Liz Rosenbaum
Fountain Valley Areas, El Paso County
I-25 Exit 119, near Waste Management Landfill for Colorado Springs
Located near a SuperFund site to clean up buried tires
AFFF Toxic Fire Fighting Foam dumped since 1970's into Fountain Creek, and everywhere downstream
Rural Fountain CO 80817
PH: 719-661-5108

Thank you to the Energy and Environment Committee members for listening to the residents of Colorado who have been intentionally poisoned for profit by chemical companies and greedy executive who are only concerned about profit share wealth hoarding.

Six Years.
In 2016 a crime against humanity and the working families in my Fountain Valley Community was announced. An intentional poisoning of a vulnerable military and working family community by heartless wealth hoarding chemical executives since the 1970's.

Six Years.
Our area is one of eight communities in the United States going through an extensive health and environmental study for the impacts of PFHxS / Toxic fire fighting foams intentionally put into Fountain Creek that feeds the Widefield Aquifer.

Six years.
This is a crime and the evidence collection did not happen right away, the evidence that is needed to prove guilt of this crime that has been committed. If I were to intentionally poisons a neighbor's well water, I would be in prison by now.

Six years.
Finally, the water in the area I moved to three and a half years ago was tested. And I couldn't get my own county health department or state health department to do it because they weren't given the funds or authority to do it. I requested the water of the Wigwam water district to be tested five years ago. So, I knew when I moved out here to not drink the water. We get water delivered every two weeks from a company from Colorado Springs, that is $80 a month for almost four years. **Through the connections of the Sierra Club my tap water was tested using one of the most top of the line scientific methods. I have given you all the five page report. And on page 3 you can see my PFAS levels are 172 ppt.**

6 years ago, and tomorrow.
The only way to change what is happening to our drinking water is to ban these chemicals from the state of Colorado. These levels will never go down, except downstream. The least we can do today, and tomorrow is make sure these levels stop rising.
I am not holding out hope for legal action to come through for me, and it certainly doesn't matter for my friends, neighbors, or their family members who have already passed away. I am taking my life and the lives of others into my own hands and making sure these chemicals, and others are prevented from intentionally being put into our neighborhoods for the greed and wealth of rich chemical executives.

You must ban these chemicals. Our lives are worth more than the greed of the chemical industries.

NRDC PFAS Community Water Testing
Results for Fountain Valley, CO

Sept. 20, 2021

Background

In June 2021 NRDC worked with you and other community members around the country to test drinking water for PFAS chemicals. This was a pilot test to investigate the usefulness of testing additional PFAS chemicals beyond those included in the two US EPA validated methods, US EPA Method 537.1 (which measures 18 PFAS) and US EPA Method 533 (which measures 25 PFAS).

There were two aims of this project: 1) to explore the use of an advanced test developed by Eurofins that covers 70 PFAS and 2) to explore the utility of applying the total oxidizable PFAS (TOP) assay to drinking water in order to better estimate the overall PFAS burden in drinking water (this tests for PFAS precursors that can break down into well known PFAS end products).

Sites with known or potential PFAS contamination from industrial or firefighting foam (AFFF) sources were selected based on convenience and the need for a quick turnaround time. Samples were taken from both public water supplies and private wells, prior to any in-home treatment or filtration.

Overall findings

19 locations returned water samples that could be used in the 70 PFAS test. Detectable levels of one or more PFAS were found in 16 of the water samples.

The table below summarizes the overall findings from the 70 PFAS test (ppt = parts per trillion):

	Public water	**Private well**
Range of number of PFAS detected	0-12 PFAS detected	0-17 PFAS detected
Median number of PFAS detected (rounded)	6 PFAS detected	5 PFAS detected
Range of total PFAS levels	0-96 ppt	0-7,135 ppt
Median total PFAS level	20.6 ppt	29.4 ppt

Aim 1: Does the 70 PFAS test provide more data than existing US EPA methods for measuring PFAS in drinking water?

