There is 3 acre feet difference in the report and the State Water Form . Please update.

HR GREEN:
This has been corrected on the report

WATER RESOURCE REPORT

COTTAGES AT MESA RIDGE
PUD/ PRELIMINARY PLAN

/idefield Water and Sanitation District commits to and will serve water to the above-named UD subdivision which includes approximately **122 dwelling units, an office and pproximately one acre of landscaping. The water commitment is based on the recently evised Widefield standard of 0.35 AF/SFE and is 43.05 AF-year and 3.00 AF/year for ndscaping for a total of 46.05 AF/year.**

incerely

Prepared by:
HR Green, LLC.
1975 Research Parkway, Suite 220
Colorado Springs, CO 80920
(719) 622-6222

HR GREEN:
This has been corrected on the report

Prepared for:
Goodwin Knight
8605 Explorer Drive, Suite 250
Colorado Springs, CO 80920

3 acre feet to be added

* Irrigation included in household use

HOUSEHOLD USE #	122	of units	38,432	GPD	43.05 AF
COMMERCIAL USE #		of S.F.		GPD	AF
IRRIGATION #		of acres		GPD	AF
STOCK WATERING #		of head		GPD	AF
OTHER				GPD	AF
TOTAL				GPD	46.05 AF

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1.0 WATER RESOURCE REPORT

A. Summary of the Proposed Subdivision

The purpose of this report is to discuss the specific water of the proposed Cottages at Mesa Ridge development in El Paso County, Colorado.

The project consists of 10.21 acres and 122 dwelling units. The site will be serviced with two 3-inch meters equating to roughly 122 Single Family Equivalent (SFE) water users (consisting of single-family residents and a club house). The site is located along S. Powers Bouvard at the intersection with Mesa Ridge Parkway, within Sections 20, 21, 28, and 29, all in Township 15 South, Range 65 West of the 6th Principal Meridian. Residential properties within the development will be provided water services through Widefield Water and Sanitation District (WWSD). The proposed density for the site is 11.94 DU/acre.

Projected Land Uses: Lands within the subject area have been planned residential.

A site plan has been presented in Appendix A.

B. Information Regarding Sufficient Quantity of Water

i. Calculation of Water Demand

It is expected that each SFE in the Cottages at Mesa Ridge will require an average of 0.35 annual acre-feet of water (domestic and irrigation use).

Table 1 below summarizes the overall water demand estimations for the Cottages at Mesa Ridge.

Table 1: Water Supply and Demand Summary

COTTAGES AT MESA RIDGE - PROJECTED WATER DEMAND				
USE	DWELLING UNITS	SFE's	UNIT DEMAND (AC-FT/YEAR/SFE)	TOTAL DEMAND (AC-FT/YR)
Residential	122	122	0.35	42.70
* Leasing Office/Clubhouse	-	1	0.35	0.35
			Total	**43.05**

** Leasing Office & Clubhouse: 1,145 s.f. floor area building with two restrooms and one dog wash station.*

ii. Calculation of Quantity of Water Available

All water supply is based on surface water rights, renewable groundwater and a mix of various sources through WWSD. The system does not rely on non-renewable water sources. The current developed physical supply within WWSD is 5,271 ac-ft/year. WWSD will confirm adequate supply to meet the above demand during development plan review. This report will be updated with their available supply once information is available.

iii. Groundwater Source Information

WWSD provides water from the following groundwater sources. Refer to the WWSD Water and Wastewater Report presented in Appendix B.

- Widefield Aquifer – District is allocated the use of 2,650 ac-ft/year at a rate of 3,350 gpm with aquifer recharge.
- Jimmy Camp Aquifer – District is allocated 650 ac-ft/year.
- Vennetucci Lease – District is perpetually leased 596 ac-ft/year. The Vennetucci Lease has been suspended due to contamination.

iv. Production Wells Information

Refer to the Widefield 2021 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report within the WWSD Water and Wastewater Report in Appendix B.

v. Surface Water Sources

WWSD provides water from the following surface water sources. Refer to the WWSD Water and Wastewater Report presented in Appendix B.

- Fountain Valley Authority Project – District owns 1,500 ac-ft/year
- Fountain Mutual Irrigation Water – District has 912 shares. This supply is used for augmentation and has never been fully needed.
- FVA Project - District owns roughly 1,931 ac-ft/year of return flows from CSU
- Additionally, District owns a mix of senior surface water supplies and out-of-priority water supplies that total 1,274 ac-ft/year.

C. Information Regarding Sufficient Dependability of Water Supply

i. Proof of Ownership

Widefield Water and Sanitation District will provide water to the subject property. Refer to the WWSD commitment letter presented in Appendix A.

ii. Financial Plan

Refer to Section 6 of the WWSD Water and Wastewater Report presented in Appendix B.

iii. Description of Water Supply

Refer to Section 5 of the WWSD Water and Wastewater Report presented in Appendix B.

iv. Calculation Demonstrating Quantity [N/A]

v. Evidence of Water System Source

The water collection and distribution system for the site will be constructed with this development. Available capacities are stated above. The WWSD water

commitment letter and map of existing WWSD water infrastructure are presented in Appendix A.

vi. Evidence of Short-Term Supply for Fire

The existing water system is already constructed such that this property is connecting to a looped system. The looped system will satisfy the short term demands of providing adequate fire flows in the event that the system experiences a break. Under such conditions water can be provided to the development from either the northern side of the site or the southern side. For additional protection and to provide sufficient fire hydrant coverage, a secondary loop has been proposed through the site which further improve the reliability of the water supply needed to maintain fire flows.

D. Information Regarding Sufficient Quality

i. Chemical Analysis of Proposed Water from Each Proposed Source

Refer to Section 4 of the WWSD Water and Wastewater Report presented in Appendix B.

ii. Evidence of Compliance with County and State Water Quality Standard

Water quality must meet Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE) regulations for primary drinking water standards.

iii. Discussion of Potential for Water Quality Degradation from On-site and Off-site Sources

On-site sources could potentially impact the water quality would be from surface water runoff that reaches the groundwater aquifer. In accordance with County requirements this runoff is treated via a full spectrum detention basin. Off-site sources are further addressed by the Water provider please refer to Section 4 of the WWSD Water and Wastewater Report presented in Appendix B.

E. Public and Private Commercial Water Providers

i. Water Providers Report: Refer to Section 4 of the WWSD Water and Wastewater Report presented in Appendix B.

