U.S. Department of the Army, Fort Carson

The Mountain Post

2025 Drinking Water Quality Report For CY 2024

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.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Our Drinking Water, Health Advisory & S.W.A.P……. 3-4

General Information, Contaminants, Lead, Fluoride…... 5

Definitions, Terms & Abbreviations…….... 6

Colorado Springs Utilities Water Quality Report……..7-10

Fort Carson Water Quality Report…….…… 11-13

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 and may vary throughout the year, including surface water and purchased water. 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 2024 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, visit https://www.csu.org/water-service/water-system.

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

Colorado Springs Utilities used to pump water from wells drilled into two different aquifers. Colorado Springs Utilities has 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 the Rampart and Catamount Reservoirs around Pikes Peak.

Source Water Assessment and Protection

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) 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 DPW Water Quality at (520) 944-0393. 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 to the right. 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 of water that we deliver to you every day.

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

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) substances 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. 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 https://www.epa.gov/pfas. More information about UCMR is included towards the end of the report.

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.
- **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.

Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID # CO0121150) – Monitoring Data

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, 2024, 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 entry point to the distribution system)

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range	Average	MCL Violation	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

*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.

Radionuclides (Monitored at the Treatment Plant entry point to the 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	1.2	0 – 1.9	No	Jun 2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	30	0	ppb	0.8	0 – 4.0	No	Jun 2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	15	0	pCi/L	0.32	0 – 1.02	No	Jun 2020	Erosion of natural deposits

Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID # CO0121150) – Monitoring Data

Turbidity[1] (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: 0.29 NTU, October 2024	No	Jan – Dec 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%, December 2024	No	Jan – Dec 2024	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 ≤0.3NTU is calculated using combined filter effluent turbidity results taken at various times throughout the day.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants (Monitored at the Treatment Plant entry point to 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	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2024	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Pentachlorophenol	1	0	ppb	0 – 0.06	0.01	No	Apr, Jul, Oct 2024	Discharge from wood preserving factories

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 – 1.2	0.29	No	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2024	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

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

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	N/A	1 – 2.02	1.15	No	2024 Monthly-Running Annual Average	Naturally present in the environment

Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID # CO0121150) – Monitoring Data

Disinfection Byproducts (Monitored in the Distribution System)									
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Units**	**Range**	**Average**	**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

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	MDRL = 4 ppm TT = At least 95% of samples/ month must be at least 0.2ppm	99.13% March	2	ppm	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper (Monitored in the Distribution System)										
Contaminant	**AL at the 90th Percentile**	**MCLG**	**Units**	**Tap Sample Range**	**90th 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	09 Jun – 15 Sept 2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	15	0	ppb	0-35.4	5.7	59	2	No	09 Jun – 15 Sept 2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID # CO0121150) – 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) (**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.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR-5)[1]					
Contaminant	**Average Level Detected**	**Range**	**Units**	**Sample Size**	**Sample Dates**
Lithium	6.12	0 – 14.8	ppb	12	Oct 2024, Jan 2025

Detected Contaminants

In addition to the Colorado Springs water quality monitoring, 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 calendar year 2024, 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	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	58	No	Dec 2024	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	Year	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids 5 (HAA5)	60	N/A	ppb	22.35	5.3-33.9	No	16	2024	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	ppb	47.4	33-86	No	18	2024	

Lead and Copper (Sampled in the Distribution System)

Contaminant	Sample Size	Sample Range	Action Level	90th Percentile	90th % AL Exceedance	Units	Sites >AL	Sample Dates	Typical Sources
Copper	30	0.0035 to 0.44	1.3	0.175	No	ppm	0	28 Aug - 05 Sept 2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	30	0 to 10.4	0.015	5.49	No	ppm	0	28 Aug - 05 Sept 2024	

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 preformed monitoring and reported the analytical results to the EPA in accordance with its UCMR. After the EPA reviews the results; they are made publicly 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. The results of the detected UCMR contaminants on Fort Carson are provided below.
*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**
Lithium	5.99	0-14.50	ppb	Quarterly, 2024
PFAS (29 total compounds)	Not Detected	Not Detected	ppb	

Have question regarding this report? Please call the DPW Environmental Division Water Quality Program at (520) 944-0393. Questions regarding our source water from Colorado Springs Utilities can be found at http://www.csu.org or by calling (719) 668-4800.

Fort Carson (PWSID # CO0221445) – Monitoring Violations

Non-Health Based Violations

These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there was a water quality concern, then Fort Carson would have notified you immediately. Violations listed below are due to administrative oversights and not because the water quality on Fort Carson was compromised. 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.

Name	Description	Time Period	Explanation
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Failure to monitor and/or report	01 Jul – 30 Sept 2024	Samples were performed on time. A CDPHE Laboratory error led to the invalidation of samples without notification to Fort Carson.
Disinfection Byproducts	Failure to monitor and/or report	01 Oct – 31 Dec 2024	All samples and analyses were performed on time and shown to be compliant. An administrative oversight led to late reporting, which resulted in the violation.
Violation Resolution: For *HAA5* – Fort Carson resampled in order to demonstrate that the drinking water continues to be safe. For *Disinfection Byproducts* – Sample results were submitted immediately.			

Fort Carson – Lead Line Survey (Colorado Regulation 11)

As a supplier to a public water system, Fort Carson is required to develop a lead service line inventory to identify the materials of all service lines connected to the distribution system. This inventory identifies possible sources of lead contamination in the drinking water system. Following proper protocol, all service lines on Fort Carson were identified as containing no lead or galvanized service lines requiring replacement. Colorado implemented a lead ban effective January 31, 1988. Guidance from the CDPHE recommended the ban as a reference date, therefore, any service line installed after the ban is considered non-lead. For service lines on Fort Carson that were installed prior to the ban, more research was performed to determine if the line was non-lead or lead. Research determining lead status included client interface, site visits, staff interviews, and records search of available infrastructure databases, utilities (maps, designs, specifications), water distribution system, historical reports, base master plans, and the CDPHE. There were 19,970 service lines evaluated to determine a “no-lead” status of all water lines on Fort Carson. A complete report was submitted to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. The complete Lead Line Survey can be attained by contacting the Fort Carson Drinking Water Program at (520) 944-0393.

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