- In total 24 PFAS were detected. This included 16 PFAS not covered by US EPA 537.1 and 11 PFAS not covered by EPA 533. This suggests there is great value in using the 70 PFAS test.
- The 70 PFAS test was useful for detecting new or novel PFAS in some locations.
- The 70 PFAS test highlighted the occurrence of PFPrA, a three-carbon version of PFOA, that is not in the US EPA methods, in nearly all of the samples.
- In the samples with these new and novel PFAS, use of EPA methods would have resulted in an average of 36% (for EPA 537.1) or 42% (for EPA 533) of the total amount of PFAS in the sample missed/not measured compared to the 70 PFAS test.

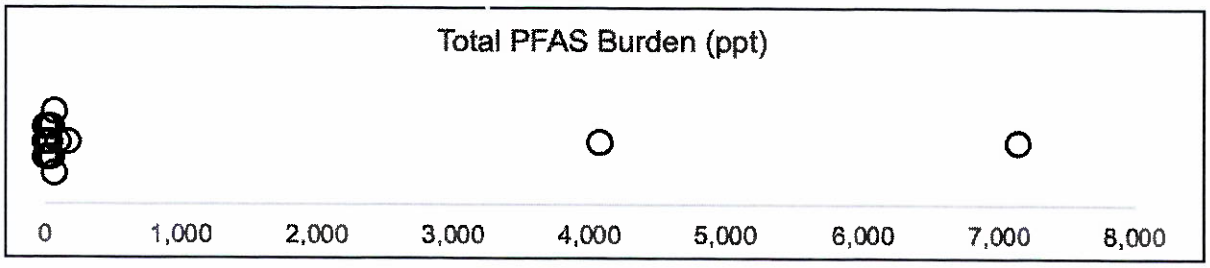
Aim 2: Does the TOP assay provide a better estimate of the overall PFAS burden in drinking water?

The TOP assay was used in 7 locations to determine if there were precursor PFAS present in the water that could be detected once the water sample had been oxidized (degraded). Notably, the reporting limit for most detectable PFAS was higher for the TOP assay (5 ppt) than in the 70 PFAS test (1.7 ppt) - i.e. the test is not as sensitive. Nearly all of the locations where the TOP assay was run detected individual PFAS near the reporting limit, which complicated the analysis of the testing results. For example, if a sample has around 5 ppt of a specific PFAS, one test could come out at 5.3 ppt and would be reported, but a second test could come out at 4.9 ppt (due to small variations in testing) and not be reported as detected. Thus, it appears that the TOP assay is more reliable/useful with samples that have higher levels of contamination (greater than the reporting limits of the test). However, in a couple of samples, the TOP assay was useful in detecting a modest amount of precursors not detected before the sample was oxidized.

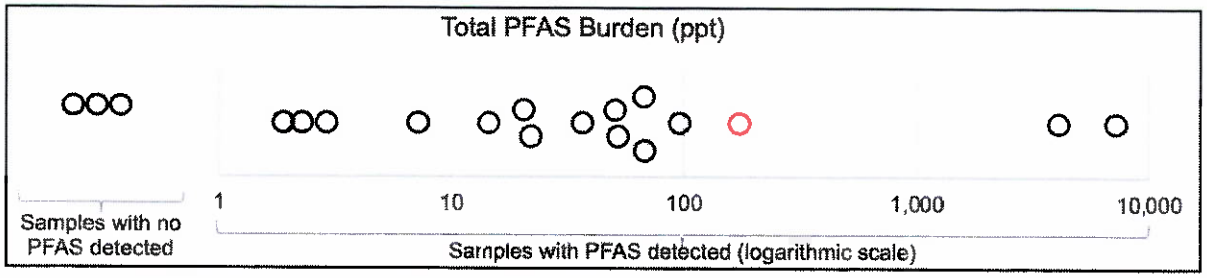
Your Results

- Location: **Fountain Valley, CO**
- Water Source type: **private well**
- Test conducted: **70 PFAS test**
- Total level of PFAS found: **172.1 ppt**
- Total number of PFAS chemicals found: **12**
- Number of PFAS chemicals found not covered by EPA 537.1: **The 70 PFAS test found 6 PFAS that are not covered by EPA 537.1.**
- Number of PFAS chemicals found not covered by EPA 533: **The 70 PFAS test found 3 PFAS that are not covered by EPA 533.**
- Number of PFAS chemicals found not covered even if both EPA methods were used: **The 70 PFAS test found 3 PFAS that are not covered by either EPA method.**

The overall results from the testing are shown on the strip plot below, which plots each participants' total PFAS burden.