F. State Engineer Summary Narrative

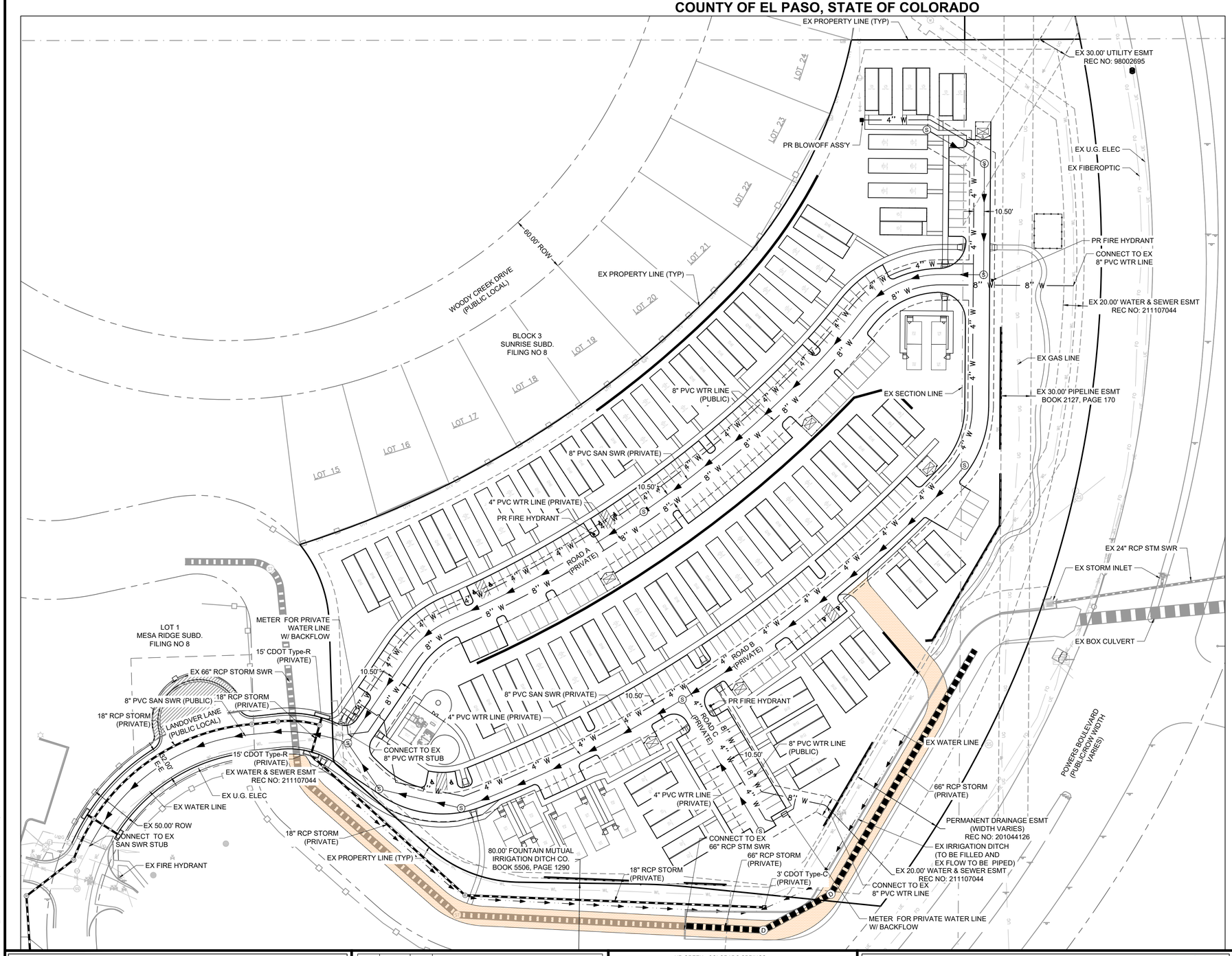
[N/A] no new water supply sources proposed.

APPENDIX A

JOKERST, NICHOLAS, 8/16/2021 1:15 PM

THE COTTAGES AT MESA RIDGE
PUD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

A PORTION OF THE NORTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 29, THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 20, THE SOTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 21, & THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 28 TOWNSHIP 15 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST OF THE 6TH P.M. COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO



NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

DRAWN BY:	NQJ	JOB DATE:	8/4/2021
APPROVED:	KMH	JOB NUMBER:	200541
CAD DATE:	8/16/2021		
CAD FILE:	J:\2020\200541\CAD\Dwgs\C\Development Plan\Utility_Plan		

BAR IS ONE INCH ON OFFICIAL DRAWINGS. 0 1" IF NOT ONE INCH, ADJUST SCALE ACCORDINGLY.

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION DESCRIPTION

HRGreen

HR GREEN - COLORADO SPRINGS
7222 COMMERCE CENTER DR SUITE 220
COLORADO SPRINGS CO 80919
PHONE: 719.300.4140 TOLL FREE: 800.728.7805
FAX: 844.273.1057 | HRGreen.com

THE COTTAGES AT MESA RIDGE
GOODWIN KNIGHT
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

GOODWIN KNIGHT

PUD DEVELOPMENT PLAN
PRELIMINARY UTILITY PLAN

SHEET UT

4

HR GREEN Xrefs: xg!-arch dl01_sdp, xv-utl; xo-dsgn; xc-row, xc-utl; xv-dsgn; xv-row; xv-apts

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SCALE
1 inch = 1,200 feet
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WATER BOUNDRY
PARCELS
PZ RAW WATER
PZ1
PZ2
PZ3
PZ4
PZ5
PZ6
Water Network Structure

Well W4
Well W2
Well W1
FONTAINE WTP
Well C36
Well W3
Southmoor WTP
Well C3
Well C2
Well C4
Well E2
Well W7
Booster 2 Pump Station
Booster 2 0.75 MG Tank
4 MG Tank
2 MG Tank
0.75 MG Elevated Tank
Well HW2
Well HW4
Well HW5
VA Pump Station
0.3 MG EQ Tank
Rolling Hills Booster Pump Station

WIDEFIELD WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT
WATER SYSTEM MAP 2020

Project No:
Scale: AS SHOWN
Date:03/19/2020
Design By: RKB
Drawn By: RKB
Reviewed By: RKB
Revised:

Widefield
Water and Sanitation District

8495 Fontaine Boulevard, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80925

August 31, 2021

Ken Huhn
HRGreen
7222 Commerce Center Dr
Suite 220
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80919

Cole Emmons
County Attorney's Office
27 East Vermijo Avenue
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903

Re: Commitment Letter for the Cottages at Mesa Ridge

Dear Ken and Cole:

The Widefield Water and Sanitation District commits to providing water service to the above-mentioned development per this letter.

