



## CSU MAIN AND WEST HOUSING CAMPUS

### 2026 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data for Calendar Year 2025

**Public Water System ID:** CO0235184

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 Gene Ellis at [gene.ellis@colostate.edu](mailto:gene.ellis@colostate.edu) with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system (City of Fort Collins) attached to 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](http://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 problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with the plumbing in older buildings. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and while there are no sources of lead within the water utility system itself, we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your building. 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 share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from any lead in your building plumbing and there are steps you can take to reduce risk. 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 are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Gene Ellis at [gene.ellis@colostate.edu](mailto:gene.ellis@colostate.edu). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://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 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 Gene Ellis at [gene.ellis@colostate.edu](mailto:gene.ellis@colostate.edu).

## **Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)**

Our water is sourced wholly from the City of Fort Collins public water system. A Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP) was completed by them in 2016. For a statement regarding this plan, and for ways to find out more should you have any questions, please refer to the included City of Fort Collins water quality report.

## **Our Water Sources**

<b>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</b>	<b>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</b>
Purchased treated water from City of Fort Collins, delivered to the CSU system (Surface Water-Consecutive Connections).	The City of Fort Collins' Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP) was completed in 2016.

Note: Colorado State University owns a "Consecutive System" which is a distribution system delivering treated water purchased from the City of Fort Collins. The City of Fort Collins delivers treated water to CSU's master meters. CSU then distributes the treated water through CSU-owned pipelines to its buildings.



## 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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

CSU routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables show all detections found in the period of 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.

<b>Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System</b> <b>TT Requirement:</b> At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm <b><u>OR</u></b> If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm <b>Typical Sources:</b> Water additive used to control microbes						
Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine	January 2025 to December 2025	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	30 per month	No	4.0 ppm

<b>Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System (Next Scheduled Testing is 2027)</b>									
Contaminant Name	Time Period	Tap Sample Range	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	08/15/24	0.044 to 0.841	0.52	30	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	08/15/24	0 to 126	8	30	ppb	15	3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits



Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	17.96	1.95 to 24.4	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM)	2025	32.9	20.4 to 47.98	16	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminants					
<p>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). 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: <a href="http://drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR">drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR</a>. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: <a href="http://epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule">epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule</a> or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <a href="http://epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water">epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water</a>.</p>					
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure
<p>We conducted water testing as required by UCMR5 for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium with all results falling below detection limits.</p>					

Assessments for Microorganism Contaminants		
Contaminant Name	TT Requirement	TT Violation
Total Coliform	We were required to conduct an assessment of our system due to the following: More than 1 positive sample per period (If sample size is less than 40)	No
<p>Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.</p> <p>During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment on August 25<sup>th</sup> and completed it on September 5<sup>th</sup>. We found that an individual customer fixture was contaminated and that it was not an issue with either the building plumbing or with the utility. The fixture was removed. We were not required to take any corrective actions based on the assessment.</p>		



## Violations

Non-Health-Based Violations: These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there had been, we would have notified you immediately. We missed collecting a sample (water quality is unknown), we reported the sample result after the due date, or we did not complete a report/notice by the required date. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Name	Description	Time Period
REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)	FAILURE TO HAVE ADEQUATE COLIFORM BACTERIA SAMPLE SITES - R518	08/13 - 10/13/2025
<b>Additional Violation Information</b>		
<p>During the 2025 state inspection of the Main and West Housing Campus water system, it was found that routine total coliform sample sites were not representative of water throughout the distribution system. Some of our sampling sites were unused while others were used disproportionately. Regulation requires that routine sampling locations be from all parts of the system and that all approved sampling locations be utilized uniformly.</p> <p>We reviewed the sample sites for Main and West Housing Campus to verify that they were representative of the system layout. After review, a total of six existing sample locations were removed as either not representative of the system or not readily accessible for testing. A total of ten sample locations were added to both replace removed locations and also to create a total number of available locations that is simple to rotate so that all locations are utilized proportionately. The sample locations are now alternated monthly and will be utilized equally during the year. Samples are separated into two different weeks during the month as already required in our monitoring plan. The water system monitoring plan was updated and the issue resolved on 10/13/2025.</p>		

Name	Description	Time Period
RECORDS	INADEQUATE RECORD KEEPING - R520	08/13 - 09/12/2025
<b>Additional Violation Information</b>		
<p>During the 2025 state inspection of the Main and West Housing Campus water system, it was found that we did not have the minimum required documentation on file for our monthly coliform samples. While we had the sample results themselves, we did not have a chain of custody for the coliform samples showing the individual that collected the sample, delivered the sample, or had responsibility for testing the sample.</p> <p>Through July of 2025, sample collection had been delegated to a third party acting on our behalf. Beginning in August, the shop in charge of water system operation and maintenance took on the responsibility for collecting monthly coliform samples directly. A sample form was developed and is now used by sample collectors to track all chain of custody information. Lab reports and chain of custody forms are now archived in a dedicated network drive at Facilities Management and will be kept for the required period, a minimum of five years. This issue was resolved on 9-12-2025.</p>		



