinking Water Quality Report For CY 2023

Public Water System ID: CO0221445 and CO0121150

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 o llama a Cuidado al Cliente al numero 719-668-4800.



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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.

Water Sources

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 includes information on drinking water from its origin to your tap in a summary of the 2023 water quality monitoring program conducted by both Colorado Springs Utilities and Fort Carson.

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, click [here](#).

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.

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.

Source Water Assessment and Protection

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) has provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit <https://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr>. The report is located under “Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports.” Search the table using our system name or ID, or by contacting JB Farmer at (719) 526-1730. 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 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:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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

IMMUNOCOMPROMISED PERSONS ADVISORY

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water>.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the EPA and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control 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).

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; oil and gas production; mining; or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, CDPHE 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.

INFORMATION ABOUT PFAS

PFAS are a man-made chemical present in food packaging, commercial house-hold products, drinking water sources and manufacturing facilities. Currently, PFAS are not regulated under the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Colorado Springs Utilities voluntarily tested for 29 PFAS compounds in 2023. Utilities had a small detection of PFBA at 2.2 and 3.0 parts per trillion at two water treatment plants. These two water treatment plants do not provide water to Fort Carson. There are no health advisories or regulations associated with PFBA. For more information about PFAS click <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>.

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 our source waters.

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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Non-Health-Based** – A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Does not apply or not available.
- **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.
- **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 treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **Violation (No Abbreviation)** – Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

Detected Contaminants Tables

Colorado Springs Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table on the following pages shows the combined results of our monitoring for six water treatment plants for the period of Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 2023, unless otherwise noted. CDPHE 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 a year old. Only detected contaminants sampled within the last five years appear in this report. If no table appears in this section, then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

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

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range	Average	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.01-0.05	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; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	0 – 0.4	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	7.4-21.9	12.3	No	July 2023	Erosion of natural deposits

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	1.1	0 – 1.9	No	June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	30	0	ppb	0.7	0 – 4.0	No	June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	15	0	pCi/L	0.49	0 – 1.02	No	June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits

Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID # CO0121150) – Monitoring Data

Turbidity¹ (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: 0.51 NTU, April 2023	No	Jan – Dec 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 2023	No	Jan – Dec 2023	Soil runoff

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)

Contaminant	MRDL/ TT Requirement	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 2023	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	1.27	1 – 1.89	No	Monthly-Running Annual Average	Naturally present in the environment

Organic Contaminants (Monitored at the Treatment Plant)

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range Detected	Average Detected	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Xylenes	10,000	10,000	ppb	0 – 1.5	0.2	No	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2023	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID # CO0121150) – Monitoring Data

Disinfection Byproducts (Monitored in the Distribution System)

Contaminant	MC L	MCLG	Units	Range	Average	Highest Compliance Value	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	ppb	10.9-46.2	22.8	37.0	No	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	ppb	19.3-62.8	30.7	47.1	No	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectants (Monitored in the Distribution System)

Contaminant	MRDL/TT	Lowest TT Percentage	Number of samples below 0.2	Units	TT Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDL = 4 ppm TT= At least 95% of samples per month must be at least 0.2ppm	98.7% November	3	ppm	No	2023	Drinking water disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper (Monitored in the Distribution System)

Contaminant	AL at the 90 th Percentile	MCLG	Units	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Sample Sites Above AL	AL Exceedance	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Copper	1.3	1.3	ppm	0.18	73	0	No	Jun – Jul 2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	15	0	ppb	6.8	73	2	No	Jun – Jul 2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits



Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID # CO0121150) – Monitoring Data

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act required that EPA establish criteria for a program to monitor unregulated contaminants and to identify no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored every five years. Unregulated contaminants are those contaminants that do not have a drinking water standard (maximum contaminate level) established by EPA. The purpose of the UCMR is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. The fourth round of the UCMR required monitoring for 30 contaminants. Colorado Springs Utilities was required to monitoring for these contaminants starting in January 2018. The results for any contaminants detected thus far are listed below. For further information on UCMR please visit <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule> or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contact.cfm>.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR-4)¹ (monitored at the entry point to the distribution system)

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

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-4) (monitored in the distribution system)

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

Fort Carson (PWSID # CO0221445) – Monitoring Data

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, 2023, 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. 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 Name	MRDL/TT	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	Time Period	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDL = 4.0 ppm TT= At least 95% of samples per month must be at least 0.2 ppm	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	60	No	Dec 2023	Drinking water disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts (Monitored in the Distribution System)

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Average	Range Low - High	MCL Violation	Sample Size	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids 5 (HAA5)	60	N/A	ppb	19.64	4.4-31.1	No	16	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	ppb	49.59	28.5-68.6	No	20	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2023	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Sampled in the Distribution System)

Contaminant	AL at the 90 th Percentile	MCLG	Units	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Sites >AL	90 th % AL Exceedance	Sample Dates	Typical Sources
Copper	1.3	1.3	ppm	0.58	30	0	No	Aug 2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	15	0	ppb	6.4	30	1	No	Aug 2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Fort Carson (PWSID # CO0221445) – Monitoring Data

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 UCMR. Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD). Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD at <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod>. Contaminants that were detected during the UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below. UCMR sampling is currently being performed for the 2024 calendar year, these results will be provided in the 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report for CY 2024.

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

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 (HAA5)	27.0	5.2 – 56.0	ppb	Nov 2019, Feb, Apr, Jul 2020	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Brominated Haloacetic Acids 6 (HAABr6)	5.0	1.4 – 9.0	ppb		
Haloacetic Acids 9 (HAA9)	31.9	6.6 – 60.0	ppb		

Non-Health-Based Violation

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. Equipment failure at an outside laboratory resulted in one sample sent in Aug 23 to not be analyzed and reported within the correlating timeframe. This resulted in an issuance of non-compliance as seen below.

Once notified Fort Carson immediately resampled and submitted results to CDPHE in Sept 23.

Contaminant	Category	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Disinfection Byproducts	07/01/2023-09/30/2023	Chronic exposure above the MCL may contribute to an increased risk of cancer.	Failure to monitor and/or report.	NA

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, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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) 448-4800.