



2019 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM
I.D. C00121275



Esta información sobre su agua potable es importante. Si no puedes leer esto en inglés, pregunta a alguien. Para traducir esta información importante o llamar Servicio al cliente al número 719-322-2010.

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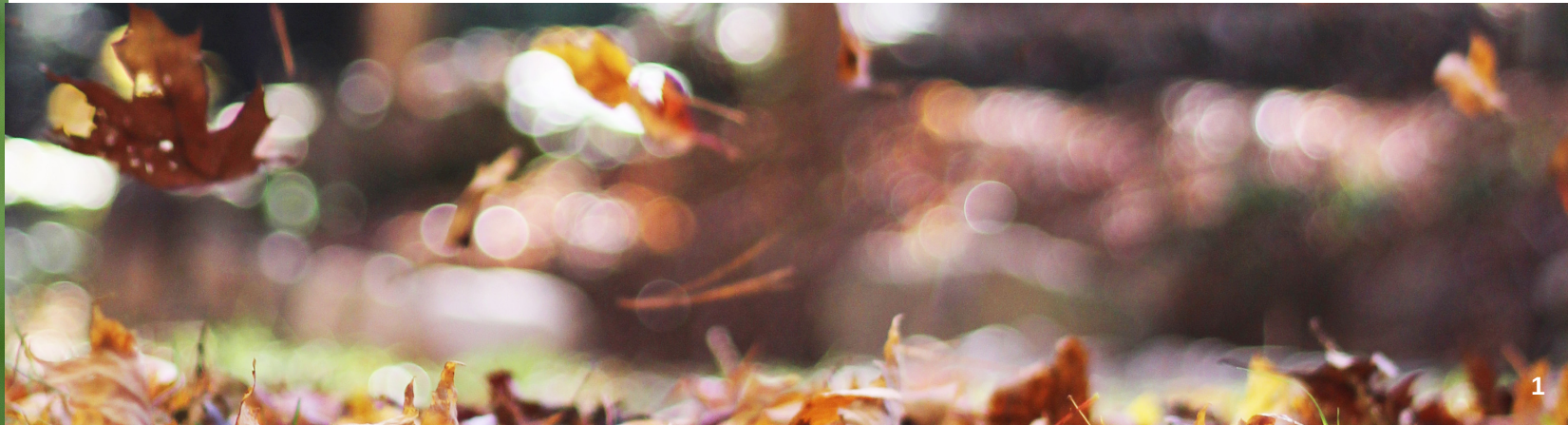
INTRODUCTION

The City of Fountain Utilities is pleased to present the 2019 Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is intended to provide customers with information regarding water quality in accordance with Federal and State regulations of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Each year, certified Water Operators collect hundreds of water samples throughout the City's water system. These water samples are submitted and analyzed at certified laboratories that are capable of testing various water quality factors.

We are pleased to inform our customers that all 2018 drinking water samples met or surpassed all drinking water standards.

If you have questions regarding this report or the quality of your drinking water, please contact our Customer Service Center at (719) 322-2010.



TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS & SYMBOLS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is 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.

Parts per Trillion = Nanograms per liter (ppt = ng/L) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

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.

WATER SOURCES

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

SOURCE	SOURCE TYPE	WATER TYPE	POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Goldfield CC – Received from Widefield	Consecutive Connection	Surface Water	Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites/Existing, Abandoned Mine Sites/ Other Facilities/ Commercial, Industrial, Transportation/ Pasture, Hay/ Low Intensity Residential/ High Intensity Residential
Mesa Ridge CC – Received from Widefield	Consecutive Connection	Surface Water	
Purchased FVA 121300 SW Pueblo Reservoir via Pipeline	Consecutive Connection	Surface Water	
Rice Lane CC – Received from Widefield	Consecutive Connection	Surface Water	
Security thru Bandley Interconnect	Consecutive Connection	Surface Water	
Well No. 1 North Park Well	Well	Groundwater	
Well No. 2 South Park Well	Well	Groundwater	
Well No. 3 Shop Well	Well	Groundwater	
Well No. 4 Dale Street	Well	Groundwater	



WATER CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Contaminants: Contaminants that are naturally occurring, such as salts and metals, or results from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Microbial Contaminants: Contaminants such as viruses and bacteria that may originate from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Organic Chemical Contaminants: Contaminants which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production (including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals) and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Pesticides and Herbicides: These contaminants may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Radioactive Contaminants: These contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Potential Sources of Contamination to our source water areas may originate from:

- Environmental Protection Agency: Superfund Sites; Abandoned Contaminated Sites; Hazardous Waste Generators; Chemical Inventory/Storage Sites; and 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 Recreation 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

The results of the source water assessment are not a reflection of our retreated 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.