Widefield Water and Sanitation District commits to and will serve water to the above-named PUD subdivision which includes approximately **122 dwelling units, an office and approximately one acre of landscaping. The water commitment is based on the recently revised Widefield standard of 0.35 AF/SFE and is 43.05 AF-year and 3.00 AF/year for landscaping for a total of 46.05 AF/year.**

Sincerely,

Robert Bannister, District Engineer

C: Lucas Hale, District Manager
Brandon Bernard, Water Divisional Manager
Travis Jones, Wastewater Divisional Manager

APPENDIX B

WIDEFIELD WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT

8945 Fontaine Blvd.
Colorado Springs, CO 80925

District Water and Wastewater Report
Annual Update

Date of Update June 30, 2021

Update Author Robert K. Bannister, P.E.
District Engineer
Widefield Water and Sanitation District

Attachments

- Widefield Water Facilities Map
- Widefield 2021 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
- End of 2020 Year Commitment Balance Sheet

WATER REPORT UPDATE

1. Water General

The Widefield Water and Sanitation District's (the District) Water System was originally created in the 1960's and has been expanded for nearly 60 years. The system serves approximately 9811 single family equivalent households.

All water supply is based on surface water rights, renewable groundwater, and a mix of various sources. The system does not rely on any non-renewable water sources.

The current Legal Water Supply Holding of the District are estimated at 7,900 annual acre-feet.

The current Developed Physical Supply is 5271 annual acre-feet. The three-year running average actual use is 2755 acre-feet which is roughly 52% of the existing available physical supply.

A revised table of active commitments, and completed subdivisions is attached. This table is valid as of December 31, 2020.

2. Recent Water Volumes Used

The recent three-year water use and tap data are as follows:

Year	Annual Use (Acre-Feet)	Single Family Equivalent (Taps in SFE)
2018	2702	8927
2019	2531	9350
2020	3031	9811

3. Water Supply

Changes in Water Supply:

In February of 2021, the Air Force commissioned a new 3,300 gpm Water Mitigation Facility to help the District clean the potable water of PFAS and PFOA. Additionally, they expanded the raw water pipeline to include all wells in the Widefield Aquifer to be able to be treated at either the Southmoor Water Treatment Facility or the new Water Mitigation Facility. This allows the District to be able to treat all of its water rights in the Widefield Aquifer, as the District continues to expand.

The District hired a consultant to perform a Water and Wastewater Master Plan for the District. This Master Plan will provide the District with much needed information for projected water use for the next 10 to 20 years. The Master Plan was finalized in May of 2021 and the District is currently implementing recommendations from the Master Plan.

The District started the Generators and Emergency Equipment project in 2020. This project is to provide emergency backup to several facilities throughout the District. This project is expected to be complete in mid 2021. The District plans to continue in phases on this project until all facilities that need emergency backup are provided with it.

The District continues work on developing the new Zone 6 in the far eastern portion of the District. This is the building of a new 2 MG water storage tank and transmission line. The District is also going to upgrade their Rolling Hills Booster Pump Station to supply water to the tank. Construction of the tank and transmission line is expected in late 2021 while the pump station is expected in 2022.

Listing of Water Supplies:

Renewable Groundwater – All sources previously documented at County Attorney's Office.

- Widefield Aquifer – The District is allocated the use of 2,650 annual acre-feet through the Widefield Aquifer Stipulation. The District is allowed to draw up to 3,350 gpm with aquifer recharge.

- Jimmy Camp Aquifer – The District is allocated 650 annual acre-feet through the Widefield Aquifer Stipulation.
- Vennetucci Lease – The District is perpetually leased an allocation of 596 annual acre-feet through a Public Trust Partnership which provides for funding of the Vennetucci Trust farm through water revenues on a perpetual basis. The Vennetucci Lease has become contaminated and the District has suspended the lease until treatment has been established. This is expected in 2021.

Surface Water Supplies – Sources documented at County Attorney's Office.

- The District owns 1,500 annual acre-feet of the Fountain Valley Authority Project which safely yields 1,425 annual acre-feet of fully consumable water.
- The District has 912 shares of Fountain Mutual Irrigation Water and is the owner/operator of the Crews Gulch Augmentation Station as this supply is used in augmentation or leased out on an annual basis, as it has never been fully needed.
- The District owns roughly 1,931 annual acre-feet of return flows from CSU's portion of the FVA project. This is used in augmentation.
- The District owns a mix of senior surface water supplies and out-of-priority water supplies that total 1,274 annual acre-feet. This is the fully consumable water right for future growth that is currently leased to a third party.

Potential or Intended Future Supplies

Although the District does have active cases that are intended to extend supplies, the District does not wish to disclose the volumes or nature of those supplies that are in active acquisition states.

Legal Documentation Accompanying New Water Acquisitions and Augmentations Plans

None.

4. The District's Water Quality

The water quality provided by the District meets or exceeds all required State and Federal Drinking Water Standards. For detailed water quality report, please see the Widefield Consumer Confidence Report which is updated annually and accessible at https://www.wwsdonline.com/media/2021%20CCR%20WIDEFIELD.pdf. A copy is attached.

5. The District's Physical Water System

The District's system is too large to show all lines and facilities, the attached Facilities Map shows the major facilities. The District's System consists of:

Service area of roughly 16.2 square miles.

Over 665,000 lineal feet of water mains varying in size from 4 to 30-inches in diameter.

Six water tanks totaling approximately 9.8 million gallons of storage.

Six Pressure Zones.

Three booster stations.

24-inch transmission main from Fountain Valley Authority.

Participation in Pueblo Reservoir and Frying Pan Arkansas Water project.

Three Ion Exchange Water Treatment Plants, one includes an Air Stripper Water Treatment Plant.

Eleven active wells (not including inactive wells or Venetucci wells).

6. Major Capital Improvement Projects Accomplished During Recent Years and Anticipated Improvements for the Upcoming Years

Most Recent Three Years – Upgrades to water facilities include the following:

- Construction of an Ion Exchange plant to remove PFC's from the District's drinking water.
- Construction of the Veterans Affairs Pikes Peak National Cemetery Water Delivery System.
- Development of Zone 6 in the northeast section of the District.
- Well Manifold to bring additional wells to the Ion Exchange water treatment facility.
- Construction of an additional Ion Exchange plants to remove PFC's from the District's drinking water.

Expected Upcoming Three-Year Improvements – These are all system-wide capital projects.

- Additional construction of the West to East Transmission line.
- Upgrade of the Booster #2 Pump Station.
- Construction of new Zone 6 tank (Developer funded).
- Construction of new Zone 7a Booster Station (Developer funded).
- Construction of an upgrade to the Rolling Hills Booster Station (Developer Funded).
- Rehabilitation or reconstruction of the Booster 2 Tank.
- Construction of additional backup generators at various sites.

WASTEWATER REPORT UPDATE

1. Wastewater General

The Widefield Water and Sanitation District's (the District) Wastewater System was originally created in the 1960's and has been expanded for nearly 60 years. The system serves over 10,050 single family equivalent households.

The current hydraulic capacity of the Widefield Wastewater Treatment Plant is 2.14 MGD. *Note – WWTO are rated on the basis of Average Daily Maximum Monthly Flow, which differs from Max Day Flow.* There has been no increase to plant capacity since 2001, however, the plant was rerated in 2016 to 2.14 MGD due to lack of air processing capabilities.

The treatment plant discharges to the Lower Fountain Creek.

Current 3 year running average loading is 1.66 MGD which is roughly 78% of Plant Capacity.

Current projected use plus active commitments is projected to be roughly 1.72 MG which represents approximately 80% of Current Hydraulic Plant Capacity. *Note – wastewater treatment plants are rated on the basis of Average Daily Maximum Monthly Flow, which differs from Max Day Flow.*

2. Actual Wastewater Volumes Treated

The three most recent years of wastewater plant loads and tap data are as follows:

Year	Average Daily Flow (MGD)	Single Family Equivalent (Taps in SFE)
2018	1.71	9138
2019	1.56	9590
2020	1.70	10,050

3. Existing Widefield Wastewater System

The District's Wastewater System consist of:

Service area of roughly 14.3 square miles.

Over 530,000 lineal feet of pipeline varying in size from 4 to 24-inches in diameter.

Over 23,00 lineal feet of pressure pipeline varying in size from 4 to 12-inches in diameter.

Five lift stations.

Wastewater Treatment Plant – 2.14 MGD capacity.

The existing wastewater plant remains in compliance with CDPHE Discharge Standards.

4. Major Capital Improvements Accomplished during the Past Year and Anticipated Improvements for the Upcoming Years

Most Recent Three Years – Upgrades to wastewater facilities include the following:

- Replaced Pump No 1 at the Jimmy Camp Lift Station.
- Installed 3rd pump at the Jimmy Camp Lift Station.
- Continued construction of East Jimmy Camp Interceptor along the East Jimmy Camp Creek (Developer funded).
- Upgrade of treatment system to meet Regulation 85 requirements. This upgrade includes Bio-nutrient Removal. This is not expected to increase capacity.
- Upgrade of solids handling to perform dewatering of sludge.
- Upgraded the step screens at the headworks.

Expected Upcoming Three-Year Improvements – These are all system wide capital projects:

- Continued replacement of older lines or relining of existing pipe.
- Upgrade air handling equipment.

- Construction of new solids processing tank to help improve dewatering.
- Study Jimmy Camp Lift Station and force main for capacity concerns to relieve pressure on the Southern Interceptor.
- Paper re-rate of the plant back to 2.5 MGD.

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SCALE
1 inch = 1,200 feet
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1,200

WATER BOUNDRY
PARCELS
PZ RAW WATER
PZ1
PZ2
PZ3
PZ4
PZ5
PZ6
Water Network Structure

Well W4
Well W2
Well W1
FONTAINE WTP
Well C36
Well W3
Southmoor WTP
Well C3
Well C2
Well C4
Well E2
Well W7
Booster 2 Pump Station
Booster 2 0.75 MG Tank
4 MG Tank
2 MG Tank
0.75 MG Elevated Tank
Well HW2
Well HW4
Well HW5
VA Pump Station
0.3 MG EQ Tank
Rolling Hills Booster Pump Station

WIDEFIELD WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT
WATER SYSTEM MAP 2020

Project No:
Scale: AS SHOWN
Date:03/19/2020
Design By: RKB
Drawn By: RKB
Reviewed By: RKB
Revised:

Widefield
Water and Sanitation District

WIDEFIELD WSD 2021 Drinking Water Quality Report
Covering Data For Calendar Year 2020

Public Water System ID: CO0121900

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 BRANDON BERNARD at 719-464-2051 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.

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).

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

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 30 seconds to 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 at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 121900, WIDEFIELD WSD, or by contacting BRANDON BERNARD at 719-464-2051. 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 on the next page.

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
W4 WELL (Groundwater-Well) W2 WELL (Groundwater-Well) W3 WELL (Groundwater-Well) WELL C1 (Groundwater-Well) W7 WELL (Groundwater-Well) WELL E2 (Groundwater-Well) WELL C3 (Groundwater-Well) WELL C36 (Groundwater-Well) JHW2 WELL REDRILL (Groundwater-Well) JHW5R WELL (Groundwater-Well) JHW4R WELL (Groundwater-Well) WELL C2 REDRILL (Groundwater-Well) PURCHASED FROM CO0121275 (Groundwater-Consecutive Connection) W1 WELL (Groundwater-Well) PURCHASED FROM CO0121775 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection) PURCHASED FROM CO0121300 (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	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 Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Row Crops, Fallow, Pasture / Hay, 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

WIDEFIELD 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, 2020 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.

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	August, 2020	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 96%	1	25	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Time Period	90th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	01/26/2020 to 05/18/2020	0.55	60	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	07/28/2020 to 12/14/2020	2.7	60	ppb	15	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	**Time Period**	**90th Percentile**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of Measure**	**90th Percentile AL**	**Sample Sites Above AL**	**90th Percentile AL Exceedance**	**Typical Sources**
Copper	07/28/2020 to 12/14/2020	0.82	60	ppm	1.3	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	01/26/2020 to 05/18/2020	2.6	60	ppb	15	1	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)	2020	8.42	1.14 to 16.1	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	24.09	5.66 to 44.51	16	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	2019	1	0 to 2	2	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2019	7.45	3.9 to 11	2	ppb	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2017	2	2 to 2	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									

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**
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**
Barium	2020	0.06	0.02 to 0.1	2	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2020	0.75	0.54 to 0.92	3	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2020	5.01	1.6 to 7.2	8	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	2020	5.9	5.9 to 5.9	1	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2020	3.95	0 to 7.9	2	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Nitrate: *Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm* is a health risk for infants of less than six 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 health care provider.									

Volatile Organic 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**
Tetrachloroethylene	2020	0.42	0 to 1.1	4	ppb	5	0	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners

Secondary Contaminants**						
Contaminant Name	**Year**	**Average**	**Range Low – High**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of Measure**	**Secondary Standard**
Sodium	2020	112.5	45 to 180	2	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 has established health advisory levels for PFOA and PFOS at 70 parts per trillion. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3). Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) (epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod) Consumers can review UCMR3 results by accessing the NCOD. No PFOA or PFOS were detected during our sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below. There is no EPA health advisory level for PFHpA.

