U.S. Department of the Army, Fort Carson

The Mountain Post

2017 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT for CY 2016

Public Water System ID: CO0221445

Click on logos to open links

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 ingles, por favor pidale a alguien que le traduzca esta importante información llama a Cuidado Al Cliente al numero 719-668-4800.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

General Information, Contaminants, Lead, Fluoride ……..4

Definitions, Terms & Abbreviations……..……...5

Colorado Springs Utilities Water Quality Report……6 - 8

Fort Carson Water Quality Report……..…9 - 10

Kids' Corner…….....11

Water Conservation……..……...12

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?

With no major water source nearby, much of Colorado Springs and Fort Carson's raw water originates from nearly 200 miles away, near Aspen and Breckenridge. Almost 75% 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, Fryinpan-Arkansas, Twin Lakes, and Blue River systems (CSU CCR, 2016). Fort Carson vigilantly safeguards our water resources in order to provide safe drinking water to our community. This report is a snapshot of the 2016 water quality monitoring program conducted by both Fort Carson and Colorado Springs Utilities which includes information on our drinking water from its origin to your tap.

OUR DRINKING WATER

Source: Purchased from Colorado Springs Utilities PWS ID: CO0121150
Source Type: Consecutive Connection
Water Type: Surface Water
Potential Source(s) of Contamination:

- Superfund Sites
- Abandoned Contaminated Sites
- Hazardous Waste Generators
- Chemical Inventory/Storage Sites
- 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, & fallow)
- Forest
- Septic Systems
- Oil/Gas Wells
- 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 and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control 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).
NOTE: No cryptosporidia were detected in the treated water distributed from our water supplier's treatment plants. However monitoring did indicate the presence of these organisms in our source water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION (SWAP)

Colorado Springs Utilities 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 http://wqcdcompliance.com/ccr. The report is located under "Source Water Assessment Reports", and then "Assessment Report by County". Select EL PASO County or by contacting Fort Carson DPW – Environmental Water Quality Program Coordinator at 719-526-1730. The Source Water Assessment 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. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed on the next page.

Table of Context

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 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and 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 storm water 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations.

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.

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 2 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.

Table of Context

TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS & SYMBOLS

- **Action Level (AL)** − The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.
- **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 and Running Annual Average (RAA)
- **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.
- **Health-Based** − A violation of either a MCL or TT.
- **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.
- **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.

Photo by: S. Galentine

TERMS CONTINUED...

- **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.
- **Non-Health Based** − A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- **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.
- **Violation** − Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID # CO0121150) – Monitoring Data

Detected Contaminants Table (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	April 2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0.54	0.16 - 1.23	No	April 2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium	100	100	ppb	0.29	ND - 1	No	April 2016	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Di – (2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	6	0	ppb	0.41	ND – 3.65	No	May, July, Oct 2016	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	50	ppb	0.01	ND – 0.07	No	May, July, Oct 2016	Discharge from chemical factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	0.22	ND – 0.52	No	April 2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Picloram	500	500	ppb	0.01	ND – 0.1	No	May, July, Oct 2016	Herbicide runoff
Radium, Combined 226, 228	5	0	pCi/L	0.13	ND – 0.2	No	May, July, Oct 2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	ppb	1.63	ND – 4.5	No	April 2016	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N/A	N/A	ppm	17.82	6.69 – 39.5	No	April 2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)[1]	TT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Running Annual Average	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity[2]	TT ≤ 0.3 in 95% of monthly samples	N/A	NTU	N/A	Highest turbidity 0.56 (Aug 2016) 99% of samples ≤ 0.3	No	Jan - Dec 2016	Soil Runoff
Uranium	30	0	ppb	1.03	ND – 1.7	No	May, July, Oct 2016	Erosion of natural deposits

1. The Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule provides several alternative compliance criteria besides the TOC removal ratios. We did not report TOC removal ratios because we demonstrated compliance with alternative criteria. The alternative compliance criteria that we use is 40 CFR141.135(a)(2)(ii); our treated water TOC levels are <2.0ppm calculated quarterly as a running annual average.

2. 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 6 times per day at 1:00, 5:00 and 9:00 a.m. and p.m.