Name	Description	Time Period
E. COLI, CHLORINE, AND CHLORINE/CHLORAMINE	REPORT SAMPLE RESULT/FAIL MONITOR RTCR	07/01 - 07/31/2025

**Additional Violation Information**

We are required to sample our Main and West Campus water system at 30 locations monthly for total coliforms and to prove minimum residual disinfection and to report test results for these samples to the state. One of our monthly samples for July of 2025 was flagged by the state for a very high residual chlorine result. The relevant sample data was reviewed by both our staff and the lab and found to have been reported incorrectly as 32 mg/L. The free chlorine residual was actually 0.32 mg/L. A corrected report for this sample was resubmitted to the state on August 11th. However, as the reporting deadline for the July sampling period was August 10th, this resulted in monitoring and reporting violations for a late submission.

We received three separate reporting violations associated with this single incident. First, the erroneous data caused us to have only 29 instead of 30 valid coliform samples for the July reporting period. Second, it caused us to have only 29 instead of 30 valid minimum residual disinfection results during the period for the same reason. Third, the incorrectly reported 32 mg/L of residual chlorine exceeded the maximum allowed residual level in the system of 4 mg/L. Correcting and resubmitting the data placed us back in compliance for all three requirements, but not until after the August 10th reporting deadline.

To avoid this kind of reporting error in the future, we have put in place additional controls to review sample results and address typos or other errors before reporting to CDPHE.

Name	Description	Time Period
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	04/01 - 06/30/2025

**Additional Violation Information**

We are required to report information to the state drinking water program regarding disinfection byproducts (DBPs) on a quarterly schedule, part of the quality assurance testing of your drinking water. The second quarter DBP sampling for 2025 was not completed on schedule. Reporting of the second quarter DBP sample results to the state was due on July 10th, 2025, and was late.

The required sampling was completed on July 7th, 2025, and the results were reported to the state on July 17th, 2025. To improve our program and avoid this failure in the future, we have reviewed the water system monitoring schedule for the Main and West Housing Campus system and modified our workflow to consistently incorporate this required activity. We have also added additional labor resources to the program to ensure that sampling and reporting take place on schedule.



# FT COLLINS CITY OF 2026 Drinking Water Quality Report

## Covering Data For Calendar Year 2025

*Public Water System ID: CO0135291*

**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 GREGG STONECIPHER at 970-217-3514 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality.

### 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. Immuno-compromised 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 Water Quality Lab at 970-221-6863 or V/TDD 711. 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 Martin Shaffer at 970-416-2165.

## Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The City of Fort Collins' Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP) was completed in 2016. The SWPP identifies and prioritizes major pollution threats to our water sources and identifies key protection or mitigation strategies. The threat of large-scale catastrophic wildfires has been identified as the highest priority threat to our source water quality and drinking water infrastructure; historical mines and flooding are a moderate priority. Utilities began working closely with the Coalition for the Poudre River Watershed (CPRW) and other stakeholders to improve the health and resiliency of the Poudre River following the High Park Fire of 2012. CPRW is leading the Cameron Peak Wildfire local recovery group, including identifying priority restoration areas and projects aimed at protecting our source water quality.

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 Water Sources

Sources (Water Type - Source Type)	Potential Source(s) of Contamination
PURCHASED FROM CO0135292 Fort Collins Loveland Water District (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PLEASANT VALLEY INTAKE (Surface Water-Intake) POUDRE RIVER INTAKE (Surface Water-Intake) HORSETOOTH RESERVOIR INTAKE (Surface Water-Intake)	For a copy of the most current plan reach out to Manager of Sciences, <a href="mailto:rthorp@fortcollins.gov">rthorp@fortcollins.gov</a> or call 970-419-4327

## 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.
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- **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.
- **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 90<sup>th</sup> 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.
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- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Does not apply or not available.

## Detected Contaminants

Fort Collins 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.

**Note:** Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report.

## 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	126	No	4.0 ppm

## Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Time Period	Tap Sample Range Low - High	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	07/13/2024 to 09/18/2024	0.00618 to 0.249	0.1	55	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	07/13/2024 to 09/18/2024	0 to 6.1	2.8	55	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing 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 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	24.24	16.6 to 35	32	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	31.17	18.7 to 52.3	32	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite	2025	0.25	0.2 to 0.32	12	ppm	1.0	.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	TT Minimum Ratio	TT Violation	Typical Sources
If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.								
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	2025	1.24	1.02 to 1.58	12	Ratio	1.00	No	Naturally present in the environment

## Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement	TT Violation	Typical Sources
Turbidity	Date/Month : Jan	Highest single measurement: 0.21 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Dec	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100 %	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

## 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
Barium	2025	0.02	0.01 to 0.02	3	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.64	0.6 to 0.73	22	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2025	0.07	0 to 0.12	10	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

## 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	3.22	2.41 to 3.92	12	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](https://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](https://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](https://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](https://epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water).

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low - High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure
Fort Collins Utilities tested its water as required by UCMR5 for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium with all results falling below detection limits.					

**No Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions**