

DONALA WSD 2026 Drinking Water Quality Report

Covering Data For Calendar Year 2025

Public Water System ID: CO0121175

Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact CHRISTINA HAWKER at 719-488-3603 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. **Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system(s) (either attached or included in this report) for additional information about your drinking water.**

General Information

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting [epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water](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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminant Information

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

- **Microbial contaminants:** viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants:** salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- **Pesticides and herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants:** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead in Drinking Water

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

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.

Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact CHRISTINA HAWKER at 719-488-3603. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Service Line Inventory

New state and federal laws require us to inventory all water service lines in our service area to classify the material. A service line is the underground pipe that carries water from the water main, likely in the street, into your home or building. If you would like to view a copy of our service line inventory or have questions about the material of your service line, contact CHRISTINA HAWKER at 719-488-3603.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment may have provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit 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 CHRISTINA HAWKER at 719-488-3603. The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that *could* occur. It *does not* mean that the contamination *has or will* occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed below. Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Quality Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day. Our groundwater drinking water sources, if any, are located in EL PASO county near our water system.

Our Water Sources

| Sources (Water Type - Source Type) | Potential Source(s) of Contamination |
|--|---|
| WELL NO 8A (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 9A (Groundwater-Well) WELL 2A R (Groundwater-Well) WELL 2D R (Groundwater-Well) WELL 14A (Groundwater-Well) PURCHASED WATER FROM CO0121150 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) WELL 16A (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 10 EMERGENCY (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 11D (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 12A (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 13D (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 4A (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 1A (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 3A (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 3D (Groundwater-Well) WELL NO 7D (Groundwater-Well) | Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Fallow, Deciduous Forest, Evergreen Forest, Septic Systems, Road Miles |

Terms and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Health-Based** – A violation of either a MCL or TT.
- **Non-Health-Based** – A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- **Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** – The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Violation (No Abbreviation)** – Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
- **Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation)** – Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.
- **Variance and Exemptions (V/E)** – Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation)** – Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
- **Compliance Value (No Abbreviation)** - Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g. MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the 90th Percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA) and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).
- **Average (x-bar)** – Typical value.
- **Range (R)** – Lowest value to the highest value.
- **Sample Size (n)** – Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).
- **Parts per million = Milligrams per liter (ppm = mg/L)** – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion = Micrograms per liter (ppb = ug/L)** – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** - Does not apply or not available.

- **Level 1 Assessment** - A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment** - A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Detected Contaminants

DONALA WSD routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025 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.

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.

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System

TT Requirement: At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm OR

If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm

Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes

| Disinfectant Name | Time Period | Results | Number of Samples Below Level | Sample Size | TT Violation | MRDL |
|-------------------|----------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| Chlorine | December, 2025 | Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100% | 0 | 7 | No | 4.0 ppm |

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

| Contaminant Name | Time Period | Tap Sample Range Low - High | 90 th Percentile | Sample Size | Unit of Measure | 90 th Percentile AL | Sample Sites Above AL | 90 th Percentile AL Exceedance | Typical Sources |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| Copper | 09/10/2025 to 09/17/2025 | 0.018 to 0.245 | 0.13 | 40 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead | 03/26/2025 to 04/14/2025 | 0 to 2.0 | 1 | 40 | ppb | 15 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | 03/26/2025 to | 0.013 to 0.238 | 0.13 | 40 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |

| Contaminant Name | Time Period | Tap Sample Range Low - High | 90 th Percentile | Sample Size | Unit of Measure | 90 th Percentile AL | Sample Sites Above AL | 90 th Percentile AL Exceedance | Typical Sources |
|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | 04/14/2025 | | | | | | | | systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System

| Contaminant Name | Year | Average | Range Low - High | Sample Size | Unit of Measure | MCL | MCLG | MCL Violation | Typical Sources |
|------------------------------|------|---------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----|------|---------------|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2025 | 4.01 | 2.86 to 5.17 | 2 | ppb | 80 | N/A | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