Table of Context

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	Oocyts/L	0 – 3	N/A	Jan – Dec 2016	Naturally occur in the environment
E. Coli	MPN	0 – 15	N/A	Jan – Dec 2016	Naturally occur in the environment
Turbidity	NTU	0.25 – 9.6	N/A	Jan – Dec 2016	Soil Runoff

Contaminants with Secondary MCL requirements[1] (Monitored at treatment plant which is the entry point to the distribution system)					
Contaminant	**SMCL**	**Units**	**Average Level Detected (Range)**	**Sample Dates**	**Possible Source(s) of Contamination**
Aluminum	50 – 200	ppb	53.85 (ND – 470)	Jan – Dec 2016	Erosion of natural deposits, water treatment chemical
Sulfate	250	ppm	0.25 (ND – 1.0)	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2016	Naturally present in the environment
Zinc	5000	ppb	2.1 (0.57 – 5.0)	Apr 2016	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.

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. The EPA updates the UCMR every five years, currently we are using the third update referred to as UCMR 3. 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 of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3). 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 UCMR3 sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

***More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR3 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 https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Table of Context

Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID # CO0121150) – Monitoring Data

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR)				
Contaminant	**Average Level Detected (Range)**	**Units**	**Sample Dates**	**Possible Source(s) of Contamination**
Chlorate	3.7 (ND – 63)	ppb	Jul, Oct 2013 & Jan, Apr, May 2014	Powerful oxidizer once used in pyrotechnics. Can be chemically bound to make metal salts.
Chromium - 6	0.001 (ND – 0.041)	ppb		Used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preserving.
Molybdenum	0.42 (ND – 1.4)	ppb		Used to make steel alloys, and in high-pressure and high-temperature applications, as pigments and catalysts.
Strontium	79.4 (46 – 110)	ppb		Used in making ceramics and glass products, pyrotechnics, paint pigments, fluorescent lights, and medicines.
Vanadium	0.02 (ND – 0.31)	ppb		Used to make metal alloys. Used in making rubber, plastics, ceramics, and other chemicals.

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, Backflow / Cross Connection, and Formal Enforcement Actions

Colorado Springs Utilities was not issued any violations in 2016, however, one of their wholesale suppliers were. That information is provided in the table below.

Contaminant	Category	Time Period	Health Effects	Compliance Value	TT Level or MCL
Turbidity[1]	Monitoring, Source (LT2), Major Non-health-based	4 May 2016	N/A (Monitored raw source water before it enters the Treatments Plants)	N/A	N/A
E. Coli[1]	Monitoring, Source (LT2), Major Non-health-based	4 May 2016	N/A (Monitored raw source water before it enters the Treatments Plants)	N/A	N/A
Cryptosporidium[1]	Monitoring, Source (LT2), Major Non-health-based	4 May 2016	N/A (Monitored raw source water before it enters the Treatments Plants)	N/A	N/A
Carbon, Total[2]	Inadequate DBP Precursor Removal – health-based	1 Jan – 31 Mar 2016	Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the Maximum Containment Level (MCL) may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.	2.05 mg/L treated water	2.0 mg/L treated water

1 Turbidity, E. coli and Cryptosporidium as part of the LT2 requirement were not collected on the specified date in the month of May, therefore, our supplier was issued a Failure to Monitor Violation. Turbidity, E. coli, and Cryptosporidium were sampled later in the month on May 10th.

2. TOC increases were due from increased precipitation runoff in early 2016. The Fountain Valley Authority Treatment Plant will be installing a ferric chloride system in July 2017 in order to aid in reducing levels of TOC.

Table of Context

Fort Carson Army Base (PWSID # CO0221445) – Monitoring Data

Detected Contaminants

FORT CARSON ARMY BASE 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 1 January – 31 December 2016, 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.

Monitored in the Fort Carson Distribution System								
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Units**	**Average Level Detected (Range)**	**Highest LRAA**	**MCL Violation**	**Sample Dates**	**Possible Source(s) of Contamination**
Chlorine [1]	MRDL = 4	MCLG = 4	ppm	0.38 (0.15 – 2.1)	N/A	No	Jan – Dec 2016	Drinking water disinfectant used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids 5 (HAA5) [2]	60	N/A	ppb	31.8 (16.8 – 53.1)	48.7	No	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) [2]	80	N/A	ppb	49.5 (41.7 – 69.7)	80.0	No	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform (TCR)	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	Absent/ Present	3.3% highest level detected in Aug 2016. (0 – 3.3%)	N/A	No	Jan – Dec 2016	Naturally present in the environment
Perchlorate	N/A	15	ppb	3.0	N/A	No	July 2016	Both natural and manmade inorganic chemical used in the manufacturing of fireworks, explosives, and rocket propellants

1. At least 95% of samples per period month must be at least 0.2 ppm but no greater than 4 ppm which is known referred to as a Treatment Technique (TT)
2. Compliance with the MRDL is based on the running annual average.