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment provides the City of Fountain with a Source Water Assessment Report specifically related to its water supply. For more information, or to obtain a copy of the report, visit <https://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr>.

The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports." Search the table using "121275", or by contacting the City of Fountain Water Department at (719) 322-2072.

The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that could occur. It does not mean that contamination has or will occur. This information is used to evaluate the need to improve water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contaminant threats. This can help ensure safe, treated, quality water is delivered to the community. 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 page 4.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT & PROTECTION



LEAD 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 thirty (30) seconds to two (2) 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 on their website at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people are at a greater risk of developing life threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

FLUORIDE IN DRINKING WATER

Fluoride is a compound found naturally in many places including soil, food, plants, animals and the human body. It is also found naturally in Fountain Valley Authority's water source. The COF and FVA do not add additional fluoride to your drinking water. Any fluoride in the drinking water results from what occurs naturally in the source water. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities; but children under nine (9) years old that drink water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration and/or pitting of permanent teeth (Dental Fluorosis). This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine years of age should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water. Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/L of fluoride; however, the City of Fountain is required to notify its customers when fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/L due to the cosmetic dental health concern. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call the NSF International at (1-877-8-NSF HELP).

NITRATES

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six (6) months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your healthcare provider.



DATA PRESENTED



The City of Fountain routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table(s) shown in this report provide data from water samples acquired January 1 through December 31, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

The State of Colorado requires the City of Fountain 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 a type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one (1) year old.

Only detected contaminants sampled within the last five (5) years appear in this report. If no tables appear in a section, no contaminants were detected during the monitoring period.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

SAMPLED AT THE ENTRY POINT TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

CONTAMINANT	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	FOUNTAIN WATER				WIDEFIELD WATER				FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY				TYPICAL SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	LEVEL DETECTED	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	
ARSENIC	ppb	0	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 - 1	1	1	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
BARIUM	ppm	2	2	.04 - .05	0.04	2	2017	0.01 - 0.01	0.01	2	2018	0.06	N/A	N/A	2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
CHROMIUM	ppb	100	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 - 1	0.25	4	2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
FLOURIDE	ppm	4	4	1.7 - 1.8	1.75	2	2017	0.89 - 0.89	0.89	1	2018	0.53	N/A	N/A	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
NICKEL	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.53	N/A	N/A	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from industries; discharge from refineries and steel mills.
NITRATE	ppm	10	10	1.6 - 3	2.3	2	2018	0.85 - 6.9	4.39	7	2018	0.44	N/A	N/A	2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
SELENIUM	ppb	50	50	4 - 7.4	5.7	2	2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	N/A	2018	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	ppb	0	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 - 0.63	0.13	5	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	ppb	0	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 - 1	0.17	6	2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

SAMPLED AT THE ENTRY POINT TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

CONTAMINANT	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	FOUNTAIN WATER				WIDEFIELD WATER				FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY				TYPICAL SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	
HEXACHLOROCYCLO-PENTADIENE	ppb	50	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 - .06	0.03	2	2016	N/A

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

SAMPLED AT THE ENTRY POINT TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

CONTAMINANT	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	FOUNTAIN WATER				WIDEFIELD WATER				FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY				TYPICAL SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	
SODIUM	ppm	N/A	N/A	120 - 140	130	2	2017	180 - 180	180	2	2018	19.6	N/A	N/A	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1100 - 1110	1105	2	2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Secondary Standard: 500
DIBROMOACETIC ACID	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.14 - 2.91	1.92	8	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DICHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 - 10.8	4.24	8	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TIRCHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 - 7.14	2.88	8	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

RADIONUCLIDES

SAMPLED AT THE ENTRY POINT TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