Contaminant Name	**Year**	**Average**	**Range Low – High**	**Sample Size**	**Unit of Measure**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid PFBS	2020	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	12	Parts per Trillion
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid PFHxS	2020	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	12	Parts per Trillion
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid PFOS	2020	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	12	Parts per Trillion
Perfluorooctanoic acid PFOA	2020	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	12	Parts per Trillion
Perflouroheptanoic acid PFHpA	2020	Non-Detect	ND-5.4	12	Parts per Trillion

***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.

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions

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

Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID # CO0121150)
2021 Water Quality Report Information for:

Fort Carson Army Base (PWSID # CO0221445)
Peterson Air Force Base (PWSID # CO0121605)
Tierra Vista Communities (PWSID # CO0121743)
Cheyenne Mountain Air Force Station (PWSID # CO0221205)
Security Water and Sanitation District (PWSID # CO0121775)
Cherokee Water District (PWSID # CO0121125)
Stratmoor Hills Water District (PWSID # CO0121800)

Water Sources

Your water is blended from multiple sources, including surface water and purchased water. Your water source may vary throughout the year.

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.

The majority 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.

Local Surface Sources

To supplement the water received from the mountain sources, Colorado Springs Utilities is able to divert water from local surface water collection systems including:

- North and South Slopes of Pikes Peak – Catamount Reservoirs, Crystal Reservoir, South Slope Reservoirs and tributaries
- North and South Cheyenne Creeks
- Fountain Creek
- Monument Creek – Pikeview Reservoir
- Northfield Watershed – Rampart and Northfield Reservoirs
- Pueblo Reservoir

Purchased Water Source

Fountain Valley Authority or FVA (PWSID#CO0121300) receives water from the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project – a system of pipes and tunnels that collects water in the Hunter- Fryingpan Wilderness Area near Aspen. Waters collected from this system are diverted to the Arkansas River, near Buena Vista, and then flow about 150 miles downstream to Pueblo Reservoir. From there, the water travels through a pipeline to a water treatment plant before being delivered to Colorado Springs.

All water sources are treated at one of our treatment plants (or in the case of FVA water at FVA's treatment plant) prior to entering our drinking water distribution system; an intricate system of tanks, pumps and pipes that ultimately deliver water to your home or business.

Colorado Source Water Assessment and Protection

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit https://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports." Search the table using 121150, COLORADO SPRINGS UTILITIES, or by contacting 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

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

General 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:

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

Immunocompromised Persons Advisory

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting https://www.epa.gov/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).

Information About 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 30 seconds to 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 at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Information about Fluoride

Fluoride is a compound found naturally in many places, including soil, food, plants, animals and the human body. It is also found naturally at varying levels in all Colorado Springs' water sources. Colorado Springs Utilities does not add additional fluoride to your drinking water. Any fluoride in the drinking water comes naturally from our source waters.

Information about PFAS

PFAS are a man-made chemical present in food packaging, commercial house-hold products, drinking water sources and manufacturing facilities. Currently, PFAS are not regulated under the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. However, the EPA did issue a health advisory for specific perfluorinated compounds (PFOA and PFOS) of 70 parts per trillion (ppt). Colorado Springs Utilities tested for 18 PFAS compounds, including PFOA and PFOS, and none of these compounds were detected above the reporting limit of 1.9 parts per trillion at our water treatment facilities in 2020. For more information about PFAS click https://www.epa.gov/pfas.

Terms, Abbreviations & Symbols

- **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^{th} 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.

Data Presented in the Water Quality Report

Colorado Springs Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table on the following pages shows the combined results of our monitoring for six water treatment plants for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2019, unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per your because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system in not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than a year old.
Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no table appears in this section, then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Detected Contaminants Tables

Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID CO0121150)

Inorganic Contaminants

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

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range	Average	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.02 – 0.05	0.03	No	July 2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0.12 – 0.85	0.38	No	July 2020	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	N/A	N/A	ppb	0 – 1.60	0.54	NA	July 2020	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from industries, discharge from refineries and steel mills
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	0 – 0.33	0.13	No	July 2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	ppb	0 – 3.3	1.3	No	July 2020	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N/A	N/A	ppm	6.93 – 20.30	12.86	No	July 2020	Erosion of natural deposits

Organic Contaminants

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

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range Detected	Average	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	50	0	ppb	0 – 1.2	0.13	No	Jan, Feb, Apr, May, Jul, Oct 2020	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Radionuclides

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

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range	Average	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Combined Radium	5	0	pCi/L	0 – 1.9	1.1	No	June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	30	0	ppb	0 – 4.0	0.7	No	June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	15	0	pCi/L	0 – 3.7	0.9	No	June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity

Continuously monitored at the Treatment Plant (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: 0.55 NTU, June	No	Jan – Dec 2020	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%, June	No	Jan -Dec 2020	Soil Runoff

Disinfectants

Continuously monitored at the Treatment Plant (entry point to the distribution system)

Contaminant	MRDL/ TT Requirement	Units	Level Detected	MRDL/TT Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Chlorine	TT= No more than 4 hours with a sample below 0.2 ppm	ppm	0 samples above or below the level	No	Jan – Dec 2020	Water additive used to control microbes

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

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

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Average	Range Low - High	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT minimum ratio = 1.00	N/A	N/A	1.38	1 – 1.85	No	Monthly - Running Annual Average	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Byproducts

Monitored in the distribution system

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Range	Average	Highest Compliance Value	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	ppb	8.0 – 55.4	31.8	43.7	No	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2020	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	ppb	16.7 – 56.3	43.6	64.7	No	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2020	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	99% February	1	ppm	No	2020	Drinking water disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

Monitored in the distribution system

Contaminant	AL at the 90th Percentile	MCLG	Units	90th Percentile	Sample Size	Sample Sites Above AL	AL Exceedance	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Copper	1.3	1.3	ppm	0.1065	50	0	No	June - August 2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	15	0	ppb	3.7	50	0	No	June - August 2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR)

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act required that EPA establish criteria for a program to monitor unregulated contaminants and to identify no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored every five years.

Unregulated contaminants are those contaminants that do not have a drinking water standard (maximum contaminate level) established by EPA. The purpose of the UCMR is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

The fourth round of the UCMR required monitoring for 30 contaminants. Colorado Springs Utilities was required to monitoring for these contaminants starting in January 2018. The results for any contaminants detected thus far are listed below. For further information on UCMR please visit https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule

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

Contaminant	Average Level Detected	Range	Units	Sample Dates	Potential Sources of Contamination
Manganese	1.2	0 - 11	ppb	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2018	Naturally occurring element, commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals, a byproduct of zinc ore processing, used in infrared optics, fiber optic systems electronics and solar applications
1-Butanol	1.07	0 – 13	ppb	Jan, Mar, Apr, Jul, Oct 2018	Used as a solvent, food additive, and in the production of other chemicals
Quinoline	0.001	0 – 0.0318	ppb	Jan, Mar, Apr, Jul, Oct 2018 Feb, Mar 2019	Used as a pharmaceutical and flavoring agent, produced as a chemical intermediate, component of coal

Monitored in the Distribution System

Contaminant	Average Level Detected	Range	Units	Sample Dates	Potential Sources of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids 5 (HAA5)	33.9	10.2 – 55.0	ppb	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2018	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Brominated Haloacetic Acids 6 (HAABr6)	3.18	0.79 – 9.10	ppb	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2018	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids 9 (HAA9)	36.4	14.5 – 57.0	ppb	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct 2018	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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 https://www.csu.org/Pages/Events.aspx 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 https://www.csu.org/Pages/WaterQualityReport.aspx

Fountain Valley Authority (PWSID # CO0121300)
2021 Water Quality Report Information for:
City of Fountain (PWSID # CO0121275)
Colorado Springs Utilities (PWSID # CO0121150)
Security Water District (PWSID # CO0121775)
Stratmoor Hills Water District (PWSID # CO0121800)
Widefield Water District (PWSID # CO0121900)

WATER SOURCE INFORMATION

Fountain Valley Authority treats surface water received from the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project. The Fryingpan-Arkansas Project is a system of pipes and tunnels that collects water in the Hunter-Fryingpan Wilderness Area near Aspen. Waters collected from the system are diverted to the Arkansas River, near Buena Vista, and then flows approximately 150 miles downstream to Pueblo Reservoir. From Pueblo Reservoir, the water travels through a pipeline to the water treatment plant.

COLORADO SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment may has provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit https://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 121300, FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY 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

Fountain Valley Authority is dedicated to protecting our source water and ensuring quality treated water is delivered to our customers. The results of the source water assessment are not a reflection of our treated water quality received at the system connections, but rather a rating of the susceptibility of contamination under the guidelines of the Colorado SWAP program.

POSSIBLE WATER CONTAMINANTS

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting https://www.epa.gov/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).

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.

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 Fountain Valley Authority's water source. Fountain Valley Authority does not add additional fluoride to the treated water. Any fluoride in the treated water results from what occurs naturally in the source water.

LEAD INFORMATION

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 30 seconds to 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 at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DEFINITIONS

- **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.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Fountain Valley Authority 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, 2020 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.

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 Table

Fountain Valley Authority (PWSID CO0121300)

Inorganic Contaminants

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

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Level Detected	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.04	No	July 2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0.34	No	July 2020	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10	ppm	0.18	No	July 2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N/A	N/A	ppb	1.6	N/A	July 2020	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from industries, discharge from refineries and steel mills
Selenium	50	50	ppb	3.0	No	July 2020	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N/A	N/A	ppm	14.4	N/A	July 2020	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity

Continuously monitored at the Treatment Plant (entry point to the transmission 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: 0.28 NTU, August	No	Jan - Dec 2020	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: 100%, August	No	Jan - Dec 2020	Soil Runoff

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

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

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Average	Range Low - High	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT minimum ratio = 1.00	N/A	Ratio	1.48	1.24 – 1.94	No	Monthly - Running Annual Average	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfectants

Continuously monitored at the Treatment Plant (entry point to the transmission system)

Contaminant	MRDL	Units	Level Detected	MRDL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Chlorine	TT= No more than 4 hours with a sample below 0.2 ppm	ppm	0 samples above or below the level	No	Jan – Dec 2020	Water additive used to control microbes

Radionuclides

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

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Units	Level Detected	MCL Violation	Sample Dates	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Gross Alpha	15	0	pCi/L	1.3	No	June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	5	0	pCi/L	0.8	No	June 2020	Erosion of natural deposits

WANT MORE INFORMATION

For questions concerning this report, please call Colorado Springs Utilities Laboratory Services at (719) 668-4560.

CITY OF FOUNTAIN
WATER DEPARTMENT 116
SOUTH MAIN STREET
FOUNTAIN, CO 80817

City of Fountain

2021 Annual Water Quality Report

Public Water System ID #CO0121275

Water Testing Performed in 2020

Fountain is pleased to present to you its 2020 Drinking Water Quality/Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for Calendar Year 2020. In 2020, Fountain's Water Department distributed 910,252,473 gallons of water to our customers. The City of Fountain's Water Department works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources. To better keep our community informed, we encourage and welcome you to attend Fountain's City Council Meetings held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month, at 6:00 p.m., in Fountain's Council Chambers, located at City Hall, 116 South Main Street. If you would like more information concerning this CCR report or for public participation opportunities that may affect the water quality, please contact the City of Fountain's Water Department (Water Foreman at 719-322-2088 or Water Department Admin at 719-322-2072) or write to: City of Fountain Water Department, 116 South Main Street, Fountain, CO 80817 or visit the City of Fountain Water Department's website at: https://www.fountaincolorado.org/waterquality for more information related specifically to our water quality. **Español *(Spanish)*** *Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.*

Vulnerable Populations Advisory

Some individuals 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. 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. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the EPA and CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants, you may call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or you can visit their website at http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants or at www.epa.gov for additional EPA resources.

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 30 seconds to 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.

Sources of Drinking Water

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 presences 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as 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, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Radioactive contaminants, which 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION:

FLUORIDE: 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 City of Fountain and Fountain Valley Authority 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 years old drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration and/or pitting of their 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, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem. 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 NSF International at 1-877-8- NSF-HELP.

NITRATE:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six 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 health care provider.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The "maximum allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The MCL is set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Average (x-bar): Typical value.

Range (R): The lowest value to the highest value.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.

Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

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.

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.

Centipoise (cP or cp): a centimeter-gram-second unit of viscosity, equal to 1/100 (0.01) poise.

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.

Not Applicable (N/A): Does not apply.

Non-Detect (ND): Contaminate level too low to detect in lab testing

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 Billon = 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.

Parts per Quadrillion = Picograms per liter (ppg = pg/L): One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Fountain Valley Authority (FVA): Water treatment facilitator.

City of Fountain (COF): Fountain water provider.

Waiver: State permission not to test for a specific contaminant.

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

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

Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation): An escalated action taken by the State (due to the number and/or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.

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).

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.

The City of Fountain routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table(s) show detections found in the period of January 1 through December 31, 2019 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.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our Water Supply. For more information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit https://www.colorado.gov/cdphe/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 121275, FOUNTAIN CITY OF, or by contacting Justin Moore at 719- 322-2073. 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 insure 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

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

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.