Fort Carson Army Base (PWSID # CO0221445) – Monitoring Data

Monitored at Consumer's Tap							
Contaminant Name	**AL at the 90th Percentile**	**MCLG**	**Units**	**90th Percentile**	**MCL Violation**	**Sample Dates**	**Typical Sources**
Copper [1]	1.3	1.3	ppm	0.34	No	22 Aug 2016 To 24 Aug 2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead [1]	15	0	ppb	7.4	No	22 Aug 2016 To 24 Aug 2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

1. Two sites exceeded the Action Level for Lead and zero for Copper out of 60 sites sampled. The two sites that exceeded the Action Level for Lead were due to facility plumping fixtures at the faucet. Corrective actions were taken and all resampling tests were found to be in compliance.

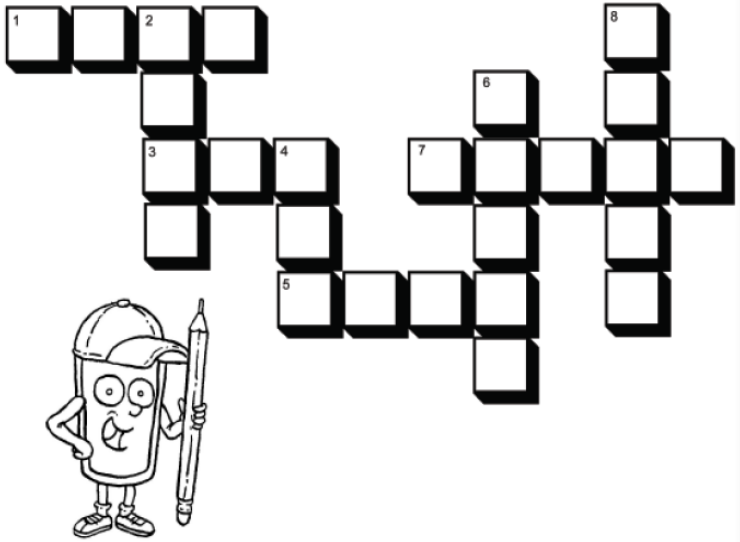
Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions – No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions			
Significant Deficiencies			
Date Identified	**Deficiency Description**	**Steps Taken To Correct and Progress**	**Estimated Completion Date**
4 Feb 2015	R540 – DESIGN APPROVAL; System has not received plans and specs approval for the system or for renovations to the system, including the addition of new sources, changes in treatment or changes in the distribution system. This is an alleged violation of CPDWR 1.1	Designs were submitted to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) in 2015. CDPHE approved these designs in February 2016.	Completed

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

Table of Context

KIDS CORNER

Complete the crossword puzzle to test your knowledge of water.



ACROSS

1. Always _____ your hands before dinner.
3. Add this to water to make it cold.
5. Big body of water.
7. If you have a leaky faucet, get it _____.

DOWN

2. People go to the beach to _____.
4. Snake-like fish.
6. Water travels through these.
8. When you boil water, _____ rises out of the pan.

Source: epa.gov

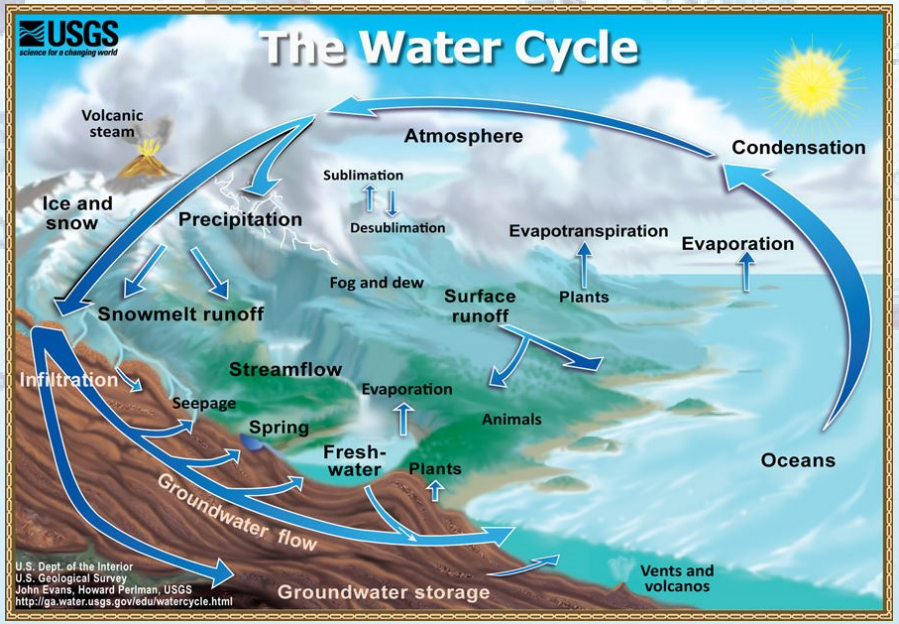
Fun Facts about water!