| Contaminant Name | Year | Average | Range Low - High | Sample Size | Unit of Measure | MCL | MCLG | MCL Violation | Typical Sources |
|------------------|------|---------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----|------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Gross Alpha | 2025 | 2.83 | 0 to 4.46 | 3 | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium | 2025 | 1.97 | 0.47 to 3.56 | 4 | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Uranium | 2025 | 0.38 | 0.29 to 0.49 | 3 | ppb | 30 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Contaminant Name | Year | Average | Range Low - High | Sample Size | Unit of Measure | MCL | MCLG | MCL Violation | Typical Sources |
|------------------------------|------|---------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----|------|---------------|--|
| Gross Beta Particle Activity | 2021 | 5.3 | 5.3 to 5.3 | 1 | pCi/L* | 50 | 0 | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |

*The MCL for Gross Beta Particle Activity is 4 mrem/year. Since there is no simple conversion between mrem/year and pCi/L EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Gross Beta Particle Activity.

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

| Contaminant Name | Year | Average | Range Low - High | Sample Size | Unit of Measure | MCL | MCLG | MCL Violation | Typical Sources |
|------------------|------|---------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----|------|---------------|--|
| Arsenic | 2025 | 2 | 2 to 2 | 3 | ppb | 10 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium | 2025 | 0.03 | 0.03 to 0.04 | 3 | ppm | 2 | 2 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium | 2025 | 1.67 | 0 to 3 | 3 | ppb | 100 | 100 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp |

| Contaminant Name | Year | Average | Range Low - High | Sample Size | Unit of Measure | MCL | MCLG | MCL Violation | Typical Sources |
|------------------|------|---------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----|------|---------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 2025 | 1.1 | 1.05 to 1.18 | 3 | ppm | 4 | 4 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Selenium | 2025 | 1.67 | 1 to 2 | 3 | ppb | 50 | 50 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |

Secondary Contaminants

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.

| Contaminant Name | Year | Average | Range Low - High | Sample Size | Unit of Measure | Secondary Standard |
|------------------|------|---------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Sodium | 2025 | 13.63 | 11.9 to 14.6 | 3 | ppm | N/A |

Unregulated Contaminants

EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) (epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod) Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below. More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

| | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|---|-----|
| Lithium | January 2024, July 2024 | 21.72 ppb | 15 - 25.4 | 4 | ppb |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|---|-----|

No Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions



Colorado Springs Utilities
It's how we're all connected

Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID # CO0121150)
2026 Water Quality Report
Containing data from 2025

US Air Force Academy (PWSID # CO0121845)
Donala Water and Sanitation District (PWSID # CO0121175)
Triview Metro (PWSID #CO0121840)

Water Sources

Your water is blended from multiple sources and treated at the Pine Valley and McCullough water treatment facilities.

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.

Much 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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

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CONTAMINANT INFORMATION

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SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment may have provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit 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 Colorado Springs Utilities Laboratory Services at 719-668-4560. The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that *could* occur. It *does not* mean that the contamination *has or will* occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed below.

Potential sources of contamination to our source water areas may come from:

- EPA Superfund Sites
- EPA Abandoned Contaminated Sites
- EPA Hazardous Waste Generators
- EPA Chemical Inventory/Storage Sites
- EPA Toxic Release Inventory Sites
- Permitted Wastewater Discharge Sites
- Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites
- Solid Waste Sites
- Existing/Abandoned Mine Sites
- Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations
- Other Facilities
- Commercial/Industrial Transportation
- High-and-Low-Intensity Residential
- Urban Recreational Grasses
- Quarries/Strip Mines/Gravel Pits
- Agricultural Land (row crops, small grain, pasture/hay, orchards/vineyards, fallow and other)
- Forest
- Septic Systems
- Oil/Gas Wells
- Road Miles

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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Service Line Inventory

New state and federal laws require water systems to inventory all water service lines in their service area to classify the material. A service line is the underground pipe that carries water from the water main, likely in the street, into your home or building. If you

would like to view a copy of the service line inventory or have questions about the material of your service line, please contact your water service provider.