CITY OF FOUNTAIN'S WATER SOURCES			
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	Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites/Existing, Abandoned Mine Sites/ Other Facilities/ Commercial, Industrial, Transportation/ Pasture, Hay/ Low Intensity Residential/ High Intensity Residential
Purchased FVA 121300 SW Pueblo Reservoir via Pipeline	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
Rice Lane 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
Security thru Bandley Interconnect	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
Well No. 1 North Park Well	Well	Groundwater	Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites/Existing, Abandoned Mine Sites/ Other Facilities/ Commercial, Industrial, Transportation/ Pasture, Hay/ Low Intensity Residential/ High Intensity Residential
Well No. 2 South Park Well	Well	Groundwater	Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites/Existing, Abandoned Mine Sites/ Other Facilities/ Commercial, Industrial, Transportation/ Pasture, Hay/ Low Intensity Residential/ High Intensity Residential
Well No. 3 Shop Well	Well	Groundwater	Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites/Existing, Abandoned Mine Sites/ Other Facilities/ Commercial, Industrial, Transportation/ Pasture, Hay/ Low Intensity Residential/ High Intensity Residential
Well No. 4 Dale Street	Well	Groundwater	Aboveground, Underground and Leaking Storage Tank Sites/Existing, Abandoned Mine Sites/ Other Facilities/ Commercial, Industrial, Transportation/ Pasture, Hay/ Low Intensity Residential/ High Intensity Residential

RECOMMENDED WATERING SCHEDULE

Minutes to water per zone, three times a day

	Fixed Spray Heads	Rotor Heads	Rotary Nozzles	Manual Sprinklers
MAY 2 days/week	5	9	13	17
JUNE 2 days/week	8	15	22	30
JULY-AUGUST 3 days/week	6	11	16	22
SEPTEMBER 2 days/week	5	9	18	19
ALL OTHER MONTHS	Manually water as needed when temperature exceeds 40 degrees			

Water each zone for the amount of time provided above, three times a day, allowing the water to soak in for at least 30 minutes between cycles. Limit watering to before 10 a.m. and after 6 p.m. to reduce moisture loss from evaporation. Recommended watering times may vary dependent on weather. Monitor lawn health and adjust watering accordingly.

CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTER | 101 N. MAIN ST, FOUNTAIN, CO 80817

Call (719) 322-2010 or visit FountainUtilities.org for more opportunities to save!

City of Fountain

Your Community Owned Electric and Water Systems

FountainUtilities.org | 719-322-2010

Pure Colorado

CITY OF FOUNTAIN - 2020 MONITORING RESULTS

The tables below display the levels of contaminants detected from water samples taken throughout the 2020 calendar year from the City of Fountain. These tables also reflect Fountain Valley (FVA) Authority's (PWSID #CO0121300) test results for 2020 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 700 S Charter Oak Ranch Road, 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.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	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	
BARIUM	ppm	2	2	0.05-0.05	0.05	2	2020	0.02-0.1	0.06	2	2020	1	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	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
FLOURIDE	ppm	4	4	1.5-1.6	1.55	2	2020	0.54-0.92	0.75	3	2020	0.34	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	1.6	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from industries; discharge from refineries and steel mills.
NITRATE	ppm	10	10	1.9-2.9	2.4	2	2020	1.6-7.2	5.01	8	2020	0.18	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
NITRATE-NITRITE	ppm	1	1	0-0.01	0.01	2	2020	5.9-5.9	5.9	1	2020	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
SELENIUM	ppb	50	50	4.2-7.2	5.7	2	2020	0-7.9	3.95	2	2020	3	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS	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	
SODIUM	ppm	N/A	N/A	87-120	103.5	2	2020	45-180	112.5	2	2020	14.4	Erosion of natural deposits

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	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	
TETRACHLO-ROETHYLENE	ppb	0	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 - 1.1	0.42	4	2020	N/A	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.

DISINFECTANTS SAMPLED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

DISINFECTANT	UNIT	Lowest period percentage of samples meeting TT requirements: 100%	FOUNTAIN WATER			WIDEFIELD WATER			FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY	TYPICAL SOURCES
CHLORINE	ppm		Number of Samples Below Level: 0	30	2020	Number of Samples Below Level: 1	25	2020	TT= No More Than 4 Hours With Sample Below 0.2 ppm	**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.

LEAD & COPPER (Sampled in the distribution System)	UNIT	90th PERCENTILE AL	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	
COPPER	ppm	1.3	0.63	1	60	04/13/20-04/27/20	0.55	0	60	01/26/20-05/18/20	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
LEAD	ppb	15	5.3	0	60	10/21/20-10/30/20	2.7	1	60	07/28/20-12/14/20	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
COPPER	ppm	1.3	0.63	1	60	10/21/20-10/30/20	0.82	1	60	07/28/20-12/14/20	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
LEAD	ppb	15	5.5	2	60	04/13/20-04/27/20	2.6	1	60	01/26/20-05/18/20	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

(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
	N/A	N/A	TT MIN. RATIO: 1.00	MONTHLY - Running Annual Average (2020)	1.48	1.24-1.94	NO	Naturally present in the environment

FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY (FVA) MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS									
CONTAMINANT	UNIT	SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL DETECTED	TT REQUIREMENT	DATE	TT VIOLATION	AVARAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	TYPICAL SOURCES
TURBIDITY	NTU	Jan-20	Highest Single Measurement: 0.28 NTU, August	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement	July 2020	NO	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff
TURBIDITY	NTU	Dec-20	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirements: 100%, August	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	July 2020	NO	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS		MCLG	MCL	FOUNTAIN WATER				WIDEFIELD WATER				FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY	TYPICAL SOURCES
				RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE	
TOTAL HALOCETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	ppb	N/A	60	6.7-27	17.13	16	2020	1.14 - 16.1	8.42	16	2020	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	ppb	N/A	80	18-54.2	33.46	16	2020	5.66 - 44.51	24.09	16	2020	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

RADIONUCLIDES	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	
GROSS ALPHA	pCi/L	0	15	0-3.9	2.38	3	2020	0 - 2	1	2	2019	1.3	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	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
RADIUM, COMBINED (226, 228)	pCi/L	0	5	1.27-1.8	1.54	2	2020	1.5 - 1.5	1.5	1	2017	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits
URANIUM - COMBINED	ppb	0	30	2.9-8.9	6.53	3	2020	3.9 - 11	7.45	2	2019	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

VIOLATIONS, SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES, BACKFLOW/CROSS-CONNECTION, AND FORMAL ENFORCEMENT ACTION - 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 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	Description
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Additional Violation Information	CORRECTIVE MEASURES
N/A	N/A