CONTAMINANT	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	FOUNTAIN WATER				WIDEFIELD WATER				FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY				TYPICAL SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	
GROSS ALPHA	pCi/L	0	15	4.2 - 4.2	4.2	1	2017	0.71 - 2.65	1.68	2	2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	pCi/L	0	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2 - 2	2	1	2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
RADIUM, COMBINED (226, 228)	pCi/L	0	5	1.34 - 1.34	1.34	1	2017	1.5 - 1.5	1.5	1	2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
URANIUM - COMBINED	ppb	0	30	7.2 - 7.2	7.2	1	2017	6.1 - 8.2	6.83	3	2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

TURBIDITY

FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY (FVA) MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS								
CONTAMINANT	UNIT	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	DATE		LEVEL DETECTED	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCES
TURBIDITY	NTU	---	---	Sept. 2018		Highest Single Measurement: 0.128 NTU	NO	Soil Runoff
TURBIDITY	NTU	---	---	Dec. 2018		Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirements: 100%	NO	Soil Runoff

DISINFECTANTS

SAMPLED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

CONTAMINANT	UNIT		FOUNTAIN WATER			WIDEFIELD WATER			FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY		TYPICAL SOURCES
CHLORINE	ppm	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirements: 100%	Number of Samples Below Level: <u>0</u>	30	2018	Number of Samples Below Level: <u>1</u>	20	2018	TT= No More Than 4 Hours With Sample Below 0.2 MG/L	2018	Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System - TT Requirements: 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.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

(DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS PRECURSOR) REMOVAL RATIO OF RAW AND FINISHED WATER - FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY										
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	SAMPLE DATES	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL VIOLATION			TYPICAL SOURCES
	RATIO	N/A	<u>TT MIN. RATIO: 1.00</u>	MONTHLY - Running Annual Average (2017)	1.08	1 - 1.28	NO			Naturally present in the environment

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

CONTAMINANT	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	FOUNTAIN WATER				WIDEFIELD WATER				FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY				TYPICAL SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	ppb	N/A	60	9.2 - 27	19.2	16	2018	1.41 - 30	12.3	16	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	ppb	N/A	80	25.5 - 53.8	40.68	16	2018	4.1 - 59.71	28.62	16	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND E. COLI

FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY (FVA) CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND RAW SOURCE WATER E. COLI						
CONTAMINANT	UNIT	MCL	RANGE DETECTED	YEAR	DESCRIPTION	TYPICAL SOURCES
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM	oocysts	0	0	2018	Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people are at greater risk of developing life threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.	Naturally present in the environment
E. COLI	MPN	N/A	0 - 10	2018		Naturally present in the environment

LEAD AND COPPER

CONTAMINANT	UNIT	90th PERCENTILE	FOUNTAIN WATER				WIDEFIELD WATER				FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY				TYPICAL SOURCES
			90th PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL	SAMPLE SIZE	DATES	90th PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL	SAMPLE SIZE	DATES	90th PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL	SAMPLE SIZE	DATES	
COPPER	ppm	1.3	0.38	0	60	11/8/18 - 11/16/18	0.33 - 0.38	0	60	2/22/18 - 12/12/18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
LEAD	ppb	15	6.3	2	60	11/8/18 - 11/16/18	2.6 - 2.8	1	60	2/22/18 - 12/12/18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

The 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 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. The City of Fountain performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to the EPA in accordance with its Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3).

Once the EPA reviews the submitted results, the data is made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database at <http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod>. Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during UCMR3 sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided in this report.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE



UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	FOUNTAIN WATER				WIDEFIELD WATER			
				RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEARS SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEARS SAMPLED
BROMOCHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	.909 - 4.53	2.41	8	2018
CHLORODIBROMOACETIC ACID	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	.379 - 1.58	0.90	8	2018
CHROMIUM	ppb	N/A	N/A	0 - .9	0.19	49	2014-2015	.2 - 1.1	0.19	49	2014-2015
BROMODICHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 - 3.7	1.43	8	2018
COBALT	ppb	N/A	N/A	0 - 1.35	0.03	48	2014-2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MANGANESE	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	.412 - 9.35	4.8	2	2018
MONOBROMOACETIC ACID	PPB	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 - 0.83	0.25	8	2018
MOLYBDENUM	ppb	N/A	N/A	0 - 7.07	3.5	49	2014-2015	1.3 - 6.	3.5	49	2014-2015
CHROMIUM	ppb	N/A	N/A	0 - .9	0.19	49	2014-2015	.2 - 1.1	0.19	49	2014-2015
STRONTIUM	ppb	N/A	N/A	460 - 640	447	49	2014-2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
VANADIUM	ppb	N/A	N/A	0 - .05	0.45	49	2014-2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CHROMIUM, HEXAVALENT (DISSOLVED)	ppb	N/A	N/A	0 - .05	0.14	53	2014-2015	.032 - .62	0.14	53	2014-2015
CHLORATE	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	45	49	2014-2015	25 - 390	45	49	2014-2015
1,4-DIOXANE	ppb	N/A	N/A	0 - .19	0.059	17	2014-2015	.07 - .13	0.059	17	2014-2015
PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS)	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	12	2018
PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHpA)	ppb	N/A	N/A	0 - .01	0.0096	18	2014-2015	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	12	2018
PERFLUOROHXANESULFONIC ACID (PFHxS)	ppb	N/A	N/A	0 - .06	0.098	18	2014-2015	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	12	2018
PERFLUOROOCETANESULFONIC ACID (PFOS)	ppb	N/A	N/A	0 - .04	0.033	18	2014-2015	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	12	2018
PERFLUOROOCETANOIC ACID (PFOA)	ppb	N/A	N/A	.02 - .04	0.017	18	2014-2015	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	12	2018

More information about the contaminants that were included in 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: <http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule> or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contact.cfm>

VIOLATIONS AND FORMAL ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

THE STATE OF COLORADO REQUIRES ALL WATER DISTRIBUTORS TO LIST ANY DETECTED CONTAMINANTS THAT APPEAR; REASON OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS; AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT IT FROM REOCCURRING. THE FOLLOWING WATER PROVIDERS WERE GIVEN NOTIFICATION OF THE STATE'S FINDINGS REGARDING ANY AND ALL VIOLATIONS, IF ANY, WITH THE RESULTS LISTED BELOW.

NAME	CATEGORY	TIME PERIOD	HEALTH EFFECTS	CORRECTIVE MEASURES
Cross Connection Rule	Failure to meet Cross Connection/Backflow Requirements - Health-based	11/14/18 - Open	May pose risk to public health	State drinking water regulations require that all public drinking water systems, such as FVA, test a percentage of the backflow prevention devices located within their systems annually. In March of 2018, FVA identified 6 backflow prevention devices within its water system that were not tested as required in 2017. This means that FVA violated State drinking water regulations by failing to ensure that these 6 backflow prevention devices were tested in 2017. All 6 of the backflow prevention devices were tested on March 8, 2018 and passed the tests. Therefore, FVA is not aware of any uncontrolled cross connections to its water supply system. FVA is providing the state with an updated Backflow Prevention Cross-Connection Program Plan that includes measures to avoid this type of violation in the future.

The data included displays the levels of contaminants detected from water samples taken throughout the 2018 calendar year from the City of Fountain. This data also reflects Fountain Valley (FVA) Authority's (PWSID #C00121300) test results for 2018 as the City of Fountain purchases 80% of it's drinking water from FVA. If you have any questions regarding the FVA's results, please contact them directly. The City of Fountain joined with Widefield Water & Sanitation District on a water exchange joint project; therefore, Widefield's CCR information has also been included. If you would like a complete copy of their CCR, please contact them directly. If you would like to view all test results for the City of Fountain, they are available at the Water Department located 301 E. Iowa Avenue, Fountain, CO during normal business hours. NOTE: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last five years appear in this report. If no tables appear a section, that means the City of Fountain did not detect any contaminants in the last round of monitoring.

IMMUNOCOMPROMISED PERSONS

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 <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants>.

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).



GET INVOLVED

As a community-owned utility, we encourage and welcome customer involvement in decisions that affect their utility service.

Fountain City Council - our governing body - meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month, located in City Hall Council Chambers at 116 South Main Street, Fountain, CO 80817.

Follow us online at www.FountainUtilities. for the latest information about *Your Hometown Utility!*



Fountain Utilities

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