FLUORIDE INFORMATION

Fluoride is a compound found naturally in many places, including soil, food, plants, animals, and the human body. It is also found naturally in FVA's and Colorado Springs Utilities' water sources. Neither system adds additional fluoride to the treated water. Any fluoride in the treated water results from what occurs naturally in the source water.

PFAS INFORMATION

PFAS are a man-made chemical present in food packaging, commercial house-hold products, drinking water sources and manufacturing facilities. Currently, PFAS are not yet regulated under the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR), Colorado Springs Utilities tested for 29 PFAS compounds in late 2024 and again in early 2025. Utilities did not detect any PFAS compounds above the laboratory reporting limits. For more information about PFAS click <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>. More information about UCMR is included towards the end of the report.

DEFINITIONS

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Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Health-Based – A violation of either a MCL or TT.

Non-Health-Based – A violation that is not a MCL or TT.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Violation (No Abbreviation) – Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation) – Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.

Variance and Exemptions (V/E) – Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.

Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation) – Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.

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Compliance Value (No Abbreviation) – Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g. MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the 90th Percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA) and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).

Average (x-bar) – Typical value.

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Sample Size (n) – Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).

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Not Applicable (N/A) – Does not apply or not available.

Level 1 Assessment – A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

COLORADO SPRINGS UTILITIES routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one-year-old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

Note: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Detected Contaminants Tables
 Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID CO0121150)
 McCullough Water Treatment Plant
 Pine Valley Water Treatment Plant

Inorganic Contaminants

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

| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Units | Range Detected | Average Detected | MCL Violation | Sample Dates | Possible Source(s) of Contamination |
|-------------|-----|------|-------|----------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| Barium | 2 | 2 | ppm | 0.02 – 0.02 | 0.02 | No | 2025 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 4 | 4 | ppm | 0.15 – 0.21 | 0.18 | No | 2025 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Sodium* | N/A | N/A | ppm | 8.8 – 8.83 | 8.8 | No | 2025 | 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.

Turbidity

Continuously monitored at the Treatment Plants (entry point to the 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, May | No | Jan – Dec 2025 | 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: 99.5% December | No | Jan -Dec 2025 | Soil Runoff |

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

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

| 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 | 1.00 – 1.31 | 1.06 | No | 2025 Quarterly - Running Annual Average | Naturally present in the environment |

Disinfection Byproducts

Monitored in the distribution system

| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Units | Range detected of individual sites | Average detected of individual sites | Sample Size | MCL Violation | Sample Dates | Possible Source(s) of Contamination |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|-------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|--|
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 60 | N/A | ppb | 11.4 – 42.4 | 23.4 | 48 | No | Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2025 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 80 | N/A | ppb | 25.4 – 62.4 | 40.9 | 48 | No | Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2025 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

Disinfectants 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 | 100% December | 0 | ppm | No | 2025 | Drinking water disinfectant used to control microbes |

Lead and Copper

Monitored in the distribution system

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

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR)

EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA’s National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) (epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod) Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. A total of 30 contaminants were monitored. Only the contaminants that were detected during our UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

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

| Contaminant | Average Level Detected | Range | Units | Sample Size | Sample Dates |
|-------------|------------------------|----------|-------|-------------|------------------------------|
| Lithium* | 6.12 | 0 – 14.8 | ppb | 12 | Oct 2024, Jan, Apr, Jul 2025 |

*Lithium was not detected at the McCullough and Pine Valley Water Treatment Plants. The data in the table represents all Colorado Springs Utilities water treatment plants.

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

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions

Customers Have a Voice in Decisions

We encourage customer participation in decisions affecting our drinking water.

- Utilities Board – our governing body – meets the Wednesday between City Council meetings, 1 p.m. at the Plaza of the Rockies, South Tower, 121 S. Tejon St., Fifth floor.
- Call 719-668-4800 or click [Utilities Board \(csu.org\)](https://www.csu.org/Utilities-Board) for information.

General Information

To request a printed copy of this report or for questions call 719-668-4560.

For more water quality information or to access past Drinking Water Quality Reports click [Water Quality Report \(csu.org\)](https://www.csu.org/Water-Quality-Report).