Note that there are two outlier samples that contained exceedingly high levels of total PFAS. In order to better understand where your sample falls, relative to the other samples, we instead plotted the data on a logarithmic scale (not linear). Your sample is highlighted in red in the graph below.



PFAS Identified in your sample

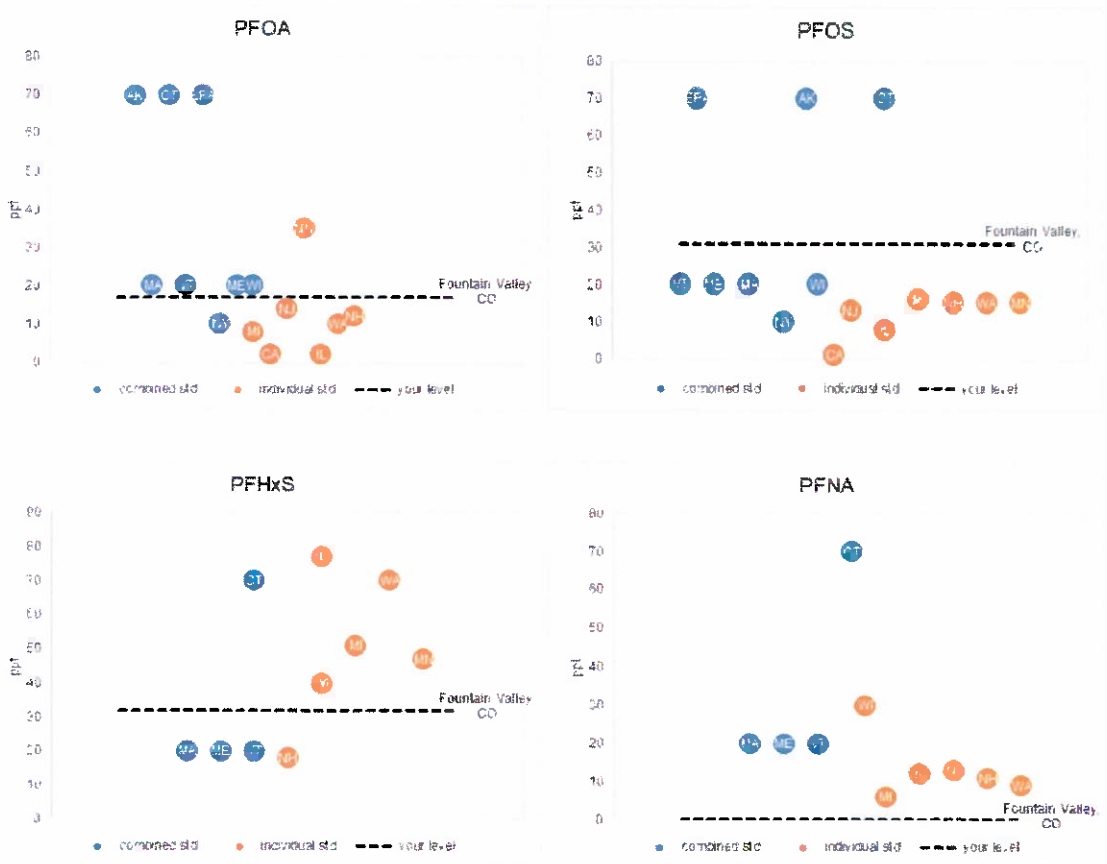
PFAS Detected	ppt (ng/L)	Sample notes
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	32	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	31	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	21	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	17	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	14	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	14	
PFPrA	14	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	12	
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	6.6	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	4.8	
PFPrS	3.6	
PFMOAA	2.1	
Total PFAS burden	**172.1**	

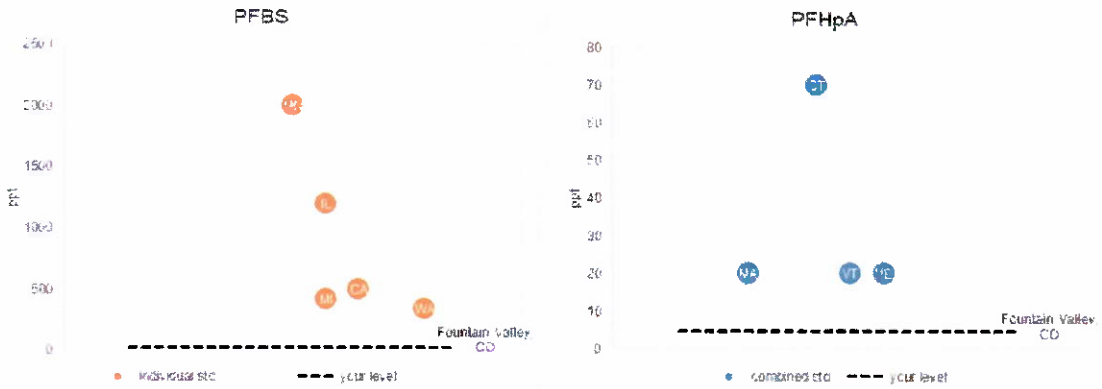
For the list of 70 PFAS tested see: https://www.eurofinsus.com/pfas-testing/pfas-analyte-list/

Sample notes legend:
There were no laboratory notes indicated for the detected PFAS in your sample.

State standards or advisories for comparison

Some of the PFAS detected in your water sample have existing state standards (regulated) or advisories. The graphs below show how the level of PFAS detected in your sample compares to these existing standards or advisories. Some states have a combined level for several PFAS, and these are shown on the graphs in blue. Other states have set levels for individual PFAS, these are shown on the graphs in orange. The level of the indicated PFAS in your sample is shown with a dotted line.





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Stratmoor Hills Water
& Sanitation Districts

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Colorado Energy and Environment Committee
Colorado General Assembly
200 E. Colfax Avenue
Denver, CO 80203

April 11, 2022

Dear Colorado Energy and Environment Committee,

This letter is in support of HB22-1345, banning PFAS in consumer products.

The Stratmoor Hills Water and Sanitation Districts were organized in 1956. The Districts supply drinking water and sanitary sewer services for an unincorporated area of El Paso County. The Districts are bordered on the north, east and west by the city of Colorado Springs and on the south by Fort Carson Military Reservation and Security Water and Sanitation Districts

PFOA and PFOS are among other PFC's that have been used in the production of various fluoropolymers. Due to their ability to repel oil and water, these compounds are used in the surface protection of products such as carpets and clothing treatments; coatings for paper, cardboard packing and leather products; industrial surfactants, wetting agents, additives and coatings; processing aids in the manufacture of fluoropolymers such as in non-stick coatings on cookware; membranes for clothing that are both waterproof and breathable; electrical wire casting; fire and chemical resistant tubing and plumbing thread seal tape as well as firefighting foam at airports and military bases.

Prior to 2016, the Water District relied on groundwater from three wells to provide drinking water to the community of Stratmoor Hills. Once PFOS and PFOA were detected in the Widefield Aquifer, the Water District immediately terminated the use of wells and relied solely on its partnership with the Fountain Valley Authority, which delivers water directly from Pueblo Reservoir.

In 2019, the Water District received a low interest $3 million loan from the Colorado Water Resources & Power Development Authority to develop and build a centralized water treatment facility for all three wells.

This new treatment facility will utilize cartridge, ultraviolet, and ion exchange filtration to deliver up to 1 million gallons a day of clean, safe, reliable drinking water to the community of Stratmoor Hills. This facility will also allow the Water District to utilize its three groundwater wells year-round, only relying on the Fountain Valley Authority on an as-needed basis.

The Stratmoor Hills community has been negatively impacted by PFOS and PFOA in the groundwater. Therefore, we support any effort to remove these "forever" chemicals from all consumer products.

Kevin W. Niles
District Manager
Stratmoor Hills Water and Sanitation Districts