1. **There is the same amount of water on Earth as there was when the Earth was formed. The water from your faucet could contain molecules that dinosaurs drank.**

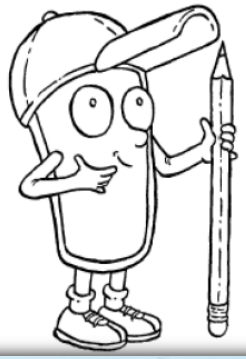
2. **Nearly 97% of the world's water is salty or otherwise undrinkable. Another 2% is locked in ice caps and glaciers. This leaves only 1% for all the people in the world to drink, farm, manufacture products, and other personal needs.**

3. **Water expands by 9% when it freezes and frozen water is lighter than liquid water, which is why it floats.**

4. **75% of the human brain is water and 75% of a living tree is water.**



P	M	A	E	R	T	S	B	G	T
X	O	B	F	L	A	K	E	H	R
W	T	L	I	D	J	O	Q	T	E
P	A	X	L	L	L	E	W	L	A
I	N	T	T	U	G	V	P	U	T
P	F	O	E	Y	T	D	W	C	M
E	V	S	R	R	A	I	M	K	E
S	T	R	Z	B	N	P	O	Y	N
N	E	F	A	S	K	W	A	N	T



Find and circle these words:

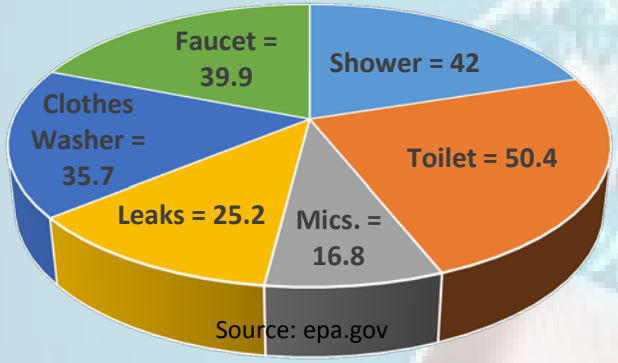
STREAM	WELL
FILTER	TREATMENT
PIPES	TANK
SAFE	POLLUTION
WATER	LAKE

Source: epa.gov

USE WATER WISELY

INDOORS

Home Water Use for Average Family
(Gallons per day)



TIPS FOR SAVING WATER AND MONEY

- Fix leaks. 10 drips per minute from leaking faucet or shower head wastes more than 500 gallons per year
- Showers use less water than baths, as long as you watch how long you are singing in the shower
- Wash only full loads in the dishwasher and while washing clothes
- Add food wastes to your compost pile instead of using the garbage disposal
- Turn off the tap while brushing teeth or shaving
- Thaw food in the refrigerator instead of running tap water

Source: epa.gov

Fort Carson's practice of constructing water and energy efficient structures has put our installation at the forefront of the Department of Defense's policy (UFC 1-200-02) to produce high performance and sustainable buildings. Certified by the U.S. Green Building Council, these buildings are constructed to be natural resource efficient and minimize environmental impact. This commitment resulted in Fort Carson constructing the Army's first ever gold rated Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) facility. And the second LEED platinum rated facility within the Army.

TRIPLE NET 0

OUTDOORS

Using native and drought tolerant plants and grasses, applying mulch and xeriscaping can reduce water consumption 30% or more. 90% of all Fort Carson projects reduce landscape watering by 50%.

Tips for Landscaping on the Colorado Front Range

- Use native and drought plants
- Use conservative irrigation technologies for plants and gardens, such as drip irrigation with mulch covering
- Install landscaping that doesn't require water such as decorative rock (xeriscape)
- For gardens maximize crop yield per square footage through raised beds

Fort Carson Watering Schedule

- Water in one location no more than 15 minutes
- Residential Even Addresses – Water on Sunday and Wednesday
- Residential Odd Addresses – Water on Saturday and Tuesday
- April 15th through October 15th – Watering is only allowed between midnight and 9 AM, or between 6 PM and midnight on residents designated watering days
- 16th October through 14th October – May water at anytime on designated watering day
- Please see your Fort Carson lease agreement for further details. Water restrictions are subject to change.

Table of Context