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	FOUNTAIN WATER				WIDEFIELD WATER				UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	FOUNTAIN WATER				WIDEFIELD WATER			
				RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEARS SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEARS SAMPLED			RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEARS SAMPLED	RANGE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	YEARS SAMPLED
BROMOCHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	N/A	N/A	1.62-3.5	2.56	4	2020	0.562-5.34	3.96	7	2019	OXYFLUORFEN	ppb	ND	ND	5	2020	0.05	0.05	5	2019
ALPHA-HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	5	2020	0.01	0.01	5	2019	PERMETHRIN, CIS & TRANS	ppb	ND	ND	5	2020	0.04	0.04	5	2019
1-BUTANOL	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	5	2020	2-6.88	2.97	5	2019	PROFENOFOS	ppb	ND	ND	5	2020	0.3	0.3	5	2019
BROMIDE	ppb	N/A	N/A	147-209	182	3	2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	QUINOLONE	ppb	ND	ND	5	2020	0.02	0.02	5	2019
CHLORODIBROMOACETIC ACID	ppb	N/A	N/A	.467-1.70	1.08	4	2020	0.414-1.24	0.91	7	2019	SAMARIUM-147	cent	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10000	10000	5	2019
CHLORPYRIFOS	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	5	2020	0.03	0.03	5	2019	TEBUCONAZOLE	ppb	ND	ND	5	2020	0.2	0.2	5	2019
BROMODICHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	N/A	N/A	1.6-4.44	3.02	5	2020	05-5.87	4.06	7	2019	TRANS-PERMETHRIN	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.029	0.029	5	2019
BUTYLATED HYDROXYANISOLE	ppd	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	5	2020	0.03	0.03	5	2019	TRIBUFOS	ppb	ND	ND	5	2020	0.07	0.07	5	2019
DIBROMOACETIC ACID	ppb	N/A	N/A	0-1.85	0.925	4	2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TOTOAL ORGANIC CARBON	ppb	1140-1340	1250	3	2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DICHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	N/A	N/A	3.75-12.4	8.05	4	2020	0.2-17.1	5.66	14	2019	2-PROPEN-1-OL	ppd	ND	ND	5	2020	0.5	0.5	5	2019
DIMETHIPIN	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	5	2020	0.2	0.2	5	2019	CIS-PERMETHRIN	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.011	0.011	5	2019
ETHOPROP	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	5	2020	0.03	0.03	5	2019	TRICHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	4.77-15.7	10.235	4	2020	0.523-16.5	5.93	14	2019
GERMANIUM	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2	2019	0.3	0.3	5	2019	TRIBROMOACETIC ACID	ppb	ND	ND	4	2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MANGANESE	ppb	N/A	N/A	0-.204	0.068	5	2020	0.4-149	36.27	5	2019	TOTAL HAA5	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-34.71	21.63	7	2019
2-METHOXYETHANOL	ppd	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	5	2020	0.4	0.4	5	2019	PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS)	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	12	2020
MONOBROMOACETIC ACID	ppb	N/A	N/A	0-0.438	0.219	4	2020	0.3-2	1.22	14	2019	PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHpA)	ppb	0 - .01	0.0096	18	2014-2015	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	12	2020
MONCHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	N/A	N/A	0-6.41	3.2	4	2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PERFLUOROHEXANESULFONIC ACID (PFHxS)	ppb	0 - .06	0.098	18	2014-2015	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	12	2020
NEODYMIUM-143	cent	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10000	10000	5	2019	PERFLUOROOCTANESULFONIC ACID (PFOS)	ppb	0 - .04	0.033	18	2014-2015	ND-5.4	Non-Detect	12	2020
O-TOLUIDINE	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	5	2020	0.007	0.007	5	2019	PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA)	ppb	.02 - .04	0.017	18	2014-2015	Non-Detect	Non-Detect	12	2020

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/Whatsin- My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-aboutunregulated- contaminant-monitoring-rule or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/ground-waterand-drinking-water.

Existing Water Use

Development	Date of Commitment	Date of Substantial Completion	Date of Final Completion	Commited SFE	Commited Acre-Feet	Commited Wastewater gallons/day	Comments
Master Commitments							
Lorson Ranch East Master	07/18/17			845	295.70	169,330	Supersedes commitment dated 09/30/16
Trails at Aspen Ridge	11/19/2019			605	211.75	124,025	Recommitment for commitment dated 6/13/19 does not include Filing 1
Subdivisions							
Carriage Meadows South	03/17/17	03/27/18	03/27/20	240	93.21	49,350	235 lots, 5 sfe irrigation
Glen 9	11/07/17	10/04/19		106	41.34	21,730	Part of Glen at Widefield East Subdivision
Carriage Meadows North	12/07/17	01/28/19		155	56.00	32,800	
Widefield PK-8 School	02/06/18			82	28.70	16,810	
Lorson East Filing 1	02/15/18	02/25/19		303	106.05	62,115	Part of Lorson Ranch East Master
Lorson Ranch East Filing 1 Irrigation	02/26/18	02/25/19		15	5.25		No sewer only irrigation, part of Lorson Ranch East Master
Lorson Ranch East Filing 2	06/14/18	03/25/19		196	76.44	40,180	Part of Lorson Ranch East Master
Lorson Ranch East Filing 3	12/12/18	05/25/19		81	30.78	16,605	Part of Lorson Ranch East Master
Lorson Ranch East Filing 4 Revised	02/19/19			246	86.10	50,430	
Creekside at Lorson Ranch	04/18/19	10/25/19		240	84.00	49,200	235 lots and 5 sfe irrigated, superceeds commitment dated 06/14/18 which used 0.39 ac-ft/sfe, this commimtment used 0.35 ac-ft/sfe
Glen 11	08/05/19			103	36.05	21,115	Part of Glen at Widefield East Subdivision
Glen 10	08/05/19			40	14.00	8,200	Part of Glen at Widefield East Subdivision
Trails at Aspen Ridge Filing 1	09/25/19			181	69.79	37,105	Recommitment from 06/13/2019
Carriage Meadows South Filing 2 Final Plat Revised	10/14/19			54	18.90	10,045	This is a recommitment for 04/01/2019 and includes irrigation from 01/11/19
Trails at Aspen Ridge Filing 2	10/29/19			103	49.00	20,090	98 units and 4.9 acres of landscaping (See spreadsheet in Filing 2 commitment folder on explanation)
Pondorosa at Lorson Ranch Filing No. 3	11/04/19			125	43.75	19,475	90 units and 4 acres landscape, superscedes the commitment from 9/24/2019
Creekside South at Lorson Ranch	01/17/20			213	74.38	42,538	195 lots, 5 2.5 acre lots, and 58,000 sf of landscape for 5 sfe
The Hills at Lorson Ranch Revised	05/26/20			546	191.10	105,370	514 lots and 3.78 acres (11.34 Acre-feet or 32.4 sfe) of landscaping
Security Fire Station No 4							Will Serve Letter
Waterview							Will Serve Letter
Glen 9 Tract D	07/22/20	Infrastructure installed with Glen 9		2	0.70	410	Increasing the lots at Glen 9 to 108
Skyline at Lorson Ranch	11/20/20			85	31.50	17,425	85 lots with .58 acres landscaping
		Actual Use (SFE)	Actual Use (Acre-Feet)	Commited Water (SFE)	Commited Water (Acre-feet)		
				11246	3431.04	620,993	

One SFE = 0.35 acre-feet
One SFE = 205 gpd wastewater

Landscaping is 36" of water per year per acre
Landscaping of native grass is zero

8130 SFE from